

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do so. It is the only cough medicine that cures. Leave it with him. It will cure you. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

M. H. Watson, representing the large proprietary medicine house of H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, was here today to renew the firm's advertising contract with THE REFLECTOR.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Clerk of Superior Court of Pitt County having issued letters of Administration to me, the undersigned on the 2nd day of Jan. 1904, on the estate of Walter Evans deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and to all creditors of said estate to present their claims properly authenticated, to the undersigned, within twelve months after the date of this notice, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

This the 2nd day of January 1904.
J. W. SMITH,
Administrator of the estate of Walter Evans.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pitt County made in the special proceeding entitled J. D. Dupree, Adm'r, vs. J. A. Dupree, deceased vs. Alvin D. Dupree and others heirs at law, the undersigned Commissioner will sell for cash before the court house door in Greenville, on Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1904, the following described tract of land in Pitt County, Fall Line township, beginning at a corner on the South farm and running south with the lands of Pitt County, Dupree vs. W. R. Williams line, thence with said Williams line to the land belonging to the Pitt County, thence north with said line to the J. W. Dupree land, thence with said line to South farm line, thence with said line west to the beginning. Containing 16 acres, more or less.

This Dec. 22nd, 1903.
F. G. JAMES, Commissioner.

ENTRY OF VACANT LANDS

North Carolina, Pitt County.

Henry Baker claims and enters the following described parcels of land, to-wit: Twenty-five acres more or less, lying and being in Pitt County, on the south side of the Fall Line in Greenville township, on both sides of South Creek swamp adjacent to the lands of Thomas Tucker and Henry Conroy, the heirs of Bryant Baker and others and south west by corner from the mouth of Leone swamp, where Leone swamp enters into South Creek. Any person or persons claiming title to or interest in the above described lands, must file their protest in writing with me within the next thirty days, stating the issuing of a warrant, or they will be barred.

This Dec. 18, 1903.

R. H. FLAINE,
Entry Taker Greenville.

A TORPID LIVER

Is the parent of

Constipation

Indigestion and all Rheumatic Symptoms.

The Safest and Surest Remedy known is

Dr. Carlstedt's

German Liver Powder

This is not a drug mixture, but a veritable scientific translation of one of Nature's strongest secrets. You are entitled to it. We will send you FREE OF CHARGE a sample package of German Liver Powder together with our 16 page booklet on all diseases of the liver. Write to the publisher, Dr. Carlstedt, at once, and send your full address at once to

The American Pharmaceutical Co., Evansville, Ind.

Sold and recommended by druggists everywhere.

PERSONALS AND SOCIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

Miss Bettie Hooker is sick.

L. A. Cobb returned to Grifton Wednesday evening.

Ex-Gov. T. J. Jarvis left this morning for Raleigh.

Miss Glenn Forbes returned to school at Durham today.

D. C. Moore returned Wednesday evening from Bethel.

B. W. Moseley returned Wednesday evening from Bethel.

Harry Skinner returned Wednesday evening from Raleigh.

W. E. Jolley, who has been sick for two weeks, is out again.

Bert James returned today to the university at Chapel Hill.

Mrs. J. S. Norman and children left this morning for Parneto.

Chas. Skinner went out this morning for a trip on the road.

Miss Mamie King left Wednesday evening for a visit to Goldsboro.

Mrs. F. J. Tyson returned Wednesday evening from a visit to Bethel.

Mrs. H. B. Harris returned Wednesday evening from a visit to Robersonville.

Misses Irma Cobb and Mattie Holt returned today to Peace Institute, Raleigh.

Mrs. Lillie Spruill, of South Carolina, arrived Wednesday evening to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moore.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

G. T. Tyson returned from Kinston this morning.

H. C. Hooker went to Newbern Thursday evening.

W. B. James left Thursday evening for Raleigh.

H. A. White left Thursday evening for Raleigh.

Charlie Manning went to Ayden Thursday evening.

Miss Tessie Evans has returned from Goldsboro.

Dr. W. H. Bagwell returned Thursday night from Raleigh.

W. M. Daniel left Thursday evening for his home at Dunn.

Mrs. Mary Applewhite, of Tillery, arrived Thursday evening to visit Mrs. J. F. Brinkley.

Mrs. W. P. White and children, of Hobequot, who have been visiting her brother, R. L. Hamber, returned home this morning.

The family of Mr. E. M. Check, who have been quarantined for some time on account of diphtheria, have been released.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

B. R. King, of Goldsboro, is in town.

M. O. Blunt, of Bethel, spent last night here and returned this morning.

T. A. Duke went to Washington this morning.

Miss Douie Abrams left Friday evening for Winterville.

W. E. Patrick went to Ayden Friday evening.

F. A. Tripp went to Ayden Friday evening.

H. C. Hooker returned Friday evening from New Bern.

When the ground thaws there will be bad roads.

Miss Lizzie Blow returned Friday evening from Wilmington.

Mrs. F. M. Hodges and children, left Friday evening for a visit to LaGrange.

Special Notices.

Get your ledger for the new year at Reflector Book Store.

Get THE REFLECTOR to print your new stationery for 1904.

LOST—About Jan. 1st, a sow about 50 or 60 pounds, gray and brown spotted, no marks. Party finding same will please notify W. J. Holmes, Greenville, N. C. 1-9-2-d

WANTED—Messenger boy to begin work Monday, 11th. Apply this week at W. U. Tel. office. 6-3-t

WANTED—Agent for Pitt County to work for the Eastern Life Insurance Company of America. Liberal contract to a hustler. Address, with references, Eastern Life Ins. Co., Washington, N. C. 1-9-7d-2w

Dr. H. O. Hyatt will be in Greenville at Hotel Bertha January 25th, 26th and 27th, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for the purpose of treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and fitting glasses. 1-6-3td w.

BETHEL ITEMS.

BETHEL, N. C., Jan. 8, 1904.

Z. G. Mann, of Whitehairs, dropped in to see his sister last night.

J. D. Blount was here Thursday on business and returned this morning.

M. G. Blount left this afternoon for Greenville to attend to business.

W. C. Ward, who left Monday for Oak Ridge returned last night on account of Mr. Blount being short of clerks.

Ernest House, of Newport News, who has been visiting relatives here this week left last night for House.

J. J. Reeves and W. S. France, of Rocky Mt. are here this week buying tobacco.

Miss Louise Bodley, of Baltimore, is still breathing Bethel air and enjoying its comforts.

We are glad to know that Bethel graded school is still increasing. A good school increases wherever it may be.

The officers of the Athenian Literary Society took their office today.

Ask Dr. Thigpen who will leave Monday?

A Man and a Hatpin.

In a theater recently a man down in one of the front rows spied on the floor a large hatpin with an amber top. Looking about him, he saw that two women and their escorts had just sat down. To one of the former he presented the pin. A shake of the head indicated that he had made a mistake. Then he tried across the aisle. The women seemed to be interested. The pin was a curiosity and its amber of a unique carving. They hesitated, but the pin was handed back. Desperately he began the search now. Two ladies unattended seemed likely owners. To them he showed the pin. They took it and enjoyed its pattern. Just then the man felt a tug on his sleeve. It was his wife, and she remarked, "Why are you showing my hatpin to strangers?" He blushed, went over to the feminine pair and explained. "It's my wife's hatpin," he said, but in such consciously guilty accents that the women handed it back with doubtful smiles.

The City Hay & Grain Co.,

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF Hay, Grain, Cracked Corn, Bran, Cotton Seed

Meal and Hulls.

FIFTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM FIVE POINTS.

Get our prices and see our stock before buying. We want to buy your Corn and Peas for cash.

Greenville's - Great - Department - Stroek

Gold and Silver Handled

Umbrellas

"Hiawatha" Slippers for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Table Covers, Bureau Scarfs, Pillow Shams, Center Pies and Mats in Linen Drawn Work. Irish Point, Tanageriffa Wheels, Point DeEsprit net.

Wool Sweaters for Children and Ladies.

Wool Crochet and Silk Shawls in evening Sades.

Lace and Silk Neckwear for Ladies.

J.B. Cherry & Co.

R. J. Cobb. C. V. York. L. H. Pender.

The Building and Lumber Co.,

Contractors, Constructors and MANUFACTURERS

Factory situated by the railroad just North of the Imperial Tobacco Factory.

All kinds of dressed lumber, moldings, turned and scroll work.

All machinery new and up to date and of the best make.

Plans furnished and contracts taken for erection of buildings.

Tinuing, Slatting, Guttering and all kinds of sheet metal work. Our in shop is on fourth street, opposite Lanier's marble yard. Mr. R. L. Wyatt has charge of our tinuing and slating department. You will find him a master of his trade.

We ask for our share of the public patronage and will do our best to give satisfaction.

Temperance Prospects for 1904.

The prospects for good advance in temperance work in North Carolina during the year 1904, are truly encouraging. A temperance campaign will be pressed all through the State by those who believe that the influence of open saloons is bad. The going out of business of ninety saloons in the State with the closing of the old year, was a good start along the lines of temperance reform. The work will spread much this year—Scotland Neck Commonwealth.

Dr. D. L. James,

Dental Surgeon Greenville, N. C.

ROY C. FLANAGAN,

Attorney at Law,

Greenville, N. C.

Maybe a thief can catch a thief, but why should he do it?

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner.

Twice-a-Week--Tuesday and Friday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. No. XXIII

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1904.

No. 5

The Indiana Massacre of 1711.

[Paper read by Miss Mary Culum Wiley before the Pitt County Teachers' Association.]

During the early part of the 18th century there came to Eastern Carolina a member of Swiss and German colonists. These colonists under the leadership of Baron de Graffenried established themselves at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, and in time began the building of their capital town, New Bern.

Now the land upon which de Graffenried planted his colonies was claimed by the fierce and warlike of Tuscaroras. These Indians were the most powerful tribes in Eastern Carolina. Therefore de Graffenried was anxious to secure their good will. But the Tuscaroras were not disposed to look with favor upon their white neighbors. They regarded them as intruders. When, however, they perceived that de Graffenried had no intentions of taking their lands by force, and that he was disposed to be just and honest toward them, they became more friendly. On one occasion, when de Graffenried was lost in the woods, they showed him great courtesy. According to their ideas of hospitality, they made him a feast of deer and venison, and built great bonfires in his honor. All night they danced and sang, and when morning came, they conducted him safely to his settlement.

