

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner.

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: 25 Cents a Month.

No. 379

Vol. 3.

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GREENVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

REFIELD

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COMMISSIONERS MEETING.

TOBACCO JOITINGS.

BY O. L. JOYNER.

GREENVILLE, N. C. March 2, 1896. The Board of Commissions for Pitt county met this day, present C Dawson, chairman, T E Keel, S M Jones, L Fleming and Jesse L Smith.

The following orders for paupers were issued:

Martha Nelson 2 00, H D Smith 2 00, Nancy Moore 3 50, Susan Briley 2 50,"Lucinda Smith 1 50, Henry Harris 2 50, Kenneth Henderson 3 00, Eliza Edwards 3 00, J H Bibb 2 00, Henry Dail 2 00, Sam and Ann Cherry 4 00, Fannie Tucker 2 00, Alice Corbett 3 00, Easter Vines 1 50, Winifred Taylor 6 00, Alex Harris 12 00, Winnie Chapman 1 50, Polly Adams 1 50, Mrs J W Crisp 2 50, Jas Long 7 00, Edwin Haddock 1 50, Matilda Thomas 2 00, Chas Joyner and wife 300, Hanna Dupree 1 50, Lucinda Peel 2 50, Cullen Thigpen 5 00, Sarah A Bright 1 50. Sallie Due 2 00, Wm Boyd 1 50, Jason Parker 200, Elizabeth Garris 1 00, Crecy Paul 1 50.

The following orders for general county purposes were issued :

J. A. Lang 11 30, D D Haskett 1 50, D D Haskett 5 85, E C Spier 13 48, Edwards & Broughton 14 00, W B Wilson 3 00, John S Ross 3 00, J W Smith 143 40, J S C Benjamin, .60. R L Joyner 18 64, D J Which ard 113 20, J F Miiler 265, L H Spruill 5 90, J H Eubanks 90, J H Eubanks 3 70, M J Bullock 3 85, E C Williams 6 10, J B Bullock 1 10, R W King 177 07, R W King 3 60, R M Starkey 46 10, Jas Elks 19 65, B F Gwaltney 2 00, C P Gaskins 1 00, B D Beach 1 00, F W Brown 11 00, F W Brown 24 50, Greenville Lumber

There are several gentlemen who anticipate coming to Greenville next year to buy tobacco and they will want prize houses. If the citizens of Greenville, that is the merchants and business men, had extended the same spirit of of co-operation to the tobacco men when they first came to Greenville to es tablish a tobacco market that Kinston is now offering the promoters of the tobacco market there, Greenville last year would have sold seven and a half million pounds.

There is a good deal of inquiry being made just now as to the probable acreage at will be planted in tobacco in Eastern North Carolina this year as compared with last. Just at present no one can tell how much the increase will be. That will depend largely upon several conditions. First, if cotton con-J O Proctor 2 50, Abel Venters 1 50, tinues at a fair price until the planting season, the probability is there will be an increased acreage in cotton and hence a corresponding decrease in the acreage in tobacco. If the price of tobacco on

an average last year had compared favorably with the year previous then I do not believe that many farmers would have decreased their crops, but as many of them contend that their tobacco did not sell for as much this year as it did last, there are numbers who will curtail considerably and the important idea in this decrease is this. The decrease will be made principally by the larger farmers who have been planting from 20 to 100 acres, while the increase will be made by the farmers principally who plant from 4 to 10 acres. This of course embraces the old tobacco section of the east where they have been planting it for several years, while in the new districts there will of course be an increase. But taken on the whole it can be read ily seen that the decrease in one crop will amount to more than the increase in a dozen, hence I repeat from the inforincrease will be very much if any. Then again a large acreage will depend somewhat upon the condition of the plants at setting season. I know of a number of farmers who while they have prepared their land tor tobacco, yet in the event that they cannot get thrifty vigorous plants to sit in due season will plant their land in corn. On the whole, I do not think our farmers are over enthusiastic over the prospects of the tobacco crop and if they will only assume the same attitude toward cotton next fall they will all be better off. I am not disposed to believe the reports made by a few who say that the acreage will be doubled because there are new barns going up on the farms. In Ordered that taxes of Mrs Susan a great many instances the old barns have played out and the new ones are

Frank Wilson has gone north to purchase his spring stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods. He took a number of orders for Tailor Made Suits and his spring line of clothing will be very stylish Wait for him.

