

THE DAILY REFLECTOR.

Vol. 1.

GREENVILLE, N. C., MAY 27, 1895.

No. 144

Local Trains and Boat Schedule.

Passenger and mail train going north, arrives 8:22 A. M. Going south, arrives 6:37 P. M.

North Bound Freight, arrives 6:45 A. M., leaves 10:15 A. M.

South Bound Freight, arrives 1:51 P. M., leaves 2:11 P. M.

Steamer Myers arrives from Washington Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves for Washington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Weather Bulletin.

Cooler to-night, Tuesday fair warmer in west portion.

CATSUP.

But We Could Only Catch-Up With These.

Mrs. R. M. Starkey is quite sick.

Capt. John King, of Falkland, spent to day here

Mr. B. L. Davis, of Farmville, was in town to-day.

Mr. Oscar Brown and family, of Winterville, spent the day here.

Mr. S. C. Whitehurst, postmaster at Grindool, was in town to-day.

Mr. W. R. Smith returned this morning from a visit to his mother at Grifton.

Mr. G. W. Sanderlin took a trip to Parmele to-day on business.

Mrs. Ada Moore came home Sunday from a visit to relatives in Craven county.

Misses Lillie Wilson and Jennie James returned Saturday evening from a visit to Parmele.

Mr. S. C. Hamilton left this morning for Philadelphia on business for the Greenville Lumber Co.

Messrs. J. H. Kinton, Mac Williams, Henry Paramore and John Jolly left this morning for Raleigh as witnesses in a case before the U. S. Court.

The mud holes on main street are being filled with shells and dirt thrown over them. That is a good step.

The Register of Deeds issued only one marriage license last week. That was for Jerry Worthington and Annie Harris.

(Contributed.)

SPIRITUATISM AGAIN.

Saturday evening's mail brought the following communication to Bro. Smith and myself, which no doubt was written for our special "edification," that we might turn our feet unto the testimony of the truth and escape the the discomforts of life within the immortal wall of Sing-Sing:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, '95.
To the Pastor of the Baptist Church
Greenville N. C.

Mr. P. P. Babcock, an Honorary Trustee and Missionary of our National Spiritualist Association, a man whose character is above reproach, is endorsed by our Association and will be protected in his rights as a free American citizen under the Constitution of the U. S. A. which recognizes no religion as a national religion and more than that asserts all men are free and equal and shall have the right to believe and teach what they believe to be true.

FRANCIS B. WOODBERY, Sec.
For Trustees Natl. Spiritualist Assn.

At first my equilibrium was somewhat thrown off of balance when I called upon it for information as to who acquainted the Spiritualists Association of my existence in "these low grounds of sorrow," but a moments meditation removed all mystery; for I am convinced (?) that nothing, nor anybody, can be concealed from the unseen communicants.

Now, if any living being had thus made a false impression on the mind of the Secretary of the above named Association, we would know what steps to take in self defence, but we are entirely at our row's end when we are misrepresented by the unknown spirits.

Accompanying the above letter a liberal amount of literature was received, the benefit of which I will give my congregation next Sunday night.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?— II Cor 6: 15.

C. M. BILLINGS.

School Closing.

On Saturday Mrs. C. M. Bernard closed her school and awarding of medals was the main feature. There were not any regular exercises, but for the last two weeks a rigid examination was gone through with. The girls were all excitement guessing and

Not Space Enough

In the newspapers to tell you about my stock of Spring Goods. Hardly know where to begin



describing the new Suits. All my own styles. Of course I know both the in and outside I challenge the matching of this season's styles. All that energy, artistic taste and the power of money can do to secure quality and fashionableness has been done. My scale will rule the market for I am headquarters for the Clothing trade of this section.

I also carry a beautiful line of Dry Goods Dress Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, and Gents Furnishing Goods.

FRANK WILSON

THE KING CLOTHIER.

wondering who the successful ones would be. On Saturday at two o'clock the suspense was broken and the following medals were awarded:

The first honor to be bestowed was a gold medal to the one making the highest average in all studies and in all grades. Miss Lizzie Moore (10 years old) received this, she making the high average of 100.