De Graffenried did not forget the kindness of the Indians on this occasion, and when, some fourteen days later, his friend John Lawson surveyor general of North Carolina, asked him to accompany him on an exploring expedition through the Indian country, he gladly consented. Realizing now the ever treacherous nature of the Indian, he took two Indian boys along with him as a safeguard against any hostile attack.

With two negroes to row their boat and with provisions for fifteen days, de Graffenried and his friend started on their trip up the river Neuse. As it had not rained in several days, their progress was slow. About sundown the second day they came to an Indian town, where they resolved to spend the night, as they entered the town, they saw so plainly that the Indians did not want them, they hastened to return to their boat. Before they could reach their boat, however, they were most treacherously attacked. From the bushes around the Indians sprang upon them, well armed and in large numbers. De Graffenried and Lawson, taken so thus by surprise, were not able to defend themselves, and were accordingly seized as prisoners, and led away bound to the Chief of the tribe. All night they were forced to run with their cruel captors, through great swamps, in and out of thickets, across deep streams, till foot-sore and weary, they arrived at early dawn at Hencock-Town, the home of the great Hencock Chief of the Indians.

There was great excitement in Hencock Town when the strange captives were brought in. Men, women and children crowded about them. No doubt many of them had never seen a white man before. With what wonder they must have gazed at their pale faces, with what awe listened to their queer talk. After a while the prisoners were led away from the crowd of wondering spectators and placed by themselves under a guard of savages. There all day they were forced to remain, heart-sick and weary, well-nigh exhausted from fatigue and hunger. No breakfast was given them, and when dinner time came, hungry as they were they could not swallow the nauseous food that was set before them. Early in the morning messages had been sent to the neighboring towns, bidding the warriors assemble for a council of war. About sundown, the warriors began to arrive singly and in crowds, from every direction. About ten o'clock the council was called. In a wide, open place a great fire was kindled. Around this fire gathered the king and his party counselors, with the guard and their white captives. For hours the warriors debated, some declaring violently against the captives, saying they had stolen their lands and treated them shamefully, others defending them, testifying to their justice and kindness. No charge could be brought against de Graffenried, but all were agreed that Lawson was worthy of punishment, since with compass and chain he had laid out their lands and sold them. At length, however, Lawson, as well as de Graffenried, was acquitted, and it was decided furthermore that the prisoners should be allowed the next day to return home.

But when the next day came, two "foreign kings" arrived in Hencock Town and after expressing dissatisfaction at the turn matters had taken demanded a second trial. Unfortunately at this trial Lawson got into a dispute with one of the Indians, whereupon the Indians as a body, became very angry, and after a short council decreed death not only to Lawson but to de Graffenried as well.

Early the next morning the prisoners were led to the execution ground, where the warriors were already assembled. Their hands and feet were bound, their clothes stripped from them, their heads made bare. In the center of the circle of warriors, they were placed in front of them, near the fire a gizzled old priest carried on his incantations. A little further on an executioner stood motionless as death, with a great knife in one hand, and axe in the other. On the other side of the fire a mob of men, women and children danced a heathenish dance, while two musicians sang to the beat of a drum.

When the dance was over four officers fired guns. Immediately with blood curdling yells the dancers fled into the woods. In a short while they returned, their faces painted in black and red and white, their hair flying, their bodies greased and sprinkled with tiny bits of cotton. Taking their old places within the circle they fell to dancing again nor did they cease their dance till evening came on. Then according to their customs they built great fires all over the region, till it seemed as if the whole forest was on fire.

The weary prisoners expected every moment to be their last. But the long hours of day dragged by, night came on. The warriors met for a final consultation. De Graffenried realized that now was his last chance for life. Putting on as brave a face as he could, he made one last plea. In simple terms he proved his innocence and showed how his death would be avenged by the great Queen of England who herself had sent the white people to this land. The one Indian in the council who understood english interpreted de Graffenried's speech. The warriors were greatly disturbed. They did not know what to do. Finally they decided to do nothing until they had consulted with one, Tom Blunt, a warrior in high repute among them.

About day break the messengers returned from Tom Blunt, with the message that the man with the compass and chains must be put to death, the other one released. De Graffenried was immediately unbound and led away to one of the Indian cabins. Lawson was left to perish on the fatal ground. We can imagine the horrible scene which followed, the helpless prisoner, bound hand and foot, his naked body lashed to a tree and stuck full of fine splinters of torch-wood, the fiendish mob of Indians dancing and howling about him, perchance torturing him in every imaginable way, whilst the flames, kindled about him, leaped higher and higher, till at last the lifeless body, charred and blackened, falls in ashes to the ground.

On the day after this horrible execution, word was brought to de Graffenried, who was still held a prisoner, that a plan was on foot to murder all the whites of eastern Carolina. A promise was made that no harm should come to his colonists provided they were all within the town of New Bern on the day appointed for the massacre. De Graffenried tried to persuade someone to take a message to his people. But in vain. Therefore the colonists were wholly unprepared for the terrible massacre which followed.

There had been neither declaration of war, nor signs of discontent, when on that fatal 22nd, of September, strong, well-armed savages went from cabin to cabin, pinning, burning, kidnapping. At sunrise they began their fiendish work, and by the space of two hours, they had killed one hundred and thirty persons. These persons were butchered in the most barbarous manner and their dead bodies treated with every indignity. Their houses were plundered and then burned, and their fields of growing crops utterly destroyed. Women were laid on the floor and stakes driven through their bodies, children were snatched from their parents and carried into captivity, the living were pursued so hotly they could not bury their dead but had to leave them a prey to wolves and vultures. For three days and nights the slaughter continued. At length overcome by fatigue, the warriors desisted from their bloody work. Then it was de Graffenried beheld the sad spectacle of the savages' return bringing with them booty and captives by the score.

Never since the beginnings of the Province had there been such a time of distress. Indeed the general assembly declared that henceforth the 22nd of September should be solemnized as a day of fasting and prayer, as a dark day in the annals of Carolina.

The weary prisoners expected every moment to be their last. But the long hours of day dragged by, night came on. The warriors met for a final consultation. De Graffenried realized that now was his last chance for life. Putting on as brave a face as he could, he made one last plea. In simple terms he proved his innocence and showed how his death would be avenged by the great Queen of England who herself had sent the white people to this land. The one Indian in the council who understood english interpreted de Graffenried's speech. The warriors were greatly disturbed. They did not know what to do. Finally they decided to do nothing until they had consulted with one, Tom Blunt, a warrior in high repute among them.

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NO ELECTION CALLED.

Aldermen Ignore Petition of Citizens.

The board of aldermen at a special meeting, Monday night refused to call the dispensary election as petitioned for by the citizens, and the meeting took very much like their action was cut and dried.

At the regular meeting of the board last Thursday night a petition was presented asking that an election be called on the question of a dispensary. Mayor Whichard was appointed as a committee to investigate the petition and the board adjourned to the special meeting to receive his report and act up a bit.

At this special meeting the report of Mayor Whichard contained these facts: Number of names on registration book 288, number dead or removed 15, leaving the number of registered voters 273. The petition of citizens contained 124 names, number dead or removed since signing 21, leaving 103 registered voters on the petition, the number required by law being one-third or 91, making the petition contain 12 more than the required number of names.

After the report of the mayor had been read E. H. Shelburne presented a petition from 17 of the signers asking that their names be stricken from the petition. Alderman L. H. Rountree then made a motion that no election be ordered.

At this juncture A. L. Blow addressed the board, advising them that they had no right to change a petition after it had been filed. He was followed by F. C. Harding, who pointed out that as a petition had been filed, a committee had been appointed to investigate and this committee had made its report, the board had no more right to now change the petition than they would have to open a ballot box in the midst of an election and allow votes to be taken out.

Notwithstanding this a motion to strike off the 17 names was carried—Aldermen L. H. Rountree, S. T. Wingo, M. O. Jeffress, D. W. Harder and H. A. White voting for the motion and Alderman Charles Cobb voting against it. Alderman Edgar Buck was present but did not vote.

A motion to not call the election was then carried. The citizens are not going to stop at this but will have another petition before the next meeting of the board.

Why the Gentleman Stopped.

A citizen of this county explained the other day why he didn't take a newspaper. He said he used to take one, but there were so many accounts in it of people being killed by lightning, which so alarmed his children that he couldn't get them to stay at work in the field when a thunderstorm threatened. For this reason he cut out newspapers and as the children can no longer read about deaths from lightning it is presumed they work better in the presence of a thunderstorm.—Statesville Laudmark.

Dr. H. O. Hyatt will be in Greenville at Hotel Bertha January 25th, 26th and 27th, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for the purpose of treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and fitting glasses. 1-6-6td-w

The Graded School Closed.

The executive committee of the board of the trustees of the graded schools met today, at the superintendent's office, in the graded school building and had with them the superintendent of Public Health. After a careful consideration of the situation growing out of the recent cases of diphtheria the committee reached the conclusion that out of abundant caution that it is better to close the school for the present. It was therefore ordered that the school be closed till the 1st day of February. If conditions then require it, a further suspension will then be ordered of which due notice will be given but if no further action is taken the school will reopen on the 1st day of February.

This action has been taken I repeat out of abundant caution and for the safety of the children but it was the opinion of the committee and the superintendent of Public Health that very little good can be accomplished by it if the children are allowed to visit and congregate together at other places.

Parents are therefore urged to keep their children at home and all work together to stamp out the dread disease. It is not improper in me to say that the committee feels the same deep interest in the children of the town to protect them against disease that prompted them to labor so earnestly to provide them with a handsome school building. It is this spirit that prompts the committee to take this action and to make this communication.

By order of executive committee. THOS. J. JAMES, Chairman.

FARMVILLE DEPARTMENT

The Farmville Branch of the Eastern Reflector is in charge of Rev. T. H. Bain, who is authorized to transact any business for the paper in Farmville and territory.

CHEAP GOODS.

W. G. Speight, administrator of R. H. Speight deceased, wishes to notify the public that he has charge of the stock of goods owned by said R. H. Speight at his death, and is offering them to the public regardless of cost. The stock consists of a full line of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, hardware and groceries, all fresh and nice. W. G. Speight is also agent of the Royal Tailors Mfg. Co. All suits made to order to fit the individual. Your measure is taken and a good fit guaranteed. We can furnish these goods at 40 per cent. less than tailors usually charge. If you want bargains come early to

W. G. SPEIGHT'S Store,
Farmville, N. C.

R. L. DAVIS & BROS.

Farmville's General Merchants.