Φ CK Phe want D nt bargains are i goods must he that av was Φ adjusted damaged be invited disposed on to ne of come mar Ű



Co 88 22, C Dawson 3 00, L Fleming 14 75, T E Keel 9 70, S M Jones 3 20, J L Smith 2 80, W M King 72 15.

For Swift Creek and Contentnea Stock Law territory : J W McLawhorn 12 25, Jas White 7 25, J L Quinerly 68 00.

For Greenville Stock Law territory : C M Harris 4 60, B W Tucker 3 20, T A Fornes, 85. J R Moye 12 50, J B Cherry & Co 16 78, S P Erwin 8 77. The following persons were released from the hire of convicts:

C V Newton for Joe Vines. C M Bernard tor Jerry Pitway. Wm Whitehead for Robt Parker.

H C Hemby for Heber Brown. J J B Cox for Geo Kirk.

Ordered that the sheriff issue to W H Smith a duplicate liquor license.

Ordered that the Sheriff refund J P Dawson \$1 75 out of fund of Swift Creek and Contentnea Stock Law.

Ordered that Thos Wilks be refunded 67 overcharge in taxes.

Andrews be corrected.

Ordered that E M Clieck be allowed to replace them. to move his bar to corner of Hotel Macon lot.

Ordered that J H Whitehnrst be notified that no receipts except from Treasurer will be recognized.

taxes for 1895 : W F Rich, Chicod ; J D Mendenhall, Greenville ; L A Cobb, Swift Creek.

Ordered that Thos Case be released from poll tax for 1985.

\$2 per acre valuation.

steamer Greenville, in the death of his wile which occurred at Washington on Tuesday, whe at turking with worth A passenger train has been put on the A. & R. road between Rocky Mount and Plymouth.

One of the Pioneers.

We were glad to have a call to-day from Mr. Jesse Barnhill, of Carolina township, who came in to renew his The following were allowed to list subscription to the REFLECTOR and have a chat with the editor. He is among the oldest and best men of the county, and tells us he will be 75 years old if he lives to see his next birthday in June. He was among the first sub-Ordered that lands of L A Cobb, in scribers to be enrolled on the REFLEC-Swift Creek township, be increased to TOR list and has always been one of the promptest in renewing his subscription. He comes to town only about twice a His many friends here will sympa- year now, and says he looks to the thize with Capt. M. S. Mayo, who for paper to keep him informed as to what many years was commander of the is going on. The REFLECTOR hopes there are yet many happy years in store for this good man. in our left b

> The water works committee met last night and prepared their plan of action. Correspondence has been opened relative to the cost of a good system.

LADIES! at once to buy Dress 2.000 Goods at our store this week. We mation at hand, I do not believe the will make the job pay you. Don't care if you are a gold bug or silver bug, if you are looking for a nice Dress or cheap Dress, we can serve you with any shade to suit your complexion. Polite and attentive salesmen. No trouble to show goods. Call at once.

Yours very truly,

NTED

GREENVILLE, N. C., Feb. 26th, 1896.

RICKS & TAFT.

J. L. SUGG, Agent Victor Safe Co., Greenville, N. C.

DEAR SIR :--- I am pleased to say that the Victor Safe you sold me some five or six years ago preserved in tact all its contents in the late fire in Greenville on the 16th inst. The safe stood at a point in my office in the Opera House block that must have been one of the hottest parts in the great conflagration. It contained many papers and other things of value. When it was taken out of the ruins and opened, some twelve hours after the fire, everything in it was found to be sately preserved and in good condition I cheerfully make this statement of facts in recognition of the valuable service rendered me by this safe and you are at liberty to make such use of it as you may see proper-THOS. J. JARVIS.

man you LOIL The Victor Safe is made in all sizes, convenient for home, farm, office or general business use. Every Safe sold with a guarantee to be fire proof. Prices range from \$15 up.

J. L. SUGG, Agent,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

DAILY REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD. Editor.

