D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner.

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TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

President Cleveland does not pay more

THE DAILY REFLECTOR.

TERMS: 25 Cents a Month.

No. 523.

Vol. 4.

20TH

GREENVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

Skinner Again.

The Populist Congressional convention at Edenton on Wednesday renominated Harry Skinner for Congress by acclamation. Theo. White, of ou the other hand, spent, it is said Hertford, was nominated for Elector.

Good Prices.

Here are figures from two sales at the Star warehouse today which shows how they run prices; For Bert Haddock, lots at \$12.75; \$20.25; and \$22.-50. For Thomas Baker, lots at \$9.25; \$11, \$15 and \$22. The Star gets there every time.

An Editor Killed.

publican, at Winston, was accidentally killed Sunday afternoon. He was 1e- for life. If the president does not die in turning from the postoffice, and in office the example of General Harrison stepping from the street car in front of his home fell to the ground, his head striking upon yocks. He died in about two hours after the accident.

Melons as Prizes.

Miss Harriet Moore sent a lot of tobacco in to be sold at the Star Warehouse to-day, and sent along four large watermelons to be placed on as many piles, the buyer to get the melon. When those piles were reached and the boys spied the melons there was a Invely macket in beds.

One Hundred Thousand.

The tobacco breaks struck the 100,-000 mark today, and gave the best day of the new season so far. The sales started at 9 o'clock at the Greenville and consumed all the morning getting through with that house, the Star and the Planters, leaving the entire sale at the Eastern for the afternoon. The weather and prices are both better than last week and the offerings come in freely. We never heard less dissatisfaction over prices than at present.

than \$5,000 a year for his state dinners and that he is saving \$35,000 a year out of his salary. President Arthur, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each on his state dinners, yet he managed to save \$100,-000 during his brief administration. The presidency may also be regarded as a sure form of life insurance, for the widow of apresident who dies in the white house is sure of a pension of year, and the people will \$5,0 probably add a considerable fortune to this. After the death of President Garfiell, who entered the white house a comparatively poor man, the sum of Capt. J. W. Goslen, editor of the Re. \$300,000 was raised for Mrs. Garfield by the people, making her independent shows what the reputation of having been the nation's chiet magistrate amounts to in a money-making way. He got no big law fees before he occupied the presidential chair, but since then his fees have often amounted to \$10,000 and upward for a single case. Moreover, for a single printed page ev a certain migizine he is said to hain been paid as much as \$1,000.-San Francisco Argonaut.

> The way sales have increased at the Greenville Warehouse is noticed by all who go on the market. Leon Evans has built up his large business by personal attention and selling every pile of tobacco strictly on merit.

Notes of Interest.

STILL NORTH.

Wait for the King Clothier and he will tell you

_____something grand.____



ens egler. J. H 0 Washington, N.

disting the first

Always Ahead.

Give the Eastern Warehouse first sale, last sale or middle sale, and you will find more tobacco on the floor than any other house. It had last sale today and was away ahead in quantity, while its prices are never beaten. This is accounted for from the fact that no one takes more interest in the market than Olthus Joyner and "Old Man Gus" Evans, and no one works harder for the farmer than they do. The tarmers know this and appreciate it.

They Can't Hurt Greenville.

A farmer from the Farmville section told us today that another tobacco market had several paid drnmmers down in that section whose talk principally was running down the Greenville market. He said he brought his tobacco to Greenville anyway, and the sales showed him he had done right. Some markets have no merit of their own to talk about and can only draw business by ranning others down. Greenville dou't have to do business that way, and the talk of the envious and jealous don't hurt this market at all.

It Pays to be President.

The presidency is, on the whole, a profitable office. The salary amounts to \$200,000 for the four years, and this considered less than two-thirds of what the president gets. He has the white house rent free and the appropriation to run it this year is estimated at \$43,-000. The president's private secretary gets \$5,000 a year and the watchman at his office door gets \$1,800. His stables are provided by the government, and the appropriation to keep them up this year is \$8,000. He gets fuel, light newspapers and stationery free and a stenderabher is always at hand. ap tamily, called him to supper it was found write his letters. It is estimated th

This country now uses 2,000,000 tons of sugar per annum.

Plate glass now costs per square foot one-half of what it did in 1879.

From 1879 to 1884 raw sugar imported cost 4.29 cents per pound; last year it was 2.14 cents, the lowest cost on record.