No need of going farther when we can supply all your needs in

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Hardware,
Furniture and Groceries.

Full line of Richmond Stove Co.'s Cook Stoves and Heaters.
Car load lots of Hay, Corn, Oats, Cotton Seed Hulls and Meal, Fertilizers and Lime.
Manufacturers of Buggies, Tobacco Flues and Trucks.
Farm Wagons, Coffins and Caskets always on hand.
In season we operate a Munger 3-system Cotton Ginney.

Do You Eat

Good, Fresh Groceries?

If you do come to see us. We keep everything in the grocery line and sell it to our customers at the Lowest Possible Price.

Johnston Bros.

CASH CROCCERS

Not Quite!

How often you can get a thing "not quite" done—a nail or screw driver or auger lacking. Have a good tool box and be prepared for emergencies. Our line of tools is all you could desire, and we will see that your tool box does not lack a single useful article.

Of Course!

You get Harness,
Horse Goods, &c.,
of

J. R. Corey

Change of Superintendents.

G. E. Phillips, who has for sometime been superintendent of the local telephone exchange here, has been transferred to Rocky Mount. His brother, H. M. Phillips, of Henderson, succeeds him as superintendent of the Greenville exchange.

Letters from Women

Cured by the use of Kodol are received daily. Their troubles nearly all begin with indigestion or other stomach disorder. If the food you eat fails to give strength to your body, it is because the juices secreted by the stomach and digestive organs are inadequate to transform the nutrient properties of the food into blood. That is indigestion. The system is deprived of the amount of nourishment required to keep up the strength, and the result is that one or more of the delicate organs gradually grow weak, and then weaker, until finally it is diseased. Here a great mistake is made. That of treating the diseased organ. The best way to cure it is to make this very mistake. Why should they? It is so easy to see that the trouble is not there.

Kodol Cures

This famous remedy puts the stomach and digestive organs in a healthy condition so that rich, red blood is sent coursing through the veins and arteries of every muscle, tissue and fiber throughout every organ of the entire body, and by Nature's law of health, full strength and vigor is soon restored to each.

Kodol cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach disorders.

I have taken Kodol for nearly two months after each meal and it is the only remedy that gave relief from the terrible pains endured. After a time I would take it but once a day, and now, while I keep a bottle handy, I seldom need it, as it has cured me. Mrs. J. W. Goss, Mount Airy, N. C.

Kodol Digests What You Eat.
Bottles only \$1.00. Size bottles 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.
Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO

Pactolus Department

The Pactolus Branch of the Eastern Reflector is in charge of C. E. Bradley, who is authorized to transact any business for the paper in Pactolus and territory.

J. J. Satterthwaite
& Bro.

PACTOLUS, N. C.
Invite you to make their store headquarters and while there to inspect their complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE

and learn their low prices. We can supply all your needs in any line of goods.

We are selling Lawns and other summer dress goods at about half price, to make room for all goods.

R. R. FLEMING,
Merchant and
Manufacturer

PACTOLUS, N. C.
Always carries a complete stock of

General Merchandise.

Manufacturers of Lumber and Cypress Building Shingles. Special price on car load lots of Shingles.

J. R. DAVENPORT

PACTOLUS, N. C.

After thirty years of successful business I am better than ever prepared to supply all the needs of the people with a complete stock of

General Merchandise

I can furnish anything wanted, from a cambric needle to a steam engine.

I handle fertilizers and gin cotton in season.

The manufacture of the Davenport & Braxton Fertilizer Distributors will begin about Aug. 15th. It is the best invention of the century.

WANTED.—A Logger with some experience, with two bunk wagons and one ox cart.

J. H. GURGANUS,

PACTOLUS, N. C.

Is the place to get Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Crockery, etc., at Rock Bottom Prices.

A full line of Drugs and Medicines. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.

C. E. BRADLEY
& CO.

"The One - Price - Store."
We carry a general line of Merchandise, Dry Goods and Notions. Nice line of Shoes, Shirts and Neckties, etc. Fresh Stock of Fancy and Heavy Groceries. New line of Wood, Tin and Hardware. We make specialties of Furniture Sewing Machine and Cook Stoves. We do not claim to have any better Goods or Prices than other merchants, but we do claim a fair and honest deal for all. We feel for cash which enables us to do a safe business and we give our customers the benefit of it. Cash Sales, Small Margins and one price to all is our motto.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AFTER TWO YEARS PREMIUMS HAVE BEEN PAID IN THE

OF NEWARK, N. J., YOUR POLICY HAS

1. Loan Value,
2. Cash Value,
3. Paid-up Insurance,
4. Extended Insurance that works automatically,
5. Is Non-forfeitable,
6. Will be re-instated if arrears be paid within on month while you are living, or within three years after lapse, upon satisfactory evidence of insurability and payment of arrears with interest.

After second year—7. No Restrictions. 8. Incontestable.

Dividends are payable at the beginning of the second and of each succeeding year, provided the premium for the current year be paid.

They may be used—1. To reduce Premiums, or
2. To increase the Insurance, or
3. To make policy payable as an endowment during the lifetime of insured.

J. L. SUGG, Agt
Greenville N. C.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by Wooten's Drug Store. Price 50 cents.

Daniel J. Sully Pays Big Price for Stock Exchange Seat.

New York, Jan. 7.—Daniel J. Sully, who gained fame in the recent bull campaign in cotton, closed arrangements today with Edward Morrison for the purchase of his seat on the New York stock exchange and the seat was posted for transfer on the exchange. It was said that Sully paid something in the neighborhood of \$68,000 for the seat. The committee on admissions will act on the case within a week or two.

Seasonable Eatables at Seasonable Prices.

Fresh, Clean, Pure Goods only are offered. We don't call shoulders hams. Everything goes by its honest name.

W. J. THIGPEN,
GROCER,
Five Points.
Phone 156.

W. R. WHICHARD
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise

Whichard, N. C.
The Stock complete in every department and prices as low as the lowest. Highest market prices paid for country produce.

OLD DOMINION LINE
NORFOLK, VA.

STEAMER SERVICE
Steamer R. L. Myers leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m. for Greenville, leaves Greenville daily, except Sunday, at 12 m. for Washington.

Connecting at Washington with Steamers for Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Annapolis, South Creek, Lohaven, Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and for all ports for the West with rail roads at Norfolk.

Shippers should order freight by the Old Dominion S. S. Co. from New York, Clyde Line from Philadelphia, Bay Line and Chesapeake S. S. Co. from Baltimore. Merchants and Miners' Line from Boston.

It costs more to neglect a duty than to perform it.

Wonderful Nerve
Is displayed by many a man during pains of accidental cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, sore feet or stiff joints. But there is no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best salve on earth for Piles, too. 25c at Wooten's Drug Store.

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Cotton Must Have Potash

Potash is an essential plant food which must be added as a fertilizer or the soil will become exhausted, as is true of so many cotton fields.

We have books giving valuable details about fertilizers. We will send them free to any farmer who asks us for them.

GERTMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—28 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—22 1/2 So. Broad St.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. PITT COUNTY.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Disbursements of School Fund for Twelve Months, Ending June 30th, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Received General State and County Poll Tax \$6220.12
Received General Property School Tax 8516.03
Received Special Property Tax, levied under local acts 213.64
Received Special Poll Tax, under local acts 83.25
From Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties in the several courts 2317.70
From Liquor Licenses 6457.25
From State Treasurer 1592.55
Examination Teachers \$20.00
Sale School House site \$50.00
Total from other sources 70.00

Total received during the year from June 30th, 1902, to July the 1st, 1903. \$25470.54
Balance on hand as per last report 7432.21

Total \$32902.75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Teachers of School for Whites \$13491.44
Paid Teachers of Schools for Colored 4472.42
Paid for School houses and sites—White 3673.65
Paid for School houses and sites—Colored 105.10
Paid County Superintendent 988.80
Paid for Teachers' Institute—C. Lord 100.00
Paid for Treasurer's Commissions, per cent on \$23881.16 477.62
Mileage and per diem of County Board of Education 45.80
Expenses of County Board of Education including fuel, stationery, postage, rents, etc. 79.93
Paid for taking Census 27.62
Supplies for Whites \$531.18
Supplies for Colored 162.16
Attorneys fees 92.00
Court cost 62.00
Registrar Deeds 23.85
Insurance 13.29
Total for other purposes 884.40

Total Disbursements \$24258.78
Balance on hand July 1st, 1903 8643.97

Total \$32902.75

To the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.

The foregoing is a true statement of the School Fund received and disbursed by the Treasurer of the County Board of Education for the school year ending June 30th, 1903, as required by Section 51 of the School Law.

J. B. CHERRY,
Treasurer County Board of Education Pitt County,
Greenville, N. C.

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THE EASTERN REFLECTOR

SEMI-WEEKLY—TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

D. J. WHITCHARD,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered in the post office at Greenville, N. C., as second class matter. Advertising rates made known upon application. A correspondent desired at every post office in Pitt and adjoining counties.

Truth in Preference to Fiction

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1904.

Russell ought to have added a postscript, saying "burn this letter."

The question of beer or no beer in Durham is about to drown interest in the union dept for the time being.

The Watch Tower, published at LaGrange has resumed its visits after a brief suspension. It is greatly improved in appearance and is a handsome paper.

The country realizes that the negro is not indispensable in cultivating cotton. A steadily increasing proportion of the staple is produced by white labor.

The entire South mourns the death of Gen. John B. Gordon. He died at Miami, Fla., Saturday night, a little past 10 o'clock. General Gordon was the most prominent survivor of the Confederacy and was the beloved hero at every reunion in late years.

There is little to be gained by dwelling on the frightful Iroquois theatre disaster. The gruesome features are stamped on the minds of the reading public. Comparatively few know from personal observation the full horror of what happened. With these few the recollection will never cease to be unpleasant, and is something they will always regret. Those who could sympathize with the relatives and friends of the victims have done so already. The wave of sympathy has found, practically, universal expression. It seems needless, therefore, to dwell on the sad and sickening details.