EVERY AFTERNOON (EXCEPT SUNDAY.) Entered as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

\$3.00 One year, One month, .10 One week. Delivered in town by carriers without extra cost. Advertisng rates are liberal and can be had on application to the editor or at the office.

We desire a live correspondent at every postoffice in the county, who will send in brief items of NEWS as it occurs in each neighborhood. Write plainly and only on one side of the paper.

Liberal Commission on subscription rates paid to agents.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1896.

The Virginia Legislature has passed the Maupin anti-gambling bill and Governor O'Ferrall will promptly sign it. In fact, the credit of its passage is in no little measure due to the Governor's vigorous action says the Baltimore Sun. The bill was hung up in the Senate, although the majority was in favor of it. But the Governor, it is reported, allowed it to be understood that, if it was defeated, he would call an extra session. The result was the Senate if planters knew the composition from the middle of the floor concurred in the bill by the decisive vote of 29 to 4. The Maupin measure is not only a rigid enactment against pool-selling at races, but against all other forms of gambling. But primarily it is designed to prevent the disgraceful debauchery at the race tracks near Washington. It was claimed that the passage of such a law would be injurious to the breeding. interests of the State, but the shallowness of this argument was demonstrated on no less authority than breeders themselves, and it was shown that to abolish the ticed at the tracks in Alexandria county could not possibly be disastrous to Virginia horsemen. The law is distinctly in the interest of order and good morals, and it is not likely that the Virginia Legislature will ever have occasion to regret its action.

FERTILIZING THE PLANT-BED. "The best time to make heavy applications to the plant-bed is

when the beds are being prepared and sown and before the seeds germinate, for after germination the tender diminutd plants are. easily killed by too heavy applications of strong fertilizers. After the plants grow to the size of a gold dollar and larger they are not near so easily killed by fertilizers, if such are applied while the plants are dry.

COMPOSTING DOMESTIC MANUBES.

"Domestic manures for tobacco are all much improved by composting; for the compost heap pulverizes them and puts them in the best condition to afford nourishment to the plants. Coarse bulky, dry, unrotten manures are unsuited to tobacco, and on some soils do more harm than good, especially should the growing season prove dry and the soil be naturally thirsty.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The component elements of fertilizers for tobacco should be adapted to the wants of the plant, the character of the soil and the class or type to be produced. promote the growth and developmenting thereto what best contributes to produce the largest pro duct of the finest quality.

phosphoric acid, nitrogen (yielding ammonia) and potash. And and needs of their soils, they might then make their own tertilizars to very great advantage. But this they cannot always do, for two reasons-the lack of knowing what their soils most need and how to select and Journal. compound fertilizer materials to supply the needed elements.' Rich soils rarely produce tobac. co of fine quality and high color, but of more body and larger vield; and the demand increases for tobaccos of substance and elasticity.

The general practice of North Carolina and Virginia over the corrupt methods which have been prac- old bright belt is to use far too little fertilizers. It is not uncom mon up North for planters to apply 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre. and harvest from 1,200 to 2,000 poinds per acre product. It is true, however, that cigar tobacco requires heavier fertilizing than bright yellow. Planters in Eastern North Carolina are using heavier applications and with results decidedly beneficial. And these same planters are getting ahead of planters in the old tobacco districts, in the way of more generally using improved varieties, newer implements and methods, and making more money out of the business. So much for enterprise.

Sammie is a bright little fellow. about six years old, whose parents are very poor people living in the West End.

He is a regular attendant at Sunday school. As occasionally happens, his mother is not able to make him presentable on account of his threadbare clothes and excess of patches. But he is, or was, a pupil in good standing, and it is not uncommon formembers of the congregation, who know him and admire his quick wit and ready understanding, to pat him on the back and make a remark something like "Sammy is a real nice boy and so unlike his father" From which it is readily inferred that his father is not at all popular.

