

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

I. C. HARD, Editor and Owner.

Truth in Preference to Fiction.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

VOL. No. XXV

GREENVILLE PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1907

NO. 7

Falkland Township.		
DR.		
10 amt received of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	601.07	
CR.		
By amt refunded to general fund for loan previous	104.01	
December 3rd, 1905	447.09	
of audited claims paid by treasurer	14.16	565.26
paid treasurer's commission		
Amt on hand December 2nd, 1906	35.81	
of audited claims outstanding December 2nd, 1906	5.00	
Farmville Township.		
DR.		
To amount received of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	\$912.80	
CR.		
By amt refunded to general fund for loan previous	897.45	
to December 3rd, 1905	7.45	
of audited claims paid by treasurer	4.76	909.66
paid Treasurer's commissions		
Amt on hand December 2nd, 1906	3.14	
Greenville Township.		
DR.		
To amt received of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	2,580.31	
town of Greenville expenses road force	120.00	
from sale of old bridge lumber	13.50	
CR.		
By amt refunded to general fund for loan previous	781.39	
to December 3rd, '05	1,848.53	
By amt of audited claims paid by treasurer	59.78	2,689.70
paid Treasurer's commissions		
Amount on hand December 2nd, 1906	24.11	
Amt of audited claims outstanding	6.10	
Pactolus Township.		
DR.		
To amt received of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	370.19	
CR.		
By amt of audited claims paid by treasurer	270.75	
paid Treasurer's commissions	8.62	279.37
Amt on hand December 2nd, 1906	90.80	
Swift Creek Township.		
DR.		
To amount received of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	477.34	
CR.		
By amount of audited claims paid by treasurer	490.49	
paid treasurer's commissions	13.14	443.63
Amount on hand December 2nd, 1906	32.71	
Statement of the various Stock Law Territory Funds for fiscal year ending December 2nd, 1906.		
Belvoir Township.		
DR.		
To amt. rec'd of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	478.12	
CR.		
Amt due Samuel T. White, treasurer, December 3rd, 1905	9.04	
of audited claims paid by treasurer	367.23	
Treasurer's commissions	11.58	387.85
Amt on hand December 2nd, 1906	90.27	
Amount audited claims outstanding	4.50	
Pitt County.		
To amount on hand Dec. 3rd, 1905	\$70.65	
To amt received of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	6,700.00	
CR.		
By amt of audited claims paid by treasurer	7,191.72	
paid Treasurer's commissions	713.27	7,404.99
Amount due Samuel T. White, treasurer, Winterville.	4.34	
DR.		
To amt received of L. W. Tucker, sheriff, tax list	221.99	
CR.		
By amount of audited claims paid by treasurer	198.88	
paid treasurer's commissions	6.09	204.97
Amt on hand December 2nd, 1906	17.02	
Amount of audited claims outstanding	2.70	
North Carolina—Pitt County.		

I, Richard William, Register of Deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the claims audited and allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, also the Receipts, Disbursements and Financial condition of said county, both General and Special Fund, for fiscal year ending December 2nd, 1906.

Given under my hand at office in Greenville.

This 12th day of December, 1906.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,
Register of Deeds.

MR. LAUGHINGHOUSE'S SPEECH.

Argument of One of Pitt's Representatives for Jury Reform.

The argument made by Mr. Laughinghouse, of Pitt in the house, yesterday in the debate on the Parsons bill to give the State an equal chance with the defendant, in capital cases, was highly complimented by the opponents as well as advocates of the bill. In the course of his argument Mr. Laughinghouse, said in part, and said well:

Mr. Speaker: I give to the people my earnest and unqualified support, because I consider it wise legislation, much needed legislation, and a step in the right direction towards securing fairer criminal trials in our courts. This bill, if it passes will be productive of good results in the more certain conviction of the guilty and the acquittal of the innocent. For many years I have been an advocate of this kind of legislation. I have long ago been convinced that under our present system of court trials in capital cases, especially with reference to the large number of peremptory challenges allowed defendants and the very few allowed the State, guilty men to often go unwhipped of justice, foul murderers too often escape from the clutches of the law and go forth fore-handed again among the people with conscious guilt resting upon their souls. If this bill becomes a law it will materially strengthen the proper administration of our courts, and perpetrators of capital crimes, whether they be high born or lowly born, rich or poor, white or black, will be less likely to have juries packed in their behalf notwithstanding the activities of the shrewdest lawyers employed in their defense.