In the 7th grade Miss Hattie Smith made the average of 98 and received a pair of handsome pictures.

In the 8th grade Miss Blanche Flanagan made an average of 98½ and was awarded a beautiful gold pen.

In the 9th grade Miss Sarah Hooker had an average of 98½ and was presented with a lovely gold pen.

For attendance there was a tie of 98 between Misses Olive Daniel and Minnie Quinn. Both were presented with a beautiful picture.

Rev. G. F. Smith awarded the prizes in his usual happy style and thus ended, for this session, a very successful school. We hear of many merited compliments accorded Mrs. Bernard.

A telegram was received here Sunday morning announcing the death of Capt. John Sasser, at the home of his son near Smithfield. He was the father of Mrs. B. F. Sugg, of this town.

Cotton and Peanuts.

Below are Norfolk prices of cotton and peanuts for yesterday, as furnished by Cobb Bros. & Co., Commission Merchants of Norfolk:

COTTON.	
Good Middling	71-
Middling	
Low Middling	65-
Good Ordinary	
Tone—dull.	
PEANUTS.	
Common	1 to
Prime	
Extra Prime	2 to
Fancy	
Spanish	
Tone—steady.	
Eggs—10 cts.—Firm.	
B. E. Peas—best, 2.50 to 2.75 per bu	
“ “ damaged, 1.50 to 1.75.	
Black and Clay, 90 to 1.00 per bushel.	

Greenville Market.

Corrected by S. M. Schultz, at the Old Brick Store.

Butter, per lb	17 to
Western Sides	6.60 to
Sugar cured Hams	11 to
Corn	40 to
Corn Meal	50 to
Cabbage	
Flour, Family	4 00 to 4
Large	6 to
Oats	
Potatoes Irish, per bu	3.00 to 3
Potatoes Sweet, per bu	60 to 1
Sugar	4 to
Coffee	16 to
Salt per Sack	8 to 9
Chickens	20 to
Eggs per doz	
Beeswax, per lb	
Kerosene,	13½ to
Pease, per bu	1
Hulls, per ton	6
Cotton Seed Meal	20
Hides	5 to

DAILY REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor.

Subscription 25 cents per Month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

EVERY AFTERNOON (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

The Winston Republican the leading paper of that party in the State it is said wants the Republican platform in this State next year to contain these two planks:

First, "that the system of currency shall have gold as the unit value,"

Second, "that we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." The Populists cannot stand this and consequently there must be a division among the fusionists next year. Meanwhile it behooves every Democrat to fight manfully for the full, free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Two of the Aldermen of the city of Raleigh lost their places last Friday night under the election law passed by the last Legislature. The law requires a statement of all monies spent in the campaign by any candidate to be filed with the Clerk within ten days after the election and fixes the penalty at a forfeiture of the office. Under this law no man who runs for an office is elected unless he complies with this section. Below we publish the section of the law in reference to the matter:

"Every candidate who is voted for at any public election, held within this State, shall, within ten days after such election, file, as hereinafter provided, an itemized statement, showing in detail all the moneys contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person in aid of his election. Such statement shall give the names of the various persons who received the moneys, the specific nature of each item, and the purpose for which it was expended or contributed. There shall be attached to such statement an affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by such candidates setting forth, in substance, that the statements in the paper con-

tained are in all respects true, and that the same is a full and detailed statement of all moneys so contributed or expended by him, directly or indirectly, either by himself or through any other person in aid of his election. Candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the entire State, or any subdivision or district thereof greater than a county, shall file their statements in the office of the Secretary of State. Candidates for town, village and city offices shall file their statements in the office of the town, village or city clerk wherein they are candidates. Candidates for all other offices, including all offices of cities and counties in the State, shall file their statements in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the candidate resides or the election occurs; and any candidate who shall neglect or refuse to file such statement shall forfeit his office, if any he have."