The latter is a shiftless sort of a fellow who seems to have but one object in life -the consumpty ion of the entire whisky and beer out, and it is hardly necessary to say that he has made an ignominious failure at his chosen undertaking. Sammie's mother is a good woman, however, and well respected, and the ever present contrasts of intents and purposes in the household keep the boy's impressible mind in a constant That is they should be such as to state of vacillation. So when the minister called at Sammie's ment of that type, and to meet home the other day the latter the needs of the soil in supple thought it his duty, as one of the flock, to make his visit agreeable. His idea of hospitality, how

ever, got entangled with his fath-"The elements most needed in er's methods of entertaining his tobacco fertilizers are soluble friends, which, from an ethical standpoint might be subject to severe criticism. Pushing a chair toward the kitchen table, he climbed up and procuring a small tin bucket, strode into the minister's presence and exclaimed :

"Let,s chip in and get a bucket of beer."-Louisville Courier

FASHIONABLE RIBBONS.

The Correct Thing for Trimmings of the Coming Season.

The new ribbons are gay and fascinating, with colors put on as delicately as if done with the brush of an artist. And as they are five inches to six inches and a half wide, importers thereof take great pleasure in announcing that next summer will bring in a "ribbon season." This, interpreted, means that summer hats will be trimmed with ribbons in great part rather than with bias velvet



FERTILIZERS FOR TOBACCO. Kinds Adapted to Different Soils.

The following suggestions on the fertilizations of the tobacco crop will be found useful and instructive at the same time each farmer must be his own judge as to his particular land, and apply his fertilizer accordingly.

One drawback to the tobacco growers of the South is the fail ure, as a rule, to use sufficient fertilizers to get the best returns from their crops. In the past the men who have been the most successful in tobacco growing are those who are not afraid to give their lands just what they require. We do not mean necessarily commercial fertilizers-have your compost heap and make your own fertilizer whenever possible.



Tobacco raising to be a success must be on the intensive rather than the extensive scale. Small crop and fine tobacco is what pays. The slovenly tobacco grower never makes ends meet, because tobacco will not thrive under the management of "don't care." Therefore the planter who grows a few acres, or more, whatever the size of his crop must make the land yield all that it will and of the very best. Scanty fertilizing won't pay. If your acre lot needs 500 pounds of fertilizer to make it yield its best you should not be content to put on 300 pounds and let it suffer for the balance. Let the planter bear this in mind that prolific fertilizing pays best and he is not so liable to make a mistake with his crop in the outset.

Maj. Ragland, who has made a study of fertilizers for tobacco through a long series of years, has written some random sugges-tions on this all important subject which are given below.

MODE OF APPLICATION.

This varies somewhat, according to the soil and quantity to be applied. When the planter decides to use say 450 pounds per acre, it is best to use 250 pounds sown broadcast and apply 200 pounds in the drill. But to get the greatest benefit from a fertilizer of not over 300 pounds per acre, it should be appled in the hill. But by this latter mode the land is not improved.

The tobacco grower who wishes to get the largest return out of the industry in which he is engaged must be a close student. He must study the quality of his land and try to determine just what his soil needs. The carerul study of a little chemistry right here by the planter of ordinary intelligence will be found to be worth dollars and cents every time. All leaves for the work

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from. 3cts up.

BILLINGTON

class store.

or lace. Crisp taffeta ribbon is the correct

thing, and is shown in a variety so great that it defies description. Warp-painting giving chine blurred effects is a feature of taffeta ribbons, as it is of many of the fabrics of the near future. and is very attractive in its soft, lowtoned blossems on clear grounds of this glistening silk. Sharp contrasts with the grounds are liked. The designs are larger than those of last season-mammoth clover heads, large flowered vines in stripes, marigolds, poppies, carnations and roses; always roses, and yet again roses. Plain colored taffctas with satin edge, or perhaps faintly shot with white, will be used in great widths on fancy straw hats. Ombre taffeta ribbons of very French coloring are the novelty in shaded ribbons, as they change across their width from moss green to Parma violet, from red to turquoise, from rose pink to yellow, from blue to morodore, and from blue to green, a favorite blending of which fickle fashion does not tire. Louis Seize flower stripes are in many lovely colors on white of delicate grounds, sometimes accentuated by line stripes of black. A special novelty is the large checks or plaids of gay colors on white grounds, which are also strewn with flowers .-- Harper's Bazar.

WILVINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAIL ROAD.

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

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Dated Jan. 6th 1896.	No. 23 Daily.	Duily. No.35	e tin t	No: 41 Daily.
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TRAINS GOING NOTRH.