Two years ago as a member of this house I earnestly sought to have a bill enacted into law reducing the number of peremptory challenges allowed defendants charged with capital crime and putting the State and defendant on an equality in that respect. It passed this house beyond question proved them to be murderers. I know cases where criminals have been acquitted through the disreputable and corrupt methods of attorneys. These are ugly truths, and I refer to them with shame that such can be under our criminal jurisprudence.

And right here, Mr. Speaker, is a good opportunity for me to say that I have sometimes been misrepresented as well as misunderstood as respects my opinion of and feeling towards the legal profession. I may be considered by some as perhaps prejudiced against lawyers. I may be considered by some as being perhaps careless and extreme of speech concerning lawyers. I want to say I am not so narrow of mind or malignant of heart as not to justly appreciate the worth of an honorable, high minded lawyer wherever I find him. I admire and esteem many true and noble men of that great profession in the legislature. They are valuable members and the state will be benefited by their services. That profession furnishes able men to fill the highest public positions within the gift of our people. I believe our delegation in congress, the two senators and the nine congressmen with the possible one exception, are all

irreproachable. I believe in the essential

there was any reason for this provision, the long years ago when a defendant could not testify in his own behalf it does not exist now and has not for many years. There is no justification for its continued recognition. It should be stricken out of our law books and we should substitute what is right, sensible and just in its place. Only a few weeks ago a Superior court judge (Judge Neal) holding court in my county in his charge to the grand jury called attention to this very matter in forcible language, stating that it was an unreasonable provision to allow 23 peremptory challenges and on account of it the task was quite difficult, and often an impossible one to convict guilty men. His charge at the time was reported at some length in the columns of the Greenville Reflector, an able excellent newspaper, and I wish I had a copy at hand of that issue of the paper so I might read to you Judge Neal's timely words on this subject.

We can understand of course, the advantage it is to an attorney appearing for a defendant in a capital case to have the use of 23 peremptory challenges while the State is restricted to only four in selecting a jury; but when we know it is unfair and unequal and operates as an injury to the public interests in making the conviction of the guilty quite difficult and often impossible, as publicly asserted by a Superior court judge, and as is known generally by the public, it is our duty as legislators to change this unreasonable provision and put the State and defendant on the same footing. In North Carolina on account of this striking disparity juries are packed for a defendant the prosecution being powerless to prevent it. On account of it jurors have been so selected that their verdict would be what a witness was even heard upon the stand. A shameful condition it is, and it calls for a remedy at our hands. I know whereof I speak when I say that packed juries have cleared defendants when the evidence beyond question proved them to be murderers. I know cases where criminals have been acquitted through the disreputable and corrupt methods of attorneys. These are ugly truths, and I refer to them with shame that such can be under our criminal jurisprudence.

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some might think think me hostile to lawyers, I concluded it would be well to make myself clearly understood in that respect and I hope I have succeeded in doing so.

Trial by jury, Mr. Speaker, has come down to us with the approval of the centuries. The jury system is the most important and vital part of the laws' machinery, and yet in certain cases jury trials are offences nothing less than a farce and a failure. This is not due to the system in itself, but is the result largely of unfair and unreasonable privileges given one side in selecting a jury as against the other side. The bill before us seeks to correct serious abuses by giving the defendant and the State the same number of peremptory challenges. When this is done we will be more likely to have men in the jury box who will not only have the evidence but will properly consider and weigh the evidence and render their verdict accordingly. The opportunity for getting a packed jury will be greatly lessened, and the verdicts rendered will more often conform to the law and the evidence. By equalizing the number of peremptory challenges making it fair and just to both sides, we will improve the personnel of juries and strengthen our courts in the trials of capital cases. Our juries should be composed of intelligent, impartial men who have a proper conception of the responsibilities and obligations resting upon them, men clear-headed and sound-hearted who can brush away "the chaff from the kernel of truth," capable men of unbiased judgment who can distinguish between a fancied or imaginary doubt and an actual reasonable doubt in arriving at a just conclusion. While it is true all this cannot be fully assured by passing this bill, yet I am convinced that when we equalize the number of peremptory challenges, allowing the same number to each side, considerable progress will be made in that direction in the trial of capital cases and guilty men will find it more difficult to escape the penalty of the law through juries packed in their behalf.