Needed a Change.

There are some things which even the poor may get more of than is necessary. The *Indianapolis Journal* tells that a weary and hungry man fell from sheer faintness by the wayside.

A crowd gathered at once, and an officious bystander bustled forward, shouting:

"Stand back! Give him air!" The fainting man rallied and sat up.

"Air!" he gasped. "Give me air! Why, gentlemen, I've had nothing but air for three days."

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Old Proverb "Many a Little Makes a Mickle" Exemplified.

The Thrifty Frenchman - A Savings Bank Book for Bright Pupils at School - A Suggestion as to Pauper Relief.

Shall we be pardoned for repeating the old Scottish proverb that: "Many a little makes a mickle?" It is so true in its teaching of thrift that it ought to be impressed upon every person, young and old, for no one is too old to begin to save.

The basis of the prosperity of the French people is their thrift. Of course, says the *Youth's Companion*, not every French man and woman saves and puts by something, but the practice is nearly universal. It seems true, also, that those who earn the least, and who are forced to pinch and screw the hardest to give themselves food, shelter and clothing of some sort, form the great saving class.

At the end of 1893, the public and private savings banks of France had more than eight million depositors, and the amount standing to their credit was three and three-quarters billion francs. Yet this vast sum—about equal to the net public debt of the United States—was made up of little accounts which average but four hundred and sixty francs, or ninety-two dollars each.

To save money is one of the lessons taught in French schools. A savings-bank book, with a small sum to the credit of the owner, is a prize commonly given to a bright pupil, in cases when an American school would give the money outright, or a book, or a bicycle. Moreover, millions of French people who do not trust the banks have money saved in old stockings and in discarded teapots.

The accumulation of savings by a community is doubly beneficial. The person who saves has something laid by "for a rainy day," and the community has a fund which can be lent at home. When savings banks exist and are generally patronized it is not necessary for the people to look to capitalists in other states for money to be borrowed on mortgages at exorbitant rates. They can borrow of the local bank, and can have the satisfaction of feeling that the interest they pay goes to their own neighbors.

This has been the experience not only in the large cities of the eastern states, but also in the factory towns where savings banks are established, and where a vast majority of the depositors are the "hands," who work for an average wage of not much more than a dollar a day.

In some parts of the country—possibly the form of endeavor is more common than we suppose it to be—there is a systematic effort to teach the poorest people to save. We have in mind a friendly society made up of ladies, each one of whom has taken under her oversight three or four families in which the father is a drunkard, or the mother a widow, or where there are many young children.

The lady visits each family once a week, makes all the members her friends, and encourages them to save something and intrust it to her. Ten cents, or a quarter, anything which the family can spare, is accepted. A careful account is kept, and when the coal supply runs short there is money on hand to pay for it.

We know of an Irish family, consisting of widow and five or six very young children, who were receiving pauper relief at the time this system was applied to their case, and who are now almost independent. The boys are doing well, earn their own living and support their mother. Moreover, they have learned to save.

The mother no longer needs the

weekly visit, but she still sends her savings to the lady who first had charge of her case.

Of course, there are many people who cannot save, but there are more who do not save because they think they cannot. What we have said is for the benefit of the second class, who are apt to ascribe their difficulties to any cause rather than to the real one. For the first class we can have nothing but sympathy, and a wish for better times and circumstances.

If all who can save were to do so, and were to mass their savings for the common good, they would deal the most effective blow possible at the power of the great capitalists, whose accumulations of wealth are believed by many persons to be one of the great dangers of the time.

IRON STOVES.

Dr. Franklin First Made Them for the Burning of Coal.

One of the very first attempts at making an iron stove was by Count or Cardinal Polignac, of France, early in the eighteenth century. The results of his efforts were simply iron fireplaces, constructed with hollow backs, hearths and iron jambs; the only improvement it showed over the old fireplace was in a slight saving of heat. In the year 1716 Dr. Desaugliers, of London, improved the Polignac fireplaces to such an extent that they could be used for burning coal as well as wood.