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Train on Scotland Neck Branch Roa paves Weldon 3.55 p. m., Halifax 4.1 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4.55 p m., Greenville 6.47 p. m., Kinston 7.45 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a. m., Greenville 8.22 a. m. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 a. m., Weldon 11.20 am daily except Sunday.

SLAVES INSURED IN LOTS. A Glimpse of the Old-Time Way of Protection from Loss in Human Property.

The Picayune was lately shown by a prominent insurance agent a life policy, which, in the light of the present methods of insuring, is a curiosity in more ways than one.

It was sent here by a Memphis agent, headed "Negro Policy," numbered 365, issued by the Phoenix Insurance company of St. Louis, dated in that city the 10th of March, 1851, and signed by John B. Camden, president, and W. H. Pritchartt, secretary.

The premium paid was \$85.39, and the risk was for \$8,000 for three months from noon of March 4, 1851, to noon of June 4, 1851, on 16 slaves, as follows: Tom, Frank, Sophie, Eviline, Jordan, Daniel, Ann, Hester, Henry, Lew, Zelina, Ellen, Nelson, Mary, Charlotte and Ann, in favor of Bolton, Dickins & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., being at the rate of \$500 on the life of each one who night die during the continuance of policy. .

The restrictions in the document read that the said slaves "shall have only the privilege of traveling in the usual conveyances on land, rivers, lakes, or nland seas, and of residing in any of the states and territories of this union, or the British provinces of North America, north of 30 degrees north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude from Washington city, except that from the 15th of July to the 1st day of November, in each and every year, it shall not be awful for the insured to visit or reside south of 34 degrees north latitude, and 20 degrees west longitude from Washington city, or enter into the military or naval service whatever (the militia now in actual service excepted) without such permission previously obtained and indorsed on this policy, or in case they shall die in consequence of a duel or by the hands of justice, or in the known violation of any law of this state or of the United States, or of the said provinces, or if the said slaves shall be engaged in any capacity on a steamboat, raft or vessel of any description, without the permission of said company previously obtained and indorsed on this policy, or shall run away or be kndnaped; then and in all such cases the said company shall not be liable for the payment of and continue for ten months. the said sum insured or any part thereof, and this policy, so far as relates to such payment, shall be entirely void. This policy shall be void if assigned without the consent of the company." There was a loss sustained under this

policy, as the following indorsement will show:

"Received of the Phoenix Insurance company \$498.08 in full, in payment of negro girl, Charlotte, insured under this policy, No. 365, less 47 days' in-BOLTON, DICKINS & CO. terest. "Memphis, May 21, 1851."

statement. -N.O. Picayune, IN THE DEEP SEA. A Noted Writer Tells of the Forms of Life Found There. I read the other day something that I thought would interest so great a sea bather as yourself. You know that the fishes that we see and eatch. go only a certain way down into the sea, Below a certain depth there is no life at all. The water is as empty as the air is above a certain height. Even the shells of dead fishes that come down there are crushed into nothing by the huge weight of the water. Lower still, in the places where the sea is profoundly deep, it appears that life begins again. People fish up in dredging buckets loose rags and tatters of creatures that hang together all right down there with the great weight holding them in one, but come all to pieces as they are hauled up. Just what they look like, just what they do or feed upon, we shall never find out. Only that we have some flimsy fellowcreatures down in the very bottom of the deep seas, and cannot get them up except in tatters. It must be pretty dark where they live, and there are no plants or weeds and no fish come down there, or drowned sailors either, from the upper parts, because these are all mashed to pieces by the great weight long before they get so far, or else come to a place where perhaps they float. But I daresay a cannon sometimes comes carcering solemnly down, and circling about like a dead leaf or thistledown; and then the ragged fellows go and play about the cannons and tell themselves all kinds of stories about the fish higher up and their iron houses and perhaps go inside and sleep, and perhaps dream of it all like their betters. SUCHERS. Of course you know a cannon down there would be quite light. Even in shallow water, where men go down with a diving-dress, they grow so light DAILY that they have to hang weights about their necks, and have their boots loaded with 20 pounds of lead-as 1 know to my sorrow. And with all this, and the helmet, which is heavy enough of itself to anyone up here in the thin air, they are carried about like gossamers, and have to take every kind of care not to be upset and stood upon their heads. I went down once in the dress, and speak from experience. But if we could get down for a moment near where the fishes are, we should be in a tight place. Suppose the water not to crush us (which it would), we should pitch about in every kind of direction; every step we took would carry us as far as if we had seven-league boots; and we should keep flying head over heels, and top over bottom, like the liveliest clowns in the world .--

Every Day It Grows More Indispensable to Housewives.