I feel deeply the importance of this kind of legislation. I believe it will have a far reaching effect for good. To defeat the bill would mean to keep upon the statute books a law that shows unreasonable partiality, rank and gross favoritism, to men charged with capital crime. I believe in laws applying equally with special privileges to none, in trials under our jury system. Let the innocent go free, but let not the guilty escape through the weakness or partiality of any provision in our laws.

To reduce the commission of crime it must be promptly and adequately punished. To check the crime of murder which seems to have little fear in our state, murderers must be convicted and forced to pay the penalty. When we make the number of peremptory challenges fair to both sides, establish an equality in that respect, the good results will soon be seen in our courts by the more certain conviction of the guilty. By passing this bill we perform a duty we owe to every peace-loving, law-abiding citizen of our State, and I for one shall always feel proud of the earnest support I have given to it on the floor of this house.

During the snow work on the sewerage system and track laying on the new railroad had to suspend.

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GRUBBS-WHITE.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 9.—An event of more than usual interest was the wedding of Mr. O. Leslie Grubbs and Miss Alice White Thursday evening at six o'clock. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Bryan White, in Blandwood avenue, and a large number of friends were present.

The entire lower floor of the home was artistically decorated with Southern smilax, and the walls were covered with vines. Banks of smilax covered the mantels, on which stood candles with handpainted shades. The ceremony took place in the central room in which had been constructed an improvised altar of white. On either side palms were banded, the whole making a beautiful effect in the soft light from the chandeliers.

Just before the ceremony Miss Robertson played a part of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer's Night Dream," and Miss Sadie Dick sang very beautifully, "Schubert's Serenade."

An aisle through which the wedding party entered was formed of white gauze ribbon, carried by Gray Bradshaw with Joe Bece Morton George Denay with Gena Adams, and Tom Copeland with Kathleen Denny. All the little folk were in white.

First to enter was the maid of honor, Miss Kate Vanstoy, who wore white crepe de chine en train, with trimmings of pearl and lace, carrying bride's roses. Following her came the bride, in a wedding gown of white lace with high satin skirt and tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and maiden hair ferns, and entered with her sister and dame of honor, Mrs. Joseph P. Minette, in white crepe de chine, trimmed in real lace and carried bride's roses.

They were met at the altar by the bridegroom and his best man, M. Minus, of Winston-Salem. The Rev. Charles E. Hodgins, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, was the officiating minister. The ceremony was both beautiful and impressive.

Following the congratulations and good wishes, which were showered upon the young couple, the wedding gown was changed for a dark blue traveling suit. Mr. and Mrs. Grubbs then drove to the depot and took Southbound train No. 29 for a trip to Florida. Upon their return they will reside in this city.

Mr. Grubbs is the agent of the Southern Express Company in this city. He came here about eighteen months ago and in that time has made many friends among the business men of the city. He has the esteem of the men under him, as well as the confidence of his company. His bride is a beautiful and accomplished young woman, and is quite popular with the younger social set. Many handsome presents were received by them.

Among the out-of-town guests were: Messrs. H. A. and N. G. White, of Greenville; Mrs. Frank Morton, of Newbern; Mrs. Daniel Webster, of Randolph; Mr. I. M. Minus, of Winston-Salem.—Raleigh News & Observer.

The bride is a sister of Mr. H. A. White, of Greenville. She has visited here often where she has a host of friends.

Jurors For April Court.

First week—J. W. Smith, J. H. Bryant, J. S. Rollins, B. J. Skinner, J. Z. Gardner, W. L. Wooten, Joseph Larn, James Brown, H. C. Fornes, Rufus Galloway, C. L. Wilkinson, Woodie McLawner, J. R. May, D. C. Dudley, B. W. Mosley, B. F. Manning, J. A. Smith, R. M. Williams, J. M. Wooten, M. W. Tyson, M. O. Gardner, H. R. Wooten, J. H. Keel, W. G. Little, D. D. Gardner, S. A. Stokes, R. A. Forbes, W. S. Fleming, J. J. Nobles, John Nobles, Jr., S. A. Jenkins, J. G. Taylor, C. V. York, J. B. Oakley, F. M. Kilpatrick, H. Bently Harris.