If all men and woman who marry did so for genuine permanent love the vexed question "Is marriage a failure?" might be definitely settled once and for all in the negative. Genuine permanent love between man and woman is the one bit of Eden which was left to the race when the gates of paradise closed behind our first parents, shutting them out forever, the one flower, says tradition, flung to Eve by a pitying angel who saw and was moved by her bitter tears. Given that and come what may, neither man nor woman can be miserable so long as they love each other. Misfortunes do not matter since they are met together and each is strong to resist in the sustaining love of the other. Discomfort does not matter since their greatest comfort is found in each other; poverty does not matter much since "bread and cheese and kisses" or "a dinner of herbs" are alike eaten together with a zest sometimes not included in the menu of a banquet at a swell hotel. If such love does not in reality "sweeten sugarless tea" it never fails to make contentment and joy.

When the two Raleigh morning dailies get at peace the millennium may be the next thing looked for.

A divorce epidemic has struck Missouri and everybody is satisfied except those who do not want a divorce.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Atlanta, assumes the office of commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, made vacant by the death of Gen. Gordon.

At last a site has been secured for the Crittenton Home in Charlotte. The location is so far removed from everybody that no one is near enough to kick about it.

Dowie is going to try his Zion colony in Texas. Plenty of room down there for them, and his crew might turn in for a bit of work and help exterminate the boll weevil.

The theatre inspection fever has struck Raleigh. The Academy of Music in that city has been condemned as a death trap and ordered closed until proper fire escapes are provided.

Information comes from Washington that the appointment of Mrs. Russell as postmaster at Wilmington will certainly be held up when it reaches the Senate. And it ought to stay held up.

A howl is raised around Washington because the cabinet has ordered that government employees work a half hour longer each day. Most of them do little enough work not to make any kick over the extra time ordered.

From all quarters there are reports of the scarcity of farm labor. This should suggest to the farmer not to plant larger crops than he can cultivate and harvest. Better not depend too much on the chance of getting labor later on. After all, the small farm well cultivated is the one that pays best.

We thought ex-Governor Russell was worth enough not to have to run around and borrow a hundred dollars from women whenever he wanted to take a little jaunt to Washington.

It seems that our streets are poorly lighted. Of a very dark night when you are away from the business center of the place you can hardly tell where you are. We know that the lights that Greenville is lighted with are not electric are lights by any means, but they could be put close enough together to render more light than they do, as they are of very little value to the town in the shape they are now in. Let us have "more light on the subject."

The official report from the state department on the textile mills shows a steady increase. There are in operation in the State now 289 mills against 276 the previous year. The development of industry in North Carolina is slow but sure.

Can't the moped men of Greenville see the need of more dwelling houses? It is almost impossible for a man to rent a house in Greenville at any price. How do we expect to enlarge the population of our little city and make it more thriving and prosperous when there is not enough houses in the place for the people already here? Very often you will see two or three families bunched up in one house, and then besides rents are entirely too high, that alone is calculated to keep some people from moving here. Let some one that has some money go to work and build some new houses.

The directors of the Seaboard Air Line at a recent meeting approved the plan to issue \$5,000,000 of three year collateral trust bonds. The bonds are to bear interest at 5 per cent. Of the total issue of \$5,000,000, \$2,500,000 are to be for general corporate purposes, the balance to take up and provide for \$2,500,000 notes recently issued. Half of the new bonds will be used for further construction of the Birmingham extension, current obligations and improvements generally.

If the Raleigh News and Observer succeeds through agitation to bring about a restoration of the connection between the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line trains at Selma, we hope it will next turn attention to a morning connection between Raleigh and Greenville by way of Goldsboro and Kinston. It would take very little change in present schedules to bring about this connection, and besides the great convenience to the traveling public, it would put Raleigh papers in Greenville at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Away among the hills and valleys that race between the lofty and forest clad slopes of Basso and the pale blue waters of Mondego, Portugal's classic river of romance, are a race of people famous for the ages they attain. Men over eighty and even ninety are found so frequently that they excite little attention. Two men in that country, now living, are as far as can be ascertained, the oldest inhabitants of the world, one of them is 112 and the other is 120.

At a Pythian banquet in Columbus, Polk county, the chancellor commander noticed the waiter going around filling the glasses on the table with whiskey, whereupon he was ordered to go back around and empty them. It is one of the rules of the order that no intoxicants shall be served at banquets, and the Pythians are to be commended for it. If THE REFLECTOR is not mistaken all the secret orders admonish temperance, and if the members carried his teachings into practice outside of the lodge rooms, and the members of churches be equally true to their obligations, we would not be hearing of any towns going wet when an election on the saloon question is held.

On his return home the Charlotte Observer calls him Mr. O'Bryan. Too bad.

In both the weather and the cotton market one hardly knows what to look for next.

Senator Hanna still has friends in North Carolina desirous of having him nominated for President, but we hardly think he will as he "Teddy" seems to be in the swing.

The Raleigh Times says eighty per cent. of the purchasers of whiskey at the Raleigh dispensary are negroes. It will be a blessing to that class and a benefit to the state when the day comes that whiskey will be entirely out of their reach.

A Georgia legislator has announced his intention of introducing at the next session of the legislature a bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of dividing the school tax; so that the taxes paid by each race will be applied only to the education of that race. There has been some talk along this line in North Carolina.

THE REFLECTOR believes a building and loan association would be a good thing for Greenville and prove profitable to the promoters. If we have one, however, it should be purely a home institution, managed by home people with all the money kept at home and invested here. Surely no town needs a greater number of dwelling houses more than Greenville, and there is no better way of getting them than through a properly managed building and loan association. A town's best citizens are those who own the houses in which they live. Such people naturally feel more interest and pride in the town than those who are merely transient tenants. When a man invests his money and owns his home he becomes a part of the town and goes to work to improve his surroundings. When a laborer can take a part of his weekly earnings and invest them in a home he is encouraged to save his money and try the harder to get a home. There is a good opportunity here for men with capital to start such an association and we hope it will be done.

Durham druggists will not have a soft snap selling whiskey since the dispensary has been established there. The aldermen have decided that druggists who want to sell booze as medicine must pay a tax of \$50.—Greenville REFLECTOR.

Deeply beloved you are getting things mixed. Come up and let the druggists give you a compounded straightener. We have no dispensary here. This is a dry town, we would have you to understand.—Durham Sun.

Sure. Beg your pardon, bud, for getting mixed this time. We will take it straight hereafter.

How can prohibition hurt a town when the money spent for whiskey will be spent for something else or saved?—Durham Herald.

A war in the East would not help the farmers of this section, for about as many of them have provisions to buy as have them to sell.—Durham Herald.

The Henderson Gold Leaf, Gastonia Gazette and Greenville REFLECTOR have each commenced a new volume. They are three of the best papers published in North Carolina.—Orange, Va., Observer.

Did Judge Russell write "send me one hundred dollars" or "lend me one hundred dollars." If the latter, the returns are not all in yet, for Miss Darby has not reported the return of the loan.—Wilmington Messenger.

John Alexander Dowie is about to found a new colony on a mixture of finance and religion. We respectfully nominate Mr. W. P. Fife, of the Evangelistic cause and the Great Western Mining Company as an accomplished manager.—Charlotte News.

The sheriff of this county was talking a day or so ago about the payment of taxes by people, and said that this prosperous season it is slow, while in 1891, which he considered the worst year the State has ever had, the people paid the taxes better than ever in his experience. He is told by preachers that the same sort of situation exists so far as the payment of church obligations is concerned; that it is in hard times the payments are prompter and better in every way. It is a very strange sort of thing.—Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Our State exchanges should begin now, and keep the statement standing at the top of the column with other pure reading matter, teaching the people that under the laws of this state no voter liable to a poll tax who fails to pay his poll tax for 1903 prior to, or on, the first day of May of this year, will be allowed to vote next November.

This is the law—and a good one it is—but let every such voter be fully reminded of his duty in time to comply with it.—Raleigh Post.

The Charlotte News quotes Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York as saying that the democratic party is now "sane and dangerous" and The News says that the party is now "united on fundamental principles." Senator Platt means by "sane" that the party has abandoned its principles. We do not know what The Charlotte News means by saying the party has united on fundamental democratic principles. It has no principles at all at present. In the South democracy means white supremacy. In the North it does not mean anything.—Spartanburg Journal.

There are times when a pessimistic view of the outlook or a gloomy view of one's own side savors of treachery. We are on the eve of the battle. Mr. Platt seems to us to be a better democrat than the editor of the Spartanburg Herald.—Charlotte News.

Effect of an Eastern War.

The near danger of open hostilities between Russia and Japan has occasioned much discussion as to the commercial effect of such a struggle upon the United States.

Opinions differ rather widely. The most obvious view—and one which until within the past few days was the most widely held—is that a war between Russia and Japan would be distinctly hurtful, if not disastrous to American trade and industries. This notion was used by the bear contingent on Wall street Tuesday and Wednesday as a means of depressing the market.

On the other hand there is a growing conviction among merchants and manufacturers that such a war would not impair the prosperity of the United States, but would act as a stimulus to trade and increase the demand for American-made goods.—Atlanta Journal.

WINTERVILLE DEPARTMENT

This department is in charge of J. M. Blow, who is authorized to represent the Eastern Reflector in Winterville and territory.

WINTERVILLE ITEMS.

WINTERVILLE, N. C., Jan. 13, 1903. Mrs. J. D. Cox spent Sunday afternoon in the country.

Elder T. N. Manning went to Greenville yesterday.

W. H. Crawford, a most excellent farmer living near here, died Monday and will be buried today.

C. A. Fair and Leonard Hamilton went to Farmville today.

The firm heretofore existing under the firm name style of B. F. Manning & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent and will hereafter be known and styled R. G. Chapman & Co., Winterville, N. C.

Josh Manning, of Greenville, was here Sunday.

Dr. B. T. Cox spent Monday in Greenville.

E. F. Elliott left yesterday for Raleigh as a representative from here to the Grand Lodge of Masons which is now in session at that place.

For Rent or Sale—My house and lot located between Josephus Cox and A. D. Cox on Academy street. Apply to C. A. Fair.

Thad Manning and wife were visiting Elder T. N. Manning, Sunday.

Mr. Dixon at the Drug Store will be pleased to show you their line of handsome gold and fountain pens.