Expert hydrographers say that in its deepest parts the ocean's waters are so dense that a sunken ironclad would never reach the bottom.

The average import cost of tea per pound is about one-half of what it was from 1879 to 1883. Last year it was 13.5 cents.

In the United States no fewer than sixty-two different species of crime may be dealt with under the law by hanging shooting or the electric chair.

Trade returns of the Dominion of Canada for the last fiscal year show exports for 1895–96 amounting to \$118,140,501, and of imports \$110,-587,808.

The average export price of wheat in 1895 was 58 cents per bushel, the lowest price an record. In 1886 it first fell below \$1; from 1871 to 1884 inclusive it ranged from \$1.07 to \$1.47.

The American Bell Telephone Company operates 577,200 miles of wire. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States in 1895 was 2,088,152, or a total per year of about 670,000,000.

In 1895 the Western Union Telegraph Company sent 85,307,315 messages over its 802,651 miles of wire. The average toll per message was 30.7 cents; average cost 23.3 cents; average profit, 10.5 cents.

The Free Fress says Mr. R. Frank Hill, living 21 miles from Kinston, felt bad last Tuesday, and went into his corn crib to take a nap. When his that he was dead.

has gone North to buy his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

but he has a few Summer Goods which

MUST GO

before the new goods come in, and you can get them at your own price by calling at



FALL GOODS

Our Mr. Taft is back from the north and says prices there were cheaper than ever and he will make prices here way down.

Arriving Daily.

Summer Goods at your own price.

KS &

REFLECTOR J. WHICHARD. Editor. AFTERNOON (EXCEPT SUNDAY EVERY Entered as second-class mail matter. SURSCRIPTION RATES. \$3.00 Onc 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 avery postoffice in the covaty, who will send in brief items of NEWS as it occurs ta each neighborhood. Write plainly and only on one side of the paper.

Liperal Commission on subscription rates paid to agents.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1896.

Congressional Convention.

The Congressional Convention of the Democratic party of the First District is hereby called te meet in Wash ington on Tuesday August 25th at 12 m. for the purpose of selecting a candidate for. Congress, an elector and such other business as may come before it.

By order of the Committee. W. B. BODMAN, Chairman.

Reconstruction of Society is Not Being Sought.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

if this policy is continued.

"We are told that any attempt on the part of the government at this time to redeem i.s obligations in silver would put a premium on gold; but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, and retains in circulation more silver percapita than we dc in the United States. It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested nothing more forcible than the dangers they fear. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of turnishings coin redemption the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its o'bligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from cir-

culation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

NECESITY FOR BIMETALISM.

"There is an actual necessity for bimetallism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last twentythree years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetallism to the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing powers as was added to it by the demonitization of silver. The sil-

been made the excuse for the issue of lion converted into coin at that price, its place. Not only is gold going more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and and any person desiring bullion can seit is impossible to estimate the amount cure it by melting the com. The only of bonds which may hereafter be issued question upon which international bimetallism and independent bimetalists

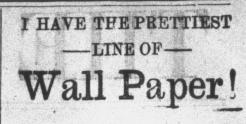
> differ is : Can the United States, by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the legal ratio, create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They agree in their defense of the bime allic principle, and they agree in unalterable opposition to the gold standard. Bimetallists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetallism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetallism at the same ratio. International bimetalists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being bullion owners, who desire to raise the value of their bullion, or debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars, or 'demagogues who desire to curry fayor with the people.' They must rest their opposition upon one ground only, namely, that the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by. the United States.

"In discussing this we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially d veloped, and that our people surpass any people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous international commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is of more value at this time in other lands. Our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio; merchandise cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than ver dollar is now held upon the gold it will be worth at our mints. We basis by legal-tender laws and not by cannot expect all the annual product of redemption in gold, and not because silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico, and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their needs from the yield. The arts will use a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity. We will be required to buy only that which is not needed clsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the p.ice which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used for money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or of silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need, for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of ilver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adheted to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be paid in appreciating dollars. The American people now send a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge. There is is only cne way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetallism will not only stop falling prices, but will to some extent- restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors I reply that, in the balancing of equities, the American people have as much right to favor a financial system which will maintain or restore prices, as foreign creditors have to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices. But the interests ot society are far superior to the interests of either debtors or creditors, and

the interests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the standard money of the world and thus restore stability to prices.