Second week—O. M. Fleming, H. L. Blount, Job Moore, J. I. Manning, C. G. Moore, J. L. Starkey, C. G. Barrow, F. T. Ward, W. L. F. Corey, J. H. Harris, W. J. Furnage, T. E. Hooker, J. B. Britt, F. L. Allen, R. G. G. M. Moring, J. E. Cash, D. S. Spain.

Jurors for March Court.

First week—D. O. Overto, L. A. Fulford, B. E. Moye, R. B. Sumrell, J. F. Barwick, J. M. Windham, Jesse Clark, R. H. Hansucker, Rowan Cooper, A. B. Hudson, J. E. King, C. L. Tyson, J. J. Hadcock, J. B. Hudson, R. M. Elks, J. A. Lang, Mc G. Ford, W. W. House.

Second week—C. A. Elks, W. L. Denay, E. H. Foley, R. S. Evans, John S. Gaskins, D. C. Barrow, C. M. Buck, Marcellus Fleming, C. T. Mumford, J. R. Pippin, J. D. Fleming, W. C. Moore, W. S. Cox, L. S. Edwards, S. J. Parker, F. A. Patrick, E. P. William, W. H. Arnold.

Important Trade Mark Decision.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 4th, 1907.—A decision of importance to all manufacturers of trade mark goods has been awarded by Judge Pritchard in the United States Circuit Court of this district. The question involved was whether the Allen Brothers Tobacco Co., of Lynchburg, Va., has the legal right to use on its "traveler" brand of cigar tobacco a trade-mark in size, shape, color, and style of lettering, different as to wording, from that used by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., of Winston-Salem, N. C., on its "Scinapps" plug tobacco.

In the argument, on motion of the plaintiff, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., that a restraining order be issued forbidding the defendant company from further imitating its tag, many affidavits were submitted tending to show that owing to the similarity of the tags, the "traveler" tobacco, purchased by dealers at a lower price, was sold to uneducated chewers for "Scinapps."

In a decree signed by Judge Pritchard, the Allen Brothers Tobacco Company is enjoined from manufacturing, putting up, advertising, selling, or offering for sale plug tobacco bearing a tag identical with or like the said tag of the complainant, known as the "Scinapps" tag.

According to this, no manufacturer can imitate even in color, shape, or style of lettering, the trade mark of another manufacturer, even though the wording be entirely different.

Marriage Licenses.

WHITTY.
H. S. Page and Dicey Worthington.
Alfred Tripp and Becca Elks, J. T. Pope and Ada E. Cast, J. D. Peed and Gladys Sowers.

COLORS.

Jas Hardee and Martha Moore, Joe Wilson and Fatsy Ann Cox, John Robbins and Martha Sta-

Truth in Reference to Fiction

GREENVILLE NORTH CAROLINA FRIDAY FEB. 8, 1907

EASTERN NORMAL SCHOOL BILL.

The matter of establishing a normal school at some point in Eastern North Carolina, a bill to that purpose now pending in the legislature, is of vital interest to Greenville, this town being among those at work in the effort to get the school. The committees on education of both the senate and house of the General Assembly, held a joint meeting Wednesday night to consider the bill and to hear representatives from those towns which desired to get the school.

The first speaker was Prof. S. L. Sheep, of Elizabeth City, who spoke of the need of trained teachers and the difficulty in getting them to serve the schools in the Eastern section of the State. With such condition it is impossible to make the educational advancement that is desired. He also read letters from several prominent educators setting forth the need of an Eastern normal school and urging that it be established. Prof. Sheep said this movement was in no spirit of antagonism to the normal college at Greensboro that has done such excellent work for the State, but that the State in the union could make proper educational advancement with only one normal school for training teachers. He called a list of several States that have from three to nineteen such schools. County superintendents in Eastern North Carolina are seriously handicapped in their work by the inability to get trained teachers for the schools.