Miss Bettie Harper, of Black Jack, who has been visiting her brother, J. W. Harper for some time, returned home Saturday.

Barclay House—Mrs. J. D. Cox Board \$1 per day. Best House in town.

A party went out to Tripp's chapel Sunday afternoon and organized a Sunday school.

Victor Cox, of Ayden, was here Saturday on professional business.

A. G. Cox Mfg. Co. have just received another car load of wire fencing a dozen furnish you fence from 26 to 50 in. high at prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 8 3/4 cts. per yard.

Major Smith, of Ayden, spent Sunday with his friend, Mr. Surgis, here.

Last Saturday A. G. Cox Mfg. Co. received orders for over 840 Economic back bands. Every day they are making large shipments of these goods. There seems to be practically no end to the demand.

Miss Dora Abrams, of Greenville, after spending sometime with her sister, Mrs. J. F. Smith, returned home yesterday.

A. G. Cox Mfg. Co. have a nice lot of coffins on hand. Prices are very reasonable as heretofore. Prompt attention given all orders.

From the way A. G. Cox Mfg. Co. are selling carts we predict that farmers will make a great many more composts this season than usual.

Going in to see our friend and next door neighbor, Dr. B. T. Cox, one day last week, he with a very happy smile on his face informed us that he had the good fortune to receive a nice present the day before. Upon our inquiry he told us \$50,000. We asked if it was in good "legal tender." He replied, it was—"a beautiful little girl"—making four at his home, one for each corner. We congratulate the doctor and hope his good fortune may continue to multiply while his troubles diminish.

If you want your horse shod, if your harness or your own shoes need repairing, and for general blacksmith work call and see W. L. House on Main street.

We now have a nice lot of porch column timber. If you are in need of them why not let us fit you up. Prices are right. Winterville Mfg. Co.

One of our leading farmers has been giving wire fence a test and says that the Electric well is the best fence he ever saw. A. G. Cox Mfg. Co. have all styles in stock and are continually buying more.

G. A. Kittrell & Co. will give you 1333 lbs cotton seed meal in exchange for a ton of cotton seed or give 25c per bushel.

If in need of cotton seed hulls, meal, corn, hay or anything in the feed line see G. A. Kittrell & Co.

We haven't written anything concerning Winterville in so long we are afraid our friends will think we are growing a little old foggy or rather retrograding instead of moving forward. But we want it distinctly understood Winterville occupies a front seat in the band wagon. For energy, pluck, progressiveness and go ahead-iveness her citizens cannot be excelled. For industries, factories and every thing that goes to make a live town, we have it here. The best looking girls, the most gallant young men, the handsomest men, the prettiest widows and just the nicest old maids the world ever saw, to say nothing of our elder ladies a generation better than whom the Good Father never blessed with a long life. We could continue to enumerate these good things here, but will refrain and only ask the public to come and see.

Our load of shingles expected to arrive in a few days. See them before buying.

G. A. Kittrell & Co. We have a nice line of hats for both old and young, also trunks, valises, telescopes, &c, at prices we think very reasonable and always glad to serve you and save your money if possible.

Harrington Barber & Co.

WANTED—Agent for Pitt County to work for the Eastern Life Insurance Company of America. Liberal contract to a host. Address, with references, Eastern Life Ins. Co., Washington, N. C. 1-3-74-D-2W

Cotton seed and corn for sale by W. P. Baughman, Washington, N. C. Also a limited quantity of seed potatoes. One customer gathered from one acre in cotton the past fall over 4,000 pounds of seed cotton, and I made from my corn 12 to 18 barrels per acre after spring crop of cabbage. I have a limited quantity of cotton seed to sell. Price of corn \$1 to \$2 per bushel. 1-13-4-wk D. & W.

An Alabama paper tells of a traveling man who received a letter from his wife informing him that she was going into the nearest town the next day to have "her kimona cut out." The man did not know what she meant and hurried home by the next train, under the impression that it was some sort of a dangerous surgical operation. The papers declare that "cutting out a kimona" is a bloodless operation, and involves no risk of life.

A man talks to amuse others and a woman talks to amuse herself.

Fortunate is the man whose friends are all good and his enemies all bad.

The average man thinks the average man is far below his level.

The Man With the Hoe.

Observant people know that this country came near a panic last year when stocks were going down like an elevator in an open shaft. The cause of the flurry and the heavy losses was the wholesale stock watering that began during the Spanish-American war. Those get rich quick speculators, who had been heralded as safe financiers, loaded the country upon so much water as gold that the old craft was plunging in deep seas. What saved us? Here is what Henry Clews says:

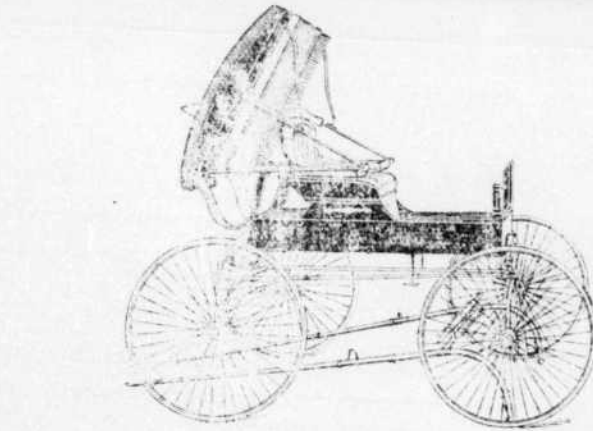
"The storm that way finally subsided, because of the prudence of our bankers and the strength of our national resources, as the continued prosperity of the farmer, who once proved himself the backbone of the nation."

The tide of loss and disaster was not checked until the Southern farmer sent enough cotton to Europe to bring back European gold to these shores. It was "The Man With the Hoe" that saved the country as Mr. Clews says, but it was chiefly the Southern man with the hoe. Every time cotton has gone up an hundred points, the prosperity of the whole country has been advanced, because it has increased the balance of trade in favor of the United States. Of course this help directly to the South and to the balance of trade of this country has temporarily embarrassed the cotton mill industry, but it is temporary and when the price of products adjusted to the higher cotton, the mill people will also share in the general prosperity. Give the Southern Man With the Hoe twelve cents for his cotton six years hand running and this country will hum.—News and Observer.

Another Veteran Dead.

Kittrell, N. C., Jan. 11.—Capt. Jerome H. Fuller died here this afternoon in his seventy-sixth year, after a long illness.

For several years Capt. Fuller was in charge of the Soldiers' Home and while there sustained a fall that injured his wounded leg and left him a cripple for life. He was a true soldier and a good man.



-- MANUFACTURED BY --

A. G. COX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WINTERVILLE, N. C.

Unlocks Nine Jail Doors and Escapes.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 12.—Wm. J. Reid, alias L. O. Hoffman, who is charged with swindling thirty-two hotels from the Atlantic to the Pacific of about \$10,000 in 1902, and is now under sentences aggregating ten years for these offenses, broke jail here today.

In his escape he unlocked nine doors and saved through three chaises, visited six different rooms of the county jail, passed in front of watchers and finally climbed an eighteen-foot wall.

This was accomplished at 3 o'clock this morning, yet he was not missed until 7 o'clock. He was supposedly too weak to move without the use of a crutch, and been practically bedridden for three months, and so far as the prison officers know had eaten nothing but beef broth in all that time.

There is not the slightest clue to the manner in which he obtained articles with which to effect his escape.

While he was working his way out he broke into various rooms and shops to obtain a suit of clothes, some tools that he afterwards found were not needed, and a small ladder for use in scaling the outer wall.

Sheriff Clark tonight made a thorough investigation, but he finds that many details of the escape are still unexplained. Every effort has been made to track him but without success so far.

Where is the Lamp?

During the holidays the street lamp on the corner of Pitt and Second streets disappeared. The lamp lighter says he would like for somebody to tell him where it is so he can get it back in place.

Two New Routes.

New rural free delivery routes have been established at Gimesland and Grifton, in this county. The system continues to enlarge and is proving a great benefit to the people along the routes.

A TORPID LIVER

Is the parent of

Constipation

Indigestion and all Rheumatic Symptoms.

The Sufferer and Sufferer's Friend is

Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder

This is not a drug mixture, but a vegetable extract of one of Nature's most potent secrets. If you are a sufferer, we will send you FREE OF CHARGE a sample package of German Liver Powder together with our 10 page booklet, which contains authentic testimonials from patients who have been cured by this wonderful food. Do not delay, but send your full address at once to The American Pharmaceutical Co., Evansville, Ind.

Sold and recommended by druggists everywhere.

Grimesland Department.

J. O. Proctor & Bros
GRIMESLAND'S
SUPPLY HOUSE.
Merchants, Millers and
Manufacturers.

T. F. PROCTOR,
Grimesland, N. C.
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Anything wanted in the way
of Clothing, Dry Goods, No-
tions, Shoes, Hats, Groceries
and Hardware can be found
here. Whether it is some-
thing to eat, something to
wear, or some article for the
house or farm, you can be
supplied. Highest prices paid
for cotton, country produce
or anything the farmer sells.

H. C. VENTERS,
GRIMESLAND, N. C.

Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Gro-
ceries, Tobacco and Cigars. The
only Soda Fountain in town. All
the popular drinks. Hot Peanuts
every day.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.
A torpid liver deranges the whole
system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheu-
matism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these
common diseases than DR. TUTT'S
LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.
Take No Substitute.

A Concession by Russia.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Associated
Press learns that in the opinion of
the French government there is
still a chance of avoiding a conflict
between Russia and Japan, as a
result of a concession made by Rus-
sia in her latest note. The dis-
patches which have come to Paris
from all quarters today have been
most pessimistic and the hopefulness
of the government is in strong
contrast with them.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does for
the stomach that which it is un-
able to do for itself, even when but
slightly disordered or over-loaded.
Kodol Dyspepsia Cure supplies
the natural juices of digestion and
does the work of the stomach, re-
laxing the nervous tension, while
the inflamed muscles of that organ
are allowed to rest and heal.
Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what
you eat and enables the stomach
and digestive organs to transform
all food into rich, red blood. Sold
by J. H. L. Wooten.

Fifty Lives are Lost.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9.—A spe-
cial to the Seattle Times from Port
Townsend Washington, says:
Fifty lives were lost today in the
sinking of the fine new steamer
Challam in a storm that swept over
the Straits of Juan De Fuca with
relentless fury yesterday and last
night.