CONTINUED IN NFXL I



ever shown in Greenville. Be sure to see my samples. All new styles, not an old piece in the lot. Will take pleasure in bringing samples to your home if you will notify me at my shop near Humber's, on Dickerson avenue.

A. P ELLINGTON.

Greenville Market.

Corrected by S. M. Schultz.

Batter, per 1b	15 to 25
Western Sides	6 to 7
Sugar cured Hams	10 to 12
Corn	40 to 60
Corn Meal	50 50 65
Flour, Family	4.25 to 5.00
Lard	5 1 to 10
Oats	35 to 40
Sugar	4 to
Coffee	15 to 25
Salt per Sack	80 to 1 75
Chickens	10 to 25
Eggs per doz	10 to 11
Beeswax. per	:'0

Cotton, and Peanut,

Below are Norfolk prices of cottol and peanuts for yesterday, as furnished by Cobb Bros. & Commission Merchants of Norfok .

COTTON

prices.	Good Middling 75	
SSUE.	Middling 78	
	Low Middling 7	
and a subscription of the	Good Ordinary 6 5-16	
	Tone-quie	
	PEANUTS.	
	Prime 23 Extra Prime 3	
	¹⁷ ancy 31	
	Spanish \$1.10 bu	
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	Next ansatzancia - dataten engeng programme and	
S. Barris	A DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT	
	GREENVILLE TORACOD MARKET	
	REFURT,	
SHARE IN		
	CY C. L. JOYNER.	
	LUGS-Common $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	
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	" Fine7 to 14	
	CUTTERS - Common	
	" Fine 10 to 18	
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Income Tax and Free Coinage,

SHERMAN AND BLAINE QUOTED.

THE DECLINING GOLD RESERVE.

"It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and the Treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent decline in the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations on January 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the committee :

Mr. Sibley-I would like to ask you (perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion) what objection there could be to having the option of redeeming in either silver or gold in the Treasury.

Secretary Carlisle-If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resumption-and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of my predecessors, or anybody else-but if the policy of reserving to the government, as the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in cially, and there would have been no trouble growing cut of it, but the Secretaries of the Treasury from the bepolicy of redeeming in gold or silver, at the option of the holder of the paper, and if any Secretary had afterward attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold, or gold upon a man who wanted silver, and especially if he had made that attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is it would have been very disastrous.

"I do not agree with the Secretary that it was wise to follow a, bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and Treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who on of the interests of the pro- ulater the bullion price, b

silver dollars are redeemable in gold eihter in law or by administrative policy

> "We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we sa that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that

a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quanities. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, &c., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate producing, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found not produced. These metals have been the object of anxious search as far gold or silver all its paper presented, I back as history runs, yet, according to believe it would have worked benefi- Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold in the world can be melted into a twenty-two-100t cube and all the silver coin ginning of resumption have pursued a in the world into a sixty-six-foot cube.

"Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legisation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given ar. ticle at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and sliver by creating a demand greater than the supply. International bimetallists believe that several nations, by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the bullion value have seen fit to surrender a right which of the metals at the mint ratio. When should have been exercised for the a mint price is thus established, it regple. This executive action has already person desiring coin may have she bul-

FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

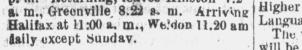
"Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This is entirely answered by the fact that buring the last twenty-five years the annual output of gold has increased more rapidly than the output of silver. The price of gold has fallen more in the

past five years than it ever fell in the history of the world, but that fall is not" due to increased production.

"Our opponents cannot ignore the fact' that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevant it, and no silver is being coined to take