Dr. Franklin's stove, invented in the year 1745, was a great improvement on everything in the stove line that had preceded it. The principles upon which it was constructed were similar to the air-tight stoves introduced many years later. Indeed, it is believed that had it been possible at that time for founders to make tight-fitting castings the Franklin experiment would have been air-tight. About the year 1775 (there is some dispute about the exact date) Dr. Franklin improved his stove so as to make it suitable to the consumption of common bituminous coal. In 1782 Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) made several improvements on Franklin's designs. In 1833 J. L. Mott made the first stove that would burn anthracite coal. Since the last-named date hundreds of inventors have taken part in bringing the stove up to its present perfection.—*St. Louis Republic*.

The Curfew Bell.

The practice of ringing the curfew bell appears to have prevailed throughout Europe long before the Norman conquest of England, its object being the laudable one of preventing fires, which, on account of the houses being built chiefly of wood, were at that time quite frequent and destructive.

LOCAL DIRECTORY

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Superior Court Clerk, E. A. Moyer.
 Sheriff, R. W. King.
 Register of Deeds, W. M. King.
 Treasurer, J. L. Little.
 Coroner, Dr. C. O'H. Laughing-
 ouse.
 Surveyor
 Commissioners—C. Dawson, chm'n.
 Leonidas Fleming, T. E. Keel, Jesse L.
 Smith and S. M. Jones.
 Sup't. Health, Dr. W. H. Bagwell.
 Sup't. County Home, J. W. Smith.
 Board Education—J. H. Congleton,
 chm'n, F. Ward and R. C. Cannon.
 Sup't. Pub. Ins., W. H. Ragsdale.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor, Ola Forbes.
 Clerk, C. C. Forbes.
 Treasurer, W. T. Godwin.
 Police—J. W. Perkins, chief, Fred.
 Cox, asst; J. W. Murphy, night.
 Councilmen—W. H. Smith, W. L.
 Brown, W. T. Godwin, T. A. Wilks,
 Dempsey Ruffin, Julius Jenkins.

CHURCHES.

Baptist. Services every Sunday (ex-
 cept second) morning and night. Prayer
 meeting Thur-day night. Rev. C. M.
 Billings, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30
 A. M. C. D. Rountree, Sup't.

Catholic. No regular services.
 Episcopal. Services every fourth Sun-
 day morning and night. Rev. A.
 Greaves, Rector. Sunday School at 9:30
 A. M. W. B. Brown, Sup't.

Methodist. Services every Sunday
 morning and night. Prayer meeting
 Wednesday night. Rev. G. F. Smith,
 pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A.
 B. Ellington, Supt.

Presbyterian. Services every 1st and
 3rd Sunday morning and night. Prayer
 meeting Tuesday night. Rev. Archie
 McLauchlin, pastor. Sunday School at
 9:30 A. M. B. D. Evans, Sup't.

LODGES.

Covenant Lodge No. 17. I. O. O. F.,
 meets every Tuesday night. Dr. W. H.
 Bagwell, N. G.

Greenville Lodge No. 28. A. F. & A.
 M., meets first and third Monday nights
 W. M. King, W. M.

NEATNESS?—QUICKNESS.

—O—
 —SEND YOUR—

JOB —:— PRINTING

—TO THE—

REFLECTOR OFFICE

—IF YOU WANT—

First-Class Work.

WHAT HE WANTED.

The Little Prince Was Like Other
 Children.

A lady-in-waiting at the court of
 Empress Josephine has lately been
 telling some quaint storyettes of the
 men and women whom she met while
 a member of the Napoleonic house-
 hold. One that she relates of the
 little son of Queen Hortense of the
 Hollands—he who might have been
 Napoleon III.—is of particular per-
 tinance in these days of rampant
 Faunteroyism.