A GOOD NAME.

From personal experience I testify
that Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers
are unequalled as a liver pill.
They are rightly named because
they give strength and energy and
do their work with ease.—W. T.
Easton, Barne, Tex. Thousands
of people are using these tiny little
pills in preference to all others,
because they are so pleasant and
effective. They cure biliousness,
torpid liver jaundice, sick head-
ache, constipation, etc. They do
not purge and weaken, but cleanse
and strengthen. Sold by J. H. L.
Wooten.

Shipped Out as if Greased.

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 9.—
Frank H. Gould, claiming to be
from Boston, was locked up in the
city jail at one o'clock today,
stolen goods, the result of syste-
matic store robberies having been
found in his possession. He played
drunk. An hour later, the
bunkey visiting his cell found
that an outside confederate had
with an iron clew bar, wrenched
the locks off, releasing the prison-
er. The men are supposed to be a
couple who robbed guests of Cen-
tral Hotel here last week.

URED OFFICES AFTER 40 YEARS.

Mr. C. Haney, of Geneva, O., had
the piles for 40 years. Doctors and
doctors could do him no lasting
good. Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel
Salve cured him permanently. In-
valuable for cuts, burns, bruises,
sprains, laceration, eczema, tetter,
salt rheum, and all other skin
diseases. Look for the name Dr.
Witt on the package—all others
are cheap, worthless counterfeits.
Sold by J. H. L. Wooten.

Assignment at Grifton.

The firm of A. L. Jackson &
Co., at Grifton, made an assign-
ment Saturday. The liabilities are
placed at \$5,500. F. G. James, of
Greenville, is the assignee.

BETHEL DEPARTMENT

BETHEL ITEMS.

BETHEL, N. C., Jan. 12, 1904.

Miss Nina Grimes left last eve-
ning for Whitehards to visit Miss
Bennie Mooring.

C. S. Whichard and W. J. Mayo
left yesterday for Norfolk.

Miss Bartley has returned to
Baltimore.

Mrs. Butler, of Robersonville, is
visiting Mrs. Knox.

We are glad to note that Miss
Effie Grimes who has been slightly
ill, is well again.

M. O. Blount left today for Nor-
folk.

Virgil Lee spent yesterday in
Bethel.

J. S. Joyner spent Sunday with
Mr. Blount.

Nathan Beverly returned to Mt.
Olive Monday.

Misses Louie Robertson and
Hettie Keel, and E. E. Grimes
and Chal. Whichard visited the
Misses Beverly's Sunday.

Miss Alice Grimes, and Will
James visited at Dr. Grimes' Sun-
day.

The teachers on this side of the
creek were very much disappoint-
ed by not being able to cross, on
account of ice, to attend the
teachers' association last Saturday.
We learned that it was impossible
to go on the train Friday
evening.

Rev. J. E. Hocutt held two
services at the Baptist church last
Sunday. There was a good congre-
gation Sunday morning to hear
his interesting discourse.

A dorky by the name of Mills
Rollins, was killed last week by a
falling tree.

DR. R. J. GRIMES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BETHEL, N. C.
Office opposite depot.

DR. G. F. THIGPEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BETHEL, N. C.
Office next door to Post Office.

STATON AND BUNTING,
BETHEL, N. C.
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Complete Line Clothing, Dry Goods, Hardware Furniture, Groceries.
We Pay Highest Prices for Cotton,
Cotton Seed and Country Produce.

— AT —
BLOUNT - BRO'S.

you can get honest goods at living prices. See our
large stock before you buy and be satisfied with your
purchases.

Suits, Overcoats, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Under-
wear, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and everything you wear. Everything you use in
your house and everything you use in your parlor

Millinery Goods a Specialty.

Our goods are here and we are ready to serve you.
Everybody that sees buys, and everybody that tries
our goods becomes our customers. Just give us a trial
and save yourselves money.

BLOUNT & BROTHERS.
BETHEL, N. C.

1888 - Millinery - 1904

I wish to say to my friends and customers that it is now
my purpose to greet you in early spring with the largest, best
selected and most elegant stock of millinery ever shown in this
town. The Trimming Department will be under the skillful
direction of Mrs. Ella Greene with able assistants.

I feel that my customers have a live interest in my bus-
iness. You have each one helped me to make it what it is to-
day—a towering structure standing on a solid foundation
whose massive pillars have been honest dealing. I thank you
one and all for the very liberal patronage extended me in the
year just behind us and hope that success may crown our every
mutual effort for prosperity in the one now reaching out before
us.

Mrs. L. Griffin.

To be a Year or Horrors.

A special cable to the Philadel-
phia Press from Paris says: The
papers here are commenting gravely
on the unanimity of the astrologers,
magicians, clairvoyants and trance
mediums in predicting a year of
horrors for 1904.

A leading astrologer named Jacob
sizes up the situation as follows, and
the others agree more or less as to
detail:

Here is the horoscope for 1904
made at the moment the sun entered
the sign of Capricorn: It indicates
a year of great immorality in Lon-
don. The viceroy of India abdicates.
The United States have grave quar-
rels with Russia and Germany.
Roosevelt falls sick and a conspiracy
is hatched against him. Serious
financial disasters in America.

The Emperor of Japan has grave
accident.

An attempt on the life of the Em-
peror of China.

Volcanic shocks in Constantinople
Chile and the Philippines.

A fear of unhealthy literature and
unlimited materialism.

The French cabinet falls between
April 7 and 19.

A panic in a music hall, grave ac-
cidents and popular disturbances in
Russia. An attempt to poison the
Czar. Serious discussions between
Russia and Austria.

England loses prestige. The
campaign in Tibet falls through.

Tremendous failures in Calcutta
and the Transvaal.

Anarchist trouble in Spain; the
government threatened.

In China women massacred.

Everywhere crimes of passion,
mysterious deaths and strange
phenomena.

Nineteen hundred and four is an
anagram of 1409, the date of the
birth of Joan of Arc. This year a
wonderful child will be born with a
high destiny, showing its power in
1924; an anagram of 1129, the date
of the apogee of Joan of Arc.

Cost of Pensions.

What Garfield said on the floor
of the house less than twenty-five
years ago about pension payments
is an old story, but it is particu-
larly pertinent now. When a bill
carrying an appropriation of
thirty-eight million dollars for
pension payments was reported
Garfield defended it on the ground
that the pension account for the
civil war had then reached the
high-water mark, and that from
that year it would constantly re-
cede until it disappeared in a com-
paratively few years. Secretary
Shaw's annual report shows that
the payment in account of pensions
was the greatest individual item of
cost of the government for the
year just closed. It was this year
over a hundred millions more than
it was when Garfield declared it
had reached the high-water mark.
Against pension payments of \$138,-
425,000 for the year the postal ser-
vice cost \$134,224,000, the civil
and miscellaneous account was
\$124,944,000, the war department,
\$118,619,000; the navy, \$82,618,
000; the Indians, \$12,935,000, and
interest on the national debt, \$28,
556,000. But the pension pay-
ments this year showed a decrease
of several hundred thousand over
those of the preceding year. It is
doubtful, however, that this de-
crease will be continued. Commis-
sioner Ware has made himself ex-
tremely unpopular by closely
scrutinizing pension claims, and
he is slated to leave the office be-
fore the next presidential election
is held.—Pittsburg Post.

Dr. H. O. Hyatt will be in
Greenville at Hotel Bertha January
26th, 28th and 29th, Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday for the
purpose of treating diseases of the
eye, ear, nose and throat and fit-
ting glasses. 1-6-61d w.

A Magnificent

SHOWING OF

NEW - GOODS

AT MUNFORD'S BIG STORE WINTER - - - BARGAINS

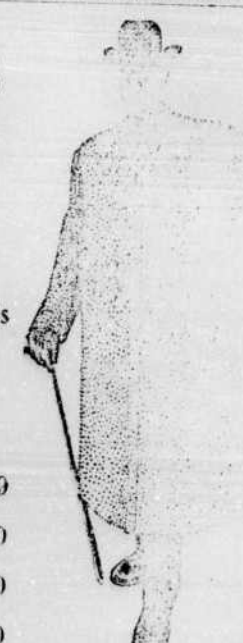
A touch of black and white and a dash of red, green and brown,
and you have a successful costume. Winter demands brightness we
have it in big shipments.

Overcoats

Great Reduction.

Every Overcoat Goes in this
Reduction.

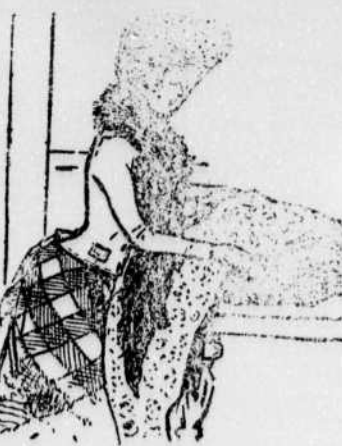
\$ 5.00 - Overcoats -	\$3.49
7.50 - Overcoats -	5.00
12.50 - Overcoats -	8.50
15.00 - Overcoats -	11.50



Boys Knee Pants

249 Pairs Boys all Wool Knee
Pants worth double at 50c.

15 per cent. reduction on the en-
tire line of pants--All Grades.



FURS

They are the
Season's latest cre-
ation. We are the
cheap Fur house.

MILLINERY

Special inducements on the entire
line, nothing but high class Millinery
sold in our store. Everything new and
up-to-date.

Tailor Made

**Walking
Skirts.**

They fit well, hang
well, handsomely
made. Prices
range from
\$1.00 -- to -- \$8.00.



COLD WEATHER

Comfortables

11-4 Ex Size Blankets	\$1.39
10-4 Full Size Blankets	75c
10-4 Full Size Blankets	1.00
Boys Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers	25c
LaFleece Shirts	25c
LaFleece Stockings	15c

For the coming holiday season watch for our big announcement of House Furnishing Goods, Couches, Bookcases, Pic-
tures, Frames, Easels, Rocking Chairs, Hall Racks &c.