Borax has become almost as indispensable an article in every household as salt and pepper. Nothing will so successfully soften hard water as borax. Use it in the proportion of a large handful to ten gallons of water. The texture of the finest linen and cotton will not be injured by its use. Stains upon tablecloths and napkins can be readily washed out if borax is put in the water. A little borax water boiled in the coffee pot twice a week for 15 minutes sweetcns and purifies it. To cleanse window glass simply use warm water and boray, no soap. Wipe dry and polish with crumpled newspapers.

For the shampoo use one teaspoonful to two quarts of warm water. It acts directly on the scalp, keeping it in a healthy condition. As a dentrifice and mouth wash borax is unexcelled. It cleanses the mouth, hardens the gums and relieves cankers. On using it for the teeth make a powder of one ounce cach of powdered borax and pulverized castile soap and two ounces of precipitated chalk. Bags made of cheese cloth, about eight inches square, filled with catmeal, some powdered borax, and a little powdered orris root and used in the bath are delightfully refreshing. A box of powdered borax is indispensable at the toilet table and as a disinfectant, will prove a valuable aid in procuring cleanliness at the kitchen sink. And if it were more frequently used a great amount of waste might be prevented in the larder.



SUBSCRIPTION 25 Cents a MONTH. HE EASTERN REFLECT -PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT-Dollar Per Year. **One** tunla yharW outs it a work to alasha W This is the People Favorite THE TOBACCO DEPARTMENT, WHICH

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AFTERNOON (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AND

WORKS FOR THE BEST

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ACCOMPTING THE AND A DECK

-INTERESTS OF-

IS A REGULAR FEATURE OF THE PAPER, IS ALONE WORTH MANY TIMES THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

enter, with credit, any College in North Caroline or the State University. It refers to nose who have recently left its wall 'or the truthfulness of this When you need 3

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usually taught in an Academy.

easonable.

Trains on Washnigton Branch leave

Washington 7.00 a, m., arrives Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10.00; returning leaves Tarboro 4.30 p. m, Parmele 6.20 p. m., arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Larooro, & C, via Albe-marle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sun-day, at 4 50 p. m., Sunday, 3 00 P. M; arrive Plymonth 9.00 P. M., 5.25 p. m. Returning Saves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6.00 a. m., Sunday 9.30 a m., arrive Tarboro 10.25 a.m and 11. 45

Train on Midland N. C. branch leaves Gold3boro daily, except Sunday, 6.05 a m. arriving Smithfield 7.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 8.00 a. m., ar-rives at Goldshors 9.30 a. m.

Trains in Nashville branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.80 p. m., arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning leave Spring Hope 8.30 a. m., Nashville 8.3, a m., airive at Rocky Mount 9.05 a m., daily except Sunday.

Treins on Latta brench, Florence R R., leave Latta 6.40 pm, arrive Dunbar 7.50 pm, Clio 8.05 pm. Returning leave Cliot6.10 a m. Dunbar 6.30 a m. arrive Latta 7.50 a m. daily except Sunday.

Train onClinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton caily, except SuuJav, 11,10 a, m. and 8.50 p, m. Returning leaves Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 3.00 p m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldor for all points daily, all rail via Richmone, also at Rooky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R R for Noriolk ane all points North via Norfolk.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. **T. M. EMERSON, Traffie Manager.** . R KENLY, Gen'l Manager. J. F. KING, SALE AND STABLES.

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ity taking a course with as will be aided in making arrangements to continue in the higher schools.

The discipling will be kept at its present standard.

Neither time por attention nor work will be spared to make this school all that parents could wish.

For further particulars, see or address

July 30,1895. Princip THE MORNING STAR The Oldest

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