The child was seated near the
 window, looking toward the park,
 and appeared to view with indiffer-
 ence the crowd of presents that were
 spread before him; his looks
 were constantly directed toward the
 grand avenue in front of the palace.
 Feeling impatient at his appearing
 less delighted than she expected,
 the queen asked him if he was not
 grateful for his grandmamma's at-
 tention in procuring every object
 that might contribute to his amuse-
 ment.

"Indeed, I am, mamma; but I am
 not surprised at her kindness. She
 is always so good to me that I am
 quite accustomed to it."

"Do you find no enjoyment in
 those pretty toys?"

"Yes, mamma, but—"

"What then?"

"I am very anxious for something
 else."

"Mention it, my child. Depend
 upon my giving it you."

"Oh, mamma, you will refuse
 me."

"Is it money for the poor?"

"Papa gave me some this morn-
 ing—it is already distributed. What
 I want is—"

"Tell me, my dearest child. You
 know how I love you. Rest assured,
 then, that I wish to begin the year
 by doing whatever may be most
 agreeable to you. What is your
 wish?"

"My dear mamma, I want you to
 permit me to walk in the pile of mud
 in that avenue. That will amuse
 me more than anything else."

A Division of Responsibility.

On the outskirts of one of our
 southern cities there used to be an
 old colored blacksmith who did a
 thriving business, but who, in an
 evil hour, took to himself a young
 man as partner. The money mat-
 ters of the concern soon became so
 involved that the old man begged
 for a release, but the young man
 assured him that the law in the case
 of partnership was so peculiar that
 it couldn't be broken. Six months
 later, when the younger partner was
 away, the old man consulted a friend,
 found out the truth, and nailed up
 the following placard:

"The partnership heretofore resist-
 ing between Micah Davis and myself
 is now resolved. Who owes the
 firm will call on me. Who the firm
 owes will call on Micah Davis."

ESTABLISHED 1875.

S. M. Schultz
 AT THE
OLD BRICK STORE

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BUY
 ing their year's supplies will find
 their interest to get our prices before pu-
 chasing elsewhere. Our stock is complet-
 e in all its branches.

PORK SIDES & SHOULDEBS,
FLOUR, COFFEE, SUGAR

RICE, TEA, &c.

always at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

TOBACCO SNUFF & CIGA

We buy direct from Manufacturers, ena-
 bling you to buy at one profit. A com-
 plete stock of

FURNITURE

always on hand and sold at prices to suit
 the times. Our goods are all bought and
 sold for CASH therefore, having no risk
 to run, we sell at a close margin

Respectfully,

S. M. SCHULTZ,
 Greenville, N. C.

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 Attorney and Counselor at-Law
 Greenville, Pitt County, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts.
 Civil and Criminal Business Solicited.
 Makes a special of fraud, divorce, dam-
 ages, actions to recover land, and col-
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 Money to loan on approved security.
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 and settlement of claims.

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 FASHIONABLE BARBER.
 Under Opera House.

This Reminds

You every day

in the month of

May that if

you have

your Printing done

at the

REFLECTOR

JOB —:— OFFICE.

It will be done right,

It will be done in style

and it always suits.

These points are

well worth weighing

in any sort

of work, but

above all things in

Your Job Printing.

YOUR ATTENTION

IS CALLED TO THE ELEGANT
—LINE OF—

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LACES,

Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, &c., carried by

J. B. CHERRY & CO.,

—this season. Our Stock of—

S.H.O.E.S.,

—AND—

Ladies & Childrens

SLIPPERS!

is the largest and cheapest ever offered in this town, come and see for yourself and be convinced.

BABY CARRIAGES, FURNITURE,

Mattings, Window Shades and Lace Curtains.

Goods sold on their merits and prices made accordingly.

J. B. CHERRY & Co.

A WAR ON GROCERIES.

Just received and to be sold low
—a complete line of—

FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE,
LARD, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, OIL
and everything kept in
first-class grocery store.

BOB WHITE & SPORTING CLUB

Cigars, the finest in the State.

D. S. SMITH.

H. G. JONES,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

Greenville, N. C.