241-243
W. Main St

C. T. MUNFORD

GREENVILLE,
North Carolina

PERSONALS AND SOCIAL.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

D. B. Liles left this morning for Newport News.

T. D. Queen left Sunday morning for Atlanta.

J. H. Averett went to Ayden Tuesday evening.

T. J. Jarvis returned Saturday evening from Raleigh.

G. E. Phillips returned Saturday evening from Rocky Mount.

Both the children of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ficklen are quite sick.

One of the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bryan is very sick.

Miss Maggie Brown returned Sunday from a visit to Grimesland.

Charles Skinner returned Saturday evening from a trip up the road.

S. D. McDowell, Arthur Ruffin and Jesse Speight returned Sunday evening from Scotland Neck.

Mrs. G. R. Dixon, of Rocky Mount, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Higges, returned home this morning.

Mrs. W. J. Whitehurst, of Bethel and Miss Louise Bardley, of Baltimore, who were here visiting T. W. Whitehurst at the King House, left this morning.

Jesse Speight started "up the road" Sunday armed with long coat and silk hat. The latter making him topheavy he stopped long enough to exchange it for a derby.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Miss Clyde Cox, of Ayden, spent today here.

One Clark went to Durham today.

J. M. Turner, of Raleigh, was here today.

H. H. Wilson, of Kinston, was here today.

C. T. Munford left Monday evening for Durham.

R. D. Cherry left Monday evening for Durham.

R. F. Johnson, of Ayden, spent Monday here.

Bob Parker, of Center Bluff, spent today here.

R. L. Strickland left this morning Spring Hope.

Rev. A. T. King left this morning for Wake Forest.

Z. T. Vincent, Jr., left this morning for Scotland Neck.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Smith are quite sick.

Edgar Keel, of Fortness Monroe, is visiting his father, W. H. Keel.

John Laughinghouse returned from Williamston Monday evening.

W. P. Smith, returned from Hassell, Monday evening.

W. G. Lamb and son, Wilson, of Williamston, were here today.

Rev. W. E. Cox returned this morning from LaGrange and Grifton.

Miss Floy Keel left this afternoon for a visit to her sister, Mrs. B. G. Albritton, in the country.

Mrs. Bettie Swindell left this morning for Raleigh to visit her sister, Mrs. Russ.

Mrs. Annie Elam, of Wilson, who has been visiting Mrs. C. T. Munford, returned home today.

R. Williams and J. M. Reuss left this morning for Raleigh to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge.

J. M. Howard, of New Bern, who has been spending a few days here, returned home Monday evening.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13.

Misses Eula and Clyde Cox returned to Ayden Tuesday evening.

Harry Skinner left Tuesday evening for Raleigh.

Fred Cox went to Ayden Tuesday night.

The graded school being closed makes the hill look dull.

Mrs. Leonidas Fleming went to Raleigh today.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

They Should Have the Opportunity of Expressing Their wish at the Ballot Box.

We call the attention of our readers to the following plain statement of facts:

Prior to the November meeting of the board of aldermen a large number of the voters of Greenville signed a petition requesting the board to order a special election to take the sense of the people on the question of making an effort to better control the whiskey traffic by establishing a dispensary and prohibiting the manufacture of liquor within the town. It was the intention of the petitioners to file this petition with the board at its November meeting but when it was called to their attention that the election could not be held till late in December and that if it was carried for a dispensary it would result in a sudden closing up of the saloons without giving their owners sufficient time to dispose of stock and to seek other employment, the advocates of a dispensary, not wishing to do anyone an injustice, readily agreed to postpone filing the petition till the first meeting of the board in January, 1904. Of this action and purpose due notice was given the board with a frank statement of the reasons which prompted this course. It was expected that this spirit of fairness would be met with a like spirit on the part of those who favor the open bar rooms. Shall we be disappointed in this expectation? A few more days will tell the story.

At the meeting of the board on Thursday the 7th inst, this petition was filed with the board of aldermen and they were asked to order an election to be held on Thursday the 11th of February. In our view of the law the duty of the board was very simple. See 7 of chapter 223 of the laws of 1903 (known as the Watts law) reads "that it shall be the duty of the governing body of any city or town, upon the petition of one third (1) of the registered voters therein, who were registered for the preceding municipal election, to order an election to be held, after thirty days notice, in any year in which the petition may be filed, except within ninety days of any city, county or general election, in time for the notice to be given, as above required, to determine (1) Whether intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured in said city or town, (2) Whether barrooms or saloons shall be established in said city or town, (3) Whether dispensaries shall be established in said city or town. And any such election may be ordered to determine any one or two or all of said questions, as the petitioners may designate in their petition. Provided that such election shall not be held oftener than once in two years."

It seems to us that a proper interpretation of this language limits the power of the board to simply comparing the petition with the registration books at "the preceding municipal election" and if it was found to contain one-third of

the names found on the registration books to order the election. This the board could easily have done in less than an hour. But the board saw proper to take a different course. It referred the petition to the mayor and adjourned till Monday night, Jan. 11th, 1904. At the adjourned meeting the mayor reported that after purging the petition and registration books of all names that in his opinion had ceased to be entitled to vote, that the petition then contained twelve names more than the requisite one-third. The board then received and allowed a communication from seventeen of the persons who had signed the original petition asking that their names be not counted. These names were in effect stricken from the list by the board and an order was made declining to order the election. We cannot think the board kept within the law, but we do not question their integrity. We assume they did what they thought was right in the matter. This action of the board imposes upon the advocates of a dispensary the duty of getting up a new petition, and we are informed this is being done. The ministers of the town are now circulating petitions among the people for signatures to be signed by those whose names are on the registration books. These petitions must be signed at once to make them available and we urge those who would curtail the evils of the open bar-room to seek out these ministers and sign these petitions. Do not wait for them to come to you but go to them.

There is at this time a terrible alarm among the parents on account of the few cases of diphtheria which are scattered about in our midst. It is well that it is so. It would be an unnatural parent who did not do all in his power to protect his child against this dreaded disease. But fathers! the bar rooms are inoculating your son with a disease a thousand times more deadly than the diphtheria. What are you doing to safeguard your sons against the wreck and ruin and trouble and sorrow these bar-rooms carry into the homes of the people of Greenville?

It will be seen by reference to the law above quoted that there is no time to be lost if we are to procure an election on this question. The election must be advertised thirty days and must be held ninety days before the town election first Monday in June. Let us get the petition signed this week and then ask the mayor to call a special meeting of the board one night next week to consider it. We feel warranted in saying that the mayor will call the meeting when requested to do so and that the board will meet at his call, and that if a petition is presented which meets the requirement of the law that the election will be ordered. The board held a special meeting to hear the petitions to grant licenses to open bar-rooms, and we believe they will hold a special meeting to hear a petition to close them up. Whatever may be their individual opinions as to the wisdom of holding such an election, we feel sure they will not use their official position to prevent the people having a chance to vote on this question.

This issue has risen up in our midst and it will not go down until the voice of the people has the opportunity to speak at the polls. So let the petitions be filed, and the order for the election made. Let the campaign against the open saloons be waged in earnest but without bitterness. If we are beaten at the polls we will then have no complaint to make. Give us the opportunity to test this question.

There are almost as many bad colds as there are people.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Ayova, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Abundant Proof.

If advertising in THE REFLECTOR did not pay, you would not see the best business men using so much of our space. Those who do not advertise might stick a pin here.

Wanted for Murder in North Carolina.

New York, Jan. 11.—Charles Austin, a colored butler, was arrested tonight. The police say he is wanted in Louisburg, N. C., for the murder of Charles Branch on May 17, 1903. In the papers forwarded from Louisburg, the man wanted is described as Charles Alston.

Man is logical, but unreasonable; woman irrational, but convincing. Man admires woman but loves himself; woman loves man, but admires herself.

The City Hay & Grain Co.,
BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
Hay, Grain, Cracked Corn,
Bran, Cotton Seed
Meal and Hulls.

FIFTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM FIVE POINTS.

Get our prices and see our stock before buying. We want to buy your Corn and Peas for cash.

Just What A Man

WANTS

Just what a man wants in Furnishings he is sure to find here.

There isn't a thing that you'd expect the most exclusive haberdasher to keep, but what you will find at this store. For business, for evening dress, for every social function, we have the right thing, and yet we sell cheaply and reasonably.

Perhaps you may want the correct shaped Collar—the swellest creation in Neckwear—the right shade and best make in Gloves—the right Dress Shirt—Fine Hose—the newest Fancy Shirt—they are all here—and all are just right. Not a detail lacking, for this

One - Complete - Man's - Store.

FRANK WILSON

THE KING CLOTHIER.

R. J. Cobb. C. V. York. L. H. Pender.

The Building and Lumber Co.,
Contractors, Constructors and MANUFACTURERS

Factory situated by the railroad just North of the Imperial Tobacco Factory.

All kinds of dressed lumber, mouldings, turned and scroll work.

All machinery new and up to-date and of the best make.

Plans furnished and contracts taken for erection of buildings.

Tinning, Slatting, Guttering and all kinds of sheet metal work. Our in shop is on fourth street, opposite Lanier's marble yard. Mr. R. L. Wyatt has charge of our tinning and slating department. You will find him a master of his trade.

We ask for our share of the public patronage and will do our best to give satisfaction.

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner.

Twice-a-Week--Tuesday and Friday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

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GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1904.

No. 6

HERE IS THE DIFFERENCE.

On Which Side do You Stand?

We can understand how it is that a man who is engaged in selling whiskey and making his living out of it should stand for the open bar room and oppose a dispensary.

We can also understand that an extreme prohibitionist who has conscientious scruples about having any part whatever in undertaking to regulate the sale of liquor should oppose a dispensary.

But we cannot understand how it is that the great mass of the conservative, thoughtful people, who stand midway between these extremes, should prefer the open bar room to a dispensary.

The bar room runs wide open day and night. The dispensary runs only in the day. The bar room invites the young and the weary to make its saloons their place of evening resort to warm by its fires and partake of its beverage. The dispensary closes its doors at night and says to all men that the place where liquor is sold does not furnish a resort that can be helpful and uplifting either to the old or the young.