Gov. W. J. Jarvis, of Greenville, was the next to address the committee, and was greeted with applause as he arose. He said he regarded the education of the children and the proper care of the insane as the two greatest matters that came before the legislature. Some French writer said "let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who writes its laws". This can be paraphrased "let me educate the children of North Carolina and I care not who makes her laws." He pleaded earnestly for the establishment of the Eastern normal school. He pitied the man who could not look beyond his immediate section and feel an interest in the whole State. He said in advocating the establishment of this school it was without a word of hostility to any institution already existing. If asked what man in North Carolina had been most useful to the State in the last ten years, he would unhesitatingly say Charles D. McIver; and if asked what institution had done most for the State he would say without peradventure that it was the normal and industrial college at Greensboro. While not assuming to dictate to or instruct the committee, he would say that the legislature could crown itself with glory by putting \$100,000 at the disposal of the institution at Greensboro and tell them to go ahead and erect a great building as a monument to Dr. McIver.

Representative W. K. Jackson, of Beaufort county, spoke briefly in advocacy of the school. He gave some figures showing that two-thirds of the students at the Greensboro normal were from territory near to it, while the remote sections were denied the advantages of it, therefore the Eastern school should be established.

Mr. W. C. Rodman, of Washington, spoke of the precedence the State has for the passage of the bill now before the legislature by pointing out the establishment of two such schools in the west that exist by State aid. He spoke of Eastern North Carolina's devotion to and ardor for existing State institutions and that no man desired to take from any of them, but that the remote sections of the East should have an institution in reach.

Superintendent W. S. Wilkinson, of Rocky Mount, Mr. E. F. Aydtell, of Elizabeth City and Representative Ehringhaus, of Pasquotank county, made brief remarks in closing the argument before the committee. The claims of the Eastern normal school were strongly presented, all the speakers being of a high order, and there was the distinction of the one important measure before this session of the legislature against which not one word of opposition was uttered before the reference committee.

The Reflector hopes the bill will receive the favorable report of the committee and that the General Assembly will pass it.

ers for these schools. He urged that the school asked for be established, showing in forceful argument that the State could not make a better investment.

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Every avocation calls for trained men and women, and the same requirement should rule in our schools. We were not asking that a college be established in Eastern North Carolina, but he did think we should have a normal school that will train the young women to teach the common schools of Eastern North Carolina.

Prof. W. H. Ragsdale, of Greenville, next spoke before the committee. He said he was not here to antagonize any institution in the State, and not a word would he utter against one. He stood for the greatest number of educational advantages to the great set number of people and for a trained teacher for every child in North Carolina. These determine the destiny of North Carolina.

Emphasizing the need of training for teachers he said the teacher so is the school. The past fifteen years has shown wonderful progress along educational lines. In many communities through the advantages of rural mails and public libraries the people are in advance of the teachers that can be obtained for the schools. The towns are able to control all of the trained teachers and they have made progress, but these teachers cannot be obtained for the rural schools. It is a mistake to get communities to consolidate school districts and erect larger buildings unless you can give them better teachers. He said he stands for any movement that means more trained teachers for the schools. The best way to get children in the schools is to put trained teachers in charge of the schools.

But there is another matter we wish to speak of now. The eagerness of some men to strike at corporations seems to lead them to unreasonable extremes which appear to be taken without due consideration of the consequences, either to the corporations effected or the people whom the corporations serve. Such is the nature of a bill now pending in the legislature in regard to telegraph companies. The bill provides a penalty of \$100 for negligence, or to put it more plainly to punish a telegraph company for what might be construed by a complainant of any short comings among the thousands of telegraph employees, regardless of whether the complainant has suffered any damage whatever in consequence. Just a fine of \$100, so to speak, for an error or delay that results in harm to nobody.

This is a most unjust and unreasonable proposition and if enacted in a law would place the

The judiciary committee of the legislature made an unfavorable report on the bill looking to reform in the jury system by which the State would not be kept at such disadvantage in the matter of challenges. This is a question that the people are getting more and more interested in, and some of these days there will be a legislature that will make the needed reform in the law.

A caucus of the Democratic members of our General Assembly decided to have no legislation at this session looking to the extension of the "grandfather clause" of the constitutional amendment. That is right. The people of the State at the ballot box adopted the constitutional amendment just as it is and it should remain just as it is until the people at the ballot box say change it.