WILMINGTON & WELLON K. K. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE BAIL FOAD			National Ticket.	WIENIAWSKI KNOCKED OUT. An Experience of the Famous Violinist In Aristocratic Society. Eugene Isaye tells this story of Wieniawski's experience in Paris, in	THE DAHLY REPERTOR	
Ccañe	nseu scnedu	le		WILLIAM J. BRYAN,	which the artist did not come off first	
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		. 7.1	of Nebraska. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	best either. When that violinist was the rage, 20 years ago or more, a bar	GIVES YOU THE NEWS FRESHEVERY	
Dated June 14th 1896.	No. 23 Daily. Duily. No.35		No. 4 Dailg	ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.	oness of the Faubourg St. Germain insisted on his coming to her soirce. He did not care much about doing	AFTERNOON (EXCEPTSUNDAY) AND WORKS, FOR "THE!" BFFT
Leave Weldon Ar. Bocyk Mt	A. M. P.M. 11 55 9 44 1 00 10 39	2	A. M	State Ticket.	so, but finally gave in. When he went, the baroness received him with effusion, and after a few moments, when a few people were present,	
Ly Tarboro	.12 12		diam'n a star	CYRUS B. WATSON, of Forsyh.	asked him to play something. He glanced around; the baroness had gone back to the head of the stair-	
Lv Rocky Mt Lv Wilson Lv Selma Lv Fay'tteville Ar. Florence	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		5 45 6 20	FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR: THOS. W. MASON, of Northampton.	case, and there were present a few shriveled up cld gentlemen and three or four young girls. "Bah!" he said to his accompanist, shrug.	GREENVILLE FIRST, PITTCOUNTY SECOND OUR POCKET BOOK THIRD.
	No 49 Daily.			FOR SECRETARY: CHAS. M. COOKE,	ging his shoulders. Let us play 'Ernst's Elegie.''' Now, you know that "Ernst's Elo- gie" is of all compositions the most	
Lv Wilson Lv Goldsboro Lv Magnolia Ar Wilmington	P. M. 2 08 3 10 4 16 5 45 P. M.		A.M 6 20 7 05 8 10 9 45 A.M	of Franklin. FOR AUDITOR : R. M. FURMAN, of Buncombe.	dull and uninteresting. It is tedious enough to drive a hearer to commit suicide. They played 'Ernst's Elegie,'' and the baroness, who had been out of	SUBSCRIPTION 25 Cents a.MONTH
TRAINS	S GOING NOT	RH.		FOR TREASURER :	hearing during the performance came beaming into the room soor	
Dated April 20, 1896.	No. 78 Daily. No.32	1460	Daily.	B. F. AYCOCK, of Wayne, SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION :	after, at least so runs the story in the Pittsburg Dispatch. "At monsteur, how beautiful! I cannot thank you enough, but might I dare to ask you to play once again?	
Ly Florence Ly Fayetteville Ly Selma Ar Wilson	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston. FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL :	Yes!" And she hastened away to welcome more guests. "What shall we play?" asked the accompanist. Wieniawski locked	-PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT-
	No. 48 Duily.			F. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg. FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SU-	around. The company was becoming	One Dollar Per Year.
Ly Wilmington Ly Magnolia Ly Goldsboro Ar Wilson Ly Tarboro	A. M. 9 25 10 52 12 01 1 00 248		P. M. 7 00 8 30 9 36 10 27	A. C. AVERY, of Burke, G. H. BROWN, of Beaufort.	They did so with renewed lack of attention from every one and anoth- er burst of cestasy from the baron- ess and a third request to play, after	This is the People's Favorite
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		GREENVILLE	which she fitted away again. "If these people don't understand "Ernst's Elegie' they must hear it till they do," Wieniawski said to his ac-	18 A REGULAR FEATURE OF THE PAPER ,
Lv Wilson Ar Rocky Mt	P. M. 1 20 2 17	P. M	P. M. 5 10 32 1 11 15	Male Academy	companist when she had gone, so he played the elegie for the third time, and the baroness, who came back	SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
Ar Tarboro Ly Tarboro Ly Rocky Mt	4 10	12 11		The next session of this school will	just as the last few bars were being sounded, proclaimed this to be the most ravishing of all the violinist's renditions and bade him adieu with	
Ar weldon Train on Sco	otland Neck	1 1 0		MONDAY SEPT. 7, 1896,	Built a flouse In a Bottle,	When you need 3
eaves Weldon p. m., arrives w., Greenville	3.55 p. m., s Scotland No	Halifi eck at	ax 4.10	The terms are as follows.	A few years ago the writer saw a genuine curiosity which had been made by a little blind boy in Chi-	



Trains on Washnigton Branch leave Washington 8.00 a. m., and 3.00 p. m. arrives Parmele 3.50 a. m., and 4.40 p. m., Tarboro 9.45 a. m., returningleaves Tarboro 3.30 p. m., Parmete 10.20 a. m. and 6.20 p. m., arrives Washington 11.50 a. m., and 7.10 p. m. Daily ex-ept Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Larboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, at 4 50 p. m., Sunday 3 00 P. M; arrive Plymouth 9.00 P. M., 5.25 p. m. Returning loaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6.00 a. n:., Sunday 9.30 a m., wrive Tarboro 10.25 a.m and 11. 45

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

Traips in Nashville branch leave Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.. arrive Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning leave Spring Hope -Discipline firm, but kind. Pupil 8,30 a. m., Nashville 8.3, a m, airive at prepared to enter any college, or for Rocky Mount 9.05 a m. daily except husiness. For particulars apply to the * Sunday.