The bar room contributes a large percent to the criminal class and leaves the property to be taxed to bear the burden. Every thoughtful man must know that a large percent of the violators of law come from the bar rooms. If he doubts this let him read the report of the mayor's court. Statistics will demonstrate that a considerable part of the taxes paid go to defraying the expenses of the arrest, trial and maintenance of those charged with crime traceable to the evil effects of strong drink. In Greenville the property is taxed to its maximum limit, while the bar rooms are taxed but little above the minimum limit. If it be true that the sale of liquor contributes so much to the burden of taxation, then it ought to be made to bear its full share of this burden. The dispensary system does this. It seeks to minimize the evil and at the same time it gives all the profits which arise from the traffic to relieve the taxes of the people. So we repeat, we cannot understand how thoughtful, conservative people can hesitate to take the dispensary in preference to the open bar room.

Again on Thursday of the same month, a great crowd of people assembled, and made an effigy of liberty, which they put in a coffin, and marched in solemn procession with it to the church yard, a drum in mourning beating before them, and the town bell ringing a sad knell at the same time. Before committing the body to the ground they thought it advisable to feel its pulse, and when finding some remains of life, they returned back to a bonfire already prepared, placed the effigy before it in a large arm-chair, and spent the remainder of the evening in rejoicing on finding out that liberty had still an existence in the colonies.

C. E. Pugh, grocer, and J. Ed. Albright plumber, had their stocks damaged by fire and water. Insurance on these two is enough to cover the damage. Total insurance was about \$16,000.

The wounded heart heals, but the scar remains forever.

Two heads are better than one—but not on the same pin.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RESISTANCE TO THE STAMP ACT.

[Essay by Miss Dora Cox, of Winterville, that won the Grimes medal in contest on North Carolina history.]

The Stamp Act was a law passed by the British Parliament on the 22nd of March, 1765, saying that all checks, notes, bonds, deeds, wills, new-papers, pamphlets, and almanacs should be written on stamped paper, the stamps for which should come from England, the value of them ranging from a half penny to six pence.

The cause of the passage of this unjust act was to compel the American colonies to help pay the great debt made by the French and Indian war, during which time they had fed, furnished, and clothed more than thirty-five thousand men, besides N. C. had no voice in parliament.

When William Tryon became governor of N. C. in March, 1765, the people of this colony were in a very rebellious temper, so much so that he prorogued the assembly that had been in session only two weeks. Tradition says it was prorogued on account of a statement made by speaker John Ashe, who, when being asked by his excellency what course the assembly would take in regard to the stamp act, replied, "We will fight it to the death."

Thus they fully intended doing in N. C. for on Sunday the 13th of Oct., about seven o'clock in the evening, nearly five hundred people assembled at Wilmington, and exhibited the effigy of Earl Bute, and after letting it hang by the neck for some time, they made a large bonfire with a number of barrels, and committed it to the flames. After the effigy was consumed, they went to every house in town, and bringing all the gunpowder to the bonfire, insisted upon their drinking liberty, property, and no stamp duty, also, at the conclusion of each toast, giving three huzzas for the confusion of Lord Bute and his adherents. This was done because the people were informed of Bute's having several times expressed himself much in favor of the stamp duty.

Again on Thursday of the same month, a great crowd of people assembled, and made an effigy of liberty, which they put in a coffin, and marched in solemn procession with it to the church yard, a drum in mourning beating before them, and the town bell ringing a sad knell at the same time. Before committing the body to the ground they thought it advisable to feel its pulse, and when finding some remains of life, they returned back to a bonfire already prepared, placed the effigy before it in a large arm-chair, and spent the remainder of the evening in rejoicing on finding out that liberty had still an existence in the colonies.

Dr. William Houston was appointed the stamp master of this province, and how was he treated by the people of N. C. On Saturday the 16th of Nov. he went to Wilmington and had just gotten there when three or four hundred people, with drums beating and colors flying gathered to gether, at the house where the stamp officer

was staying. The crowd insisted upon knowing whether he intended to execute his said office or not. He replied, "I shall be very sorry to execute any office disagreeable to the people of the province." But they, not satisfied with such a declaration, carried him into the court house, where he was compelled to sign a written resignation, stating that he would have nothing to do with any more of the stamped paper, either directly or indirectly, until it was agreeable to the inhabitants of the province. Furthermore declaring that this was signed by his own free will and accord.

As soon as the stamp distributor had complied with their desire, they placed him in an arm chair, carried him first around the court house, giving three huzzas at every corner, and then proceeded with him around one of the squares of the town. When they reached the house in which he was staying, they sat him down at the door, and gave three loud cheers. After escorting him into the house, where was prepared the best liquors to be had, they all began drinking in great form, with three yells at the conclusion of each toast. That evening a bonfire was made and no person appeared in the streets without having Liberty in large capital letters on his hat.

Not only at Wilmington was the hatred for Houston so plainly shown, for at Newbern his effigy was burned, and also at Cross Creek it was hanged by the side of a man who had murdered his wife, nor was he even spared by the people of Duplin, his own county.

Immediately after forcing Houston to do as they wished, they went to see Mr. A. Stewart, the printer of the N. C. Gazette. When the act was passed, Mr. Stewart was sick with fever, and had not printed the Gazette for some time. When asked, if he would continue to print the paper, he replied, "I have no stamped paper, and as a late act of Parliament forbids the printing on any other, I cannot." He was then told positively that, if he did not, he might expect the same treatment as the stamp agent, and they demanded a positive answer. Mr. Stewart then said rather than run the hazard of his life he would comply with their request, but took the whole for a witness that he was compelled to do so. This he proved too, for on the margin of the next Gazette was the following: "This is the place to affix the stamp [just above a glastly skull and bones.—Editor]."

On Monday, the 18th of Nov., about fifty of the gentlemen of Brunswick, New Hanover, and Bladen counties, dined by invitation with Governor Tryon, who urged upon them the necessity of permitting the circulation of the stamps. He said it would be a pleasure to him to exert his influence and interest in England to promote the prosperity of North Carolina but that he thought the stamp act would be a great help to the colony for carrying on commerce, besides it would look like they were trying to sever the dependence on the mother country to oppose, and that if they would only submit to it, he himself would pay the duty on any instruments executed on stamp-

ed paper, on which he should have any fee.

To these proposals the gentlemen returned their most hearty thanks, especially for the obliging manner in which his excellency had expressed a desire to render his important service to this province, nevertheless, they thought the stamp act to be destructive of their rights, and besides submitting to such an oppressive act would be opening a direct inlet for slavery, which all mankind ought to avoid. Therefore, for these reasons, they should resist the stamp act to the utmost of their power.

The governor then stated his regret that they had rejected his proposals so harshly, and that he could not help lamenting the consequences.

All this had no effect on the North Carolinians, for on Nov. 28, 1766, when the stamps arrived on the British ship, Diligence, the people under the leadership of Hugh Waddell and John Ashe armed themselves and would not allow the vessel to be unloaded. When Captain Phipps saw what opposition there was he anchored near the mouth of the river, the governor, however, on finding out the stamps had arrived, sent out a proclamation saying that the stamps for the use of the province were in the Cape Fear river, and any person authorized to distribute them might get them by applying to the captain of his majesty's ship, Diligence.

Shortly after the arrival of the stamps, two ships, Dobbs and Patience, came up the Cape Fear river, one from Philadelphia, and the other from St. Christophers. Neither vessel had stamps on their clearance papers, but instead thereof, had statements from the proper officers of the ports, from whence they came, certifying that they could secure no stamps. Captain Lobb, of the war ship, Viper thereupon seized the vessels. This requirement to have stamps at Cape Fear, when none were required elsewhere, the merchants at Wilmington said was "a particular restriction" on their part, and for that reason it excited their hot indignation, so that they straightway made up their minds not to submit to it. Before this they had contented themselves with a general resistance to the stamp act, but when Tryon sought to impose particular restrictions upon the commerce of their river, they went into particular resistance to meet them.

First of all, upon learning of the seizures, the inhabitants of Wilmington entered into an agreement not to supply the king's ship with provisions until such seizures were stopped, and the boatmen sent by the Viper for supplies were put in jail.

On 12th of Feb., 1766, a letter appeared in the Gazette, urging the people in the name of "Liberty, dear Liberty" to rise in their might and put a stop to these seizures. The expressions were so inflammatory that the governor threatened to suspend the publication of the paper. An association was entered into by some of the leading men of several counties of the province on the conditions that at any risk whatever, and whenever called upon, they should unite and truly and faithfully

assist each other to the best of their power, in preventing the execution of the stamp act.

Mr. Dry, the collector of the port, went to the governor for advice, who told him to put the papers on board the Viper, for he would surely be compelled by the people to give them up. His answer was, "They may take them from me, but I will never give them up without captain Lobb's orders." On the 19th his desk at Brunswick was broken open, and the clearance papers were taken.

On the same day one hundred and fifty armed men went to the governor's house in Brunswick to demand the person of Captain Lobb, who had made the seizures, but he was not there, so on the next day in the morning a committee of these "inhabitants at arms" went aboard the Viper, and demanded of Captain Lobb, possession of the vessels he had seized. In the evening he gave up the vessels and agreed to make no further seizures.

Colonel Pennington, the comptroller of the province, sought safety in the governor's house, but could only stay one night. The next morning he was seen going from the house with Col. James Moore. He was called back by his excellency, who told Moore that he could not be Pennington, as he himself had some business with him.

About five minutes afterwards, the avenues were filled with armed men, and a note was sent to the governor, stating that they wished to see the comptroller, and that if he did not agree for them to do so, it would not be in the power of the directors appointed to prevent the terrible consequences that would follow. The governor made this reply, "Mr. Pennington being employed by his excellency on dispatches for his majesty's service, any gentleman that has business with him may see him at my house." The main body, which consisted of about five hundred armed men, drew up within three hundred yards of the house. Mr. Harnett, a representative in the assembly, came at the head of the detachment, and sent a message to speak with Mr. Pennington. The governor would never consent to it, nevertheless Pennington was taken and carried to the court house, where he was compelled to do as Houston had done.

A similar oath was required of all the clerks of the county courts, and other public officers of the province.

There was neither concealment nor disguise about any of the resistance made by North Carolina to the stamp act, and long can she boast of her noble, brave, and liberty loving people! For thus, as on many other occasions, we find her first in "Liberty's Story."

Governor Rescues Boy Who Stew Twelve.

Governor Pennypacker has respite Chas E. Kruger, who was to be hanged at Greensburg, Pa., on yesterday until Feb. 11th for the purpose of inquiring into the mental condition of the youth. Kruger has confessed to 12 murders. His mother has written the governor stating that her son is insane.