There has been introduced a bill in the legislature to encourage immigration to North Carolina. The bill carries with it an appropriation of \$10,000 with the provision that this money is to come out of the funds of the agricultural department. We like the bill to encourage immigration and think it a step in the right direction, but we do not think that part of it to take the appropriation out of the funds of the agricultural department is right. That might do if the immigrants were to be only agriculturists, but the mills, the manufactories and other industries are also to be benefited by this movement.

The State wants more agriculturists to come in, but it wants mechanics and laborers as well. The appropriation should come out of the general fund and not make the agricultural department bear all the expense of the immigration bureau.

Wanted—Messenger boy, at Western Union Telegraph office.

JAS. F. DAVENPORT. Special Sale Thursday, Feb. 7th. Owing to the bad weather I will extend the sale seven days longer.

Dress Goods Trimmings Etc WE WILL MARK DOWN ALL WINTER GOODS 1-3 OFF CONSISTING OF DRESS GOODS \$1.00 quality at 78c; 75c quality at 62 1/2-50c quality at 42c...

WINTERVILLE DEPARTMENT

This department is in charge of F. C. NYE, who is authorized to represent the Eastern Reflector in Winterville and territory

A. W. Ange left Friday evening for Jameville, where he will spend a day or two with relatives and friends.

For Sale—Two gentle ponies, well broke. G. A. Kittrell, Winterville, N. C.

Arch Fleming and Julius Bennette, students of W. H. S., left Friday to spend Sunday at their respective homes.

The time of the year has arrived when you farmers are beginning to think about breaking your land. Come and examine the "reversible disk harrows" at Harrington Barber & Co. They do excellent work.

The funeral of Jas. Butt, who died Tuesday, was postponed until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock on account of the arrival of some of his relatives from Bonerton.

Those who are exposed to the cold rains and snows need to provide yerselves with good rubber coats, rubber boots, rubber shoes and gloves. Get them at Harrington, Barber & Co.

Miss Mattie Johnson, of Ayden, is visiting at the home of Mayor J. R. Johnson.

We now have on hand a few copies of Teachers Bibles, we are offering to the trade at very low prices.

Thos. Butt and Lonnie Tripp, of Bonerton, attended the funeral of J. L. Butt and returned to their homes Thursday.

The A. G. Cox Mfg. Co. has still on hand a full supply of their Tar Head Cart wheels. Send us your order we assure prompt shipments.

Rev. W. E. Cox returned to Greenville Friday morning after a stay of several days here. We are looking for some large snows yet. Be prepared for it by securing your rubber storm coat, and a pair of rubber boots or shoes. These protect your health as well as added to your comfort. A. W. Ange & Co., has them cheap.

We are glad to report Esther Johnson improving.

Prof. G. E. Lineberry returned from Raleigh Thursday evening. The wise man begins early to build a reputation at his home bank. Readily and steadily continued deposits even though they be small will establish a record for him on the banker's books and in the bankers' mind be of greater value in later years than all endorsements and testimonials his friends can give him. Deposit your savings in the Bank of Winterville.

The school children have been enjoying the snow yesterday and today. Happy is he that has plenty of good dry wood stacked back. Now is the time to enjoy the royalty of a good fire.

Boys' suits of all sizes are going at cost at B. F. Manning & Co.

Winterville High School has been exceedingly fortunate in securing Congressman W. W. Kitchin, of Roxboro, to deliver the literary address at the close of the session May 17th. He is not only an eloquent speaker but he is also a fine thinker. A rare treat lies in store for all those who hear him.

The famous "Skreener" dress shoe for ladies and gentlemen at B. F. Manning & Co.

We are glad to see Miss Meta Dew, who has been suffering from rheumatism, out again. J. R. Bonfield went to Farmale Friday evening.

Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified before the Superior court clerk of Pitt county as executor of the last will and testament of J. M. Fulford, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified that they must present the same for payment on or before the 15th day of February, 1908, or this notice will be void in law of record. This 11th day of Feb. 1907. L. A. Fulford, R. S. Fulford, Executors of J. M. Fulford.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed in Trust executed and delivered by A. L. Jackson and wife Stella Jackson to Wm. H. Long on the 28th day of March 1906 and duly recorded in the register of deeds office of Pitt county, North Carolina, in book 1-8 page 155, the undersigned will expose to public sale for the court house door in Greenville, to the highest bidder on Monday, the 4th day of March 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, three certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Pitt and State of North Carolina and described as follows, to-wit:

One tract "Beginning at a stake at the N. E. corner and runs with the line S. 57 E. 13-1/2 poles, thence N. 45 E. 72 feet to a stake, thence North 57 E. 72 feet to the middle of the street, thence with the middle of the street S. 56 W. 72 feet to the beginning.

Also an undivided one half interest in a certain tract of land in the town of Grifton, founded as follows: Beginning at a stake on Pitt street 225 feet from corner of Pitt and Queen streets and running N. 45 W. a distance of 90 feet to A. L. Jackson's line S. 45 W. a distance of 40 feet, thence S. 45 E. a distance of 90 feet to Pitt street, thence 45 East 40 feet with Pitt street to the beginning.

Also one other tract of land in the town of Grifton: Beginning at a stake on Queen street 38 feet from corner of Queen and Pitt streets and running N. 45 W. 23 feet to a stake, thence North 45 E. 125 feet to a stake, thence S. 45 E. 23 feet to corner of J. C. Gaskins line, thence with J. C. Gaskins line to the beginning.

To satisfy said debt in trust. Terms of sale cash. This the 1st day of February 1907. W. H. LONG, Trustee

VIRGINIA AND CAROLINA SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

use Stieff pianos because they best stand the constant use of students.

Let us show you what College Presidents say about it.

When you buy a Stieff piano you buy from the maker and save the dealer's profit.

No other piano stands our climatic changes like the Stieff.

Send name and address for prospectus, and for special offers while in temporary store.

"The Piano with the Sweet Tone"

CHAS. M. STIEFF 50 GRANBY STREET NORFOLK, VA.

RAINCOATS OVERCOATS 25 TO 40 PER CENT.

While our stock is badly broken yet we have on hand a few of the very best patterns that we have had this season and for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS we will sell any pattern or style at a reduction from 25 to 40 per cent.

Table with columns for coat type and price. OUR REGULAR \$25.00 RAINCOAT, REDUCED TO 17.50. Includes items like 20.00 to 15.00, 18.00 to 13.50, etc.

It will pay you to buy one of our coats though you would not have an opportunity to wear it again this season. The time to sell is short but the season to wear is just at hand.

C. S. FOKBES, THE MAN'S OUTFITTER.

The Department Stores OFFER THE PRETTIEST LINE OF

SHIRT WAIST GOODS EVER SHOWN HERE

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE LADIES OF THE TOWN ARE GOING TO HAVE SHIRT WAIST SALES IN THE NEAR FUTURE WE OFFER THE FULLEST LINE EVER EXHIBITED HERE. WE OFFER FOR :

THE MANISH WAIST IRISH LINEN at 10c, 50c, 60c per yard. MADRAS from 12 1-2c. to 30c per yard.

The Lingerie Waist LINEN LAWN at 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00. PERSIAN LAWN at 15c. to 50c per yard. FRENCH LAWN from 12 1-2c. to 30c per yard.

Drop in when down town and let us show you our elegant line before it is broken. You can purchase now and have them made up ready for the sales.

J. R. & J. G. MOYE.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF WINTERVILLE, WINTERVILLE, N. C. At the Close of Business, Jan. 26th 1906.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts \$13,115.00, Overdrafts secured 227.81, Furniture and fixtures 900.98, Due from banks and bankers 3,825.42, Cash items 18.00, Gold coin 5.00, Silver coin 27.30, Nat. bk notes & other U.S. notes 1,107.00. Total \$18,988.51.

State of North Carolina, } as County of Pitt. I, J. L. JACKSON, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of Feb. 1906. JAMES R. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

The New Year

Find me at the same old stand one door north of Mumfords' with a complete line of GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, BUTTER, CHEESE, COFFEE, TEA, CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc.

I thank every customer for his patronage during the past year and ask that it may be continued. It will pay you to visit my store and see my stock. J. B. Johnston