Contracts taken for modern style brick and wooden buildings. Old houses changed to any plan desired. Plan and specifications carefully made at short notice. All work guaranteed first-class in every respect. Prices made very low.

PEPPER PODS.

These Are Red Hot—Bite 'Em.

One of the editor's children is quite sick.

Hands commenced work on the streets to-day.

WASH SUIT! WASH SUITS!
For Children and Boys, at LANG'S

What of the weather? We are going to wait and see.

Some days it rains, some days it pours, and some days we have showers.

Little Martha Lee Cowell gave a delightful birthday party this afternoon to a few of her friends.

I have a lot of the nicest Unknown Peas for sale—at my house or at Greenville. I. A. SUGG.

The Beaufort Herald has entered upon its third year. It is the best paper Beaufort has ever had.

LADIES come to see LANG for your commencement outfits.

Every time you see a boy digging in the garden now it don't mean that he's got a smart streak on him. Fishing worms are the foremost things in his mind.

New Mountain Butter 20 cents.
Cream Cheese at the Old Brick Store.

Mr. Guy L. Williamson sends us an invitation to the commencement exercises of the Suffolk, Va., Collegiate and Military Institute, June 4th and 5th. We notice that Guy is chief marshal of the occasion.

Shoes, Slippers and Gents Furnishing Goods—at reduced rates at LANG'S.

Martins were about to take possession of the front of the Court House, and shooting them was adopted as a means of getting rid of them. To-day Messrs. Ola Forbes and R. M. Moye killed quite a number of the birds with small rifles.

Colored Revival.

At Sycamore Hill Baptist church, colored, there is the greatest revival in progress the colored people have ever had here. Rev. H. M. Malloy, of Goldsboro, is conducting the meeting, and is said to be a preacher of much earnestness and power. Up to Sunday night forty candidates had been received for baptism and there are still upwards of half a hundred penitents.

Twenty horses perished in a burning stable in Richmond.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch died Saturday morning at his home near Washington City. He was Secretary of State from 1865 to 1869.

An Insult to our Town.

A few weeks ago there was somewhat of a sensation caused here over spiritualism, and it grew to such an extent that the pastors of our churches felt it their duty to refer to the matter and advise their congregations to have nothing to do with such teachings, but to show their disapproval by keeping entirely away from the "spirit rapping" meetings. The press of the town also took the matter up and advised the people of the community against it, believing that such teachings were more corrupt and more damaging to character and society than open infidelity itself. About the same time the man who was here sowing the seeds of such a doctrine received an anonymous note to leave town, or something to that effect.

From this the matter seemed to die out until Saturday night, when the pastors of the Methodist and Baptist churches received letters from the Secretary of the Spiritualists Association at Washington, which between the lines rather insinuates that they are responsible for the anonymous letter, and breathes out threatenings against them for opposing such anti-Christian teachings as their missionary (?) is promulgating. The pastor of the Methodist church read his letter from the pulpit Sunday morning and expressed himself very pointedly thereon in his sermon following. The pastor of the Baptist church stated that he had received a letter which he would have published to-day, and would give it further attention in a sermon next Sunday night. The letter will be found in a communication in another column. A reading of it seems to carry the idea that the Association had gotten wind of the anonymous note, apprehended that their missionary (?) was in danger of being persecuted, that the ministers were responsible for this, and that they would head the matter off with threats.

It was generally believed at the time that the anonymous note was the work of some one bent upon a bit of fun, and not much was thought of it. Certainly it was not a proper course to pursue and was not endorsed by any right thinking person, and for the Spiritualist Association to even insinuate that our ministers would be parties to such, is an insult to them, to their congregations and to the town.



I KEEP COOL

and wish to inform my many friends that they will find a line of

BEAUTIFUL FANS

with which they can also keep cool for a little money.

My entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Shoes, Hats,

CLOTHING,

Gent' Furnishings at

25 Per Cent.

Reduction.

These goods must go. I intend to push them for all it is worth and this means the entire stock.

C. T. MUNFORD.

Next Door to bank.