Trains on Latta branch, Florence R * 3., leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7.50 pm, Cho 8.05 pm. Returning leave Gliot6.10 a m. Dunbar 6.30 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton cally, except SudJay, 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 Weldon forall points daily, all rail via Bichmone. also at Roky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R R for Noriolk ne all points North via Norfolk. JOHN F. DIVINE,

General Supt.

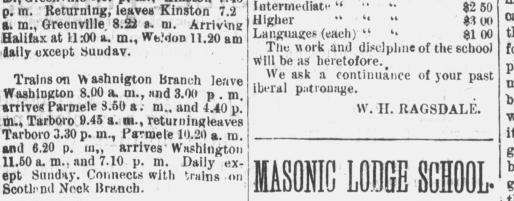
T. M. EMERSON, Traffie Manager. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager,



summer. All orders in town de-livered without (extra) charge. When you want to be served promptly send me your orders. SUNDAY HOURS. From 7 to 10

A. M. and from 5 to 6:39 P. M. Positively no ice delivered between these hours.

W. B. PARKER. Server had The advantages brored W. B. PARKER. Server had The advantages brored Art. James Dave



Fall Session Opens Sept. 14. For terms &c. app'y to MRS L. G. BERNARD, Greenville, N. C.



S. D. BAGLEY, A. M., Principal, Next session will begin 7th day of September 1893. Instruction thorough Principal,

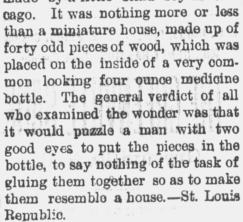
\$8.50 per Mo. o3.00 per Mo.

Board &c. in School. board &c.in Club.



Tuition for 10 months. \$90 to \$130 10 years old. 177 pupils. Write for IBA T. TURLINGTON,

Smith field, N. C. Principal



Medical Logic.

Eminent Specialist-Yes, madam, your husband is suffering from temporary aberration due to overwork. The form of his mania is quite common.

Wife-Yes; he insists that he is a millionaire.

Eminent Specialist-And wants to pay me £100 for my advice. We'll have to humor him, you know.

Select Female School

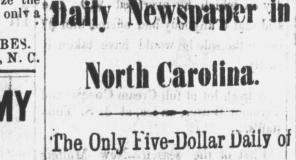
I have secured the services of a thoroughly competent teacher and shall open a school for girls in the building on my premises 'ately occupied as music rooms. The sessio n begins on MONDAY, 7th OF SEPTEMBER and will continue for ten months. The terms are as follows , \$2 00 Primary English per mo. Intermediate " " " \$2 50

\$3 00 \$1 00 Languages (each) 66 Music, including use of instrument \$3 00 Those who desire to patronize the

school had better apply early is only a limited number be will taken.

[University of Virginia.] Princip 1

MRS. ALFRED FORBES. Greenvilie, N. C.



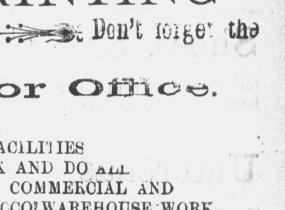
its Class in the State.

THE MORNING STAR.

The Oldest

Favors Limited Free Coinage of American Silver and Repeal of the Ten Per Cent. Tax on State Banks. Daily 50 cents per month. Weekly \$1.00 per year. WMHI BERNARD Wilmington NAC

"If you want the news. Subscribe to THE DATLY REVLECTOR. 1 25 voents a month.



Reflector Office.

WE HAVE AMPLE FACILITIES FOR THE WORK AND DO ALL KINDS: OF COMMERCIAL AND TOBACCOLWAREHOUSE_WORK.

Our Work and Prices Suit our Fatrons

THE REFLECTOR. BUOK ST

-IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN GREENVILLE FOR-

BLANK BOOKS. STATIONERY NOV

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