

# THE DAILY REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner.

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: 25 Cents a Month.

Vol. 4.

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

No. 523.

See Our Line of

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Fine Ziegler Bros. Shoes.

20TH CENTURY FINE SHOES

C. T. MUNFORD.

#### Skinner Again.

The Populist Congressional convention at Edenton on Wednesday re-nominated Harry Skinner for Congress by acclamation. Theo. White, of 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 Had-dock, 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.

Capt. J. W. Goslen, editor of the Republican, at Winston, was accidentally killed Sunday afternoon. He was returning from the postoffice, and in stepping from the street car in front of his home fell to the ground, his head striking upon rocks. 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 lively racket 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.

#### 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 to-day 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 farmers 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 drimmers 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 running others down. Greenville don'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 stenographer is always at hand to write his letters. It is estimated that

President Cleveland does not pay more than \$5,000 a year for his state dinners and that he is saving \$35,000 a year out of his salary. President Arthur, on the other hand, spent, it is said 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 a president who dies in the white house is sure of a pension of \$5,000 a year, and the people will probably add a considerable fortune to this. After the death of President Garfield, who entered the white house a comparatively poor man, the sum of \$300,000 was raised for Mrs. Garfield by the people, making her independent for life. If the president does not die in office the example of General Harrison shows what the reputation of having been the nation's chief 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 even a certain magazine he is said to have 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.

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 on 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 Press says Mr. R. Frank Hill, living 2½ miles from Kinston, felt bad last Tuesday, and went into his corn crib to take a nap. When his family called him to supper it was found that he was dead.

## STILL NORTH.

Wait for the King Clothier and he will tell you something grand.

## FRANK WILSON,

THE KING CLOTHIER.

## OUR MR. LANG

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

*Lang's*  
CASH HOUSE

## FALL GOODS

### Arriving Daily.

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

### Summer Goods at your own price.

## RICKS & TAFT,



# DAILY REFLECTOR.

J. WHICHARD, Editor.

EVERY AFTERNOON (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Entered as second-class mail matter.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year. . . . . \$3.00  
One month. . . . . .25  
One week. . . . . .10

Delivered in town by carriers without extra cost.

Advertising 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, AUGUST 20TH, 1896.

## Congressional Convention.

The Congressional Convention of the Democratic party of the First District is hereby called to meet in Washington 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. RODMAN,  
Chairman.

# MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Reconstruction of Society is Not Being Sought.

## EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

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, at the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented, I believe it would have worked beneficially, and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the Secretaries of the Treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy 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 have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already

been made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued.

"We are told that any attempt on the part of the government at this time to redeem its 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 per capita than we do 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 furnishing 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 obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation 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?

## NECESSITY FOR BIMETALLISM.

"There is an actual necessity for bimetalism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last twenty-three 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 bimetalism 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 silver dollar is now held upon the gold basis by legal-tender laws and not by redemption in gold, and not because silver dollars are redeemable in gold either 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 say 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 quantities. 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 back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold in the world can be melted into a twenty-two-foot cube and all the silver coin 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 legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply. International bimetalists 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 of the metals at the mint ratio. When a mint price is thus established, it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bul-

lion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin. The only question upon which international bimetalism 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 bimetallic principle, and they agree in unalterable opposition to the gold standard. Bimetalists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetalism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetalism 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 favor 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 developed, 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 it will be worth at our mints. We cannot expect all the annual product of 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 elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price 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 silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

## 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 during 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 prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take

its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered 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 only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetalism 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 of 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 NEXT ISSUE.]



ESTABLISHED 1875.

# SAM. M. SCHULTZ,

## PORK SIDES & SHOULDERS

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BUY  
Having their year's supplies will find their interest to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock is complete in all its branches.

## FLOUR, COFFEE, SUGAR RICE, TEA, &c.

Always at LOWEST MARKET PRICES

## TOBACCO, SNUFF, & CIGARS

we buy direct from Manufacturers, enabling you to buy at one profit. A complete 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.

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

# THE PREVAILING STYLES

are what you want in

## MILLINERY.

Because an old style hat never shows the wearer to be up to date.

## MY SPRING STOCK

is in and embraces the very latest styles and shapes of new Pattern Hats.

I also have a lovely display of  
Shirt Waists, Stamped Linens,  
Embroidery Silks, Ribbon Collars  
and other new goods.

My entire stock is prettier than ever before.

## MRS. GEORGIA PEARCE.

## I HAVE THE PRETTIEST —LINE OF—

# Wall Paper!

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 Humbert's, on Dickerson avenue.

A. F. ELLINGTON.

## Greenville Market.

Corrected by S. M. Schultz.

Butter, per lb	15 to 25
Western Sides	6 to 7
Sugar cured Hams	10 to 12 1/2
Corn	40 to 60
Corn Meal	50 to 65
Flour, Family	4.25 to 5.00
Lard	5 1/2 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	20

## Cotton, and Peanut.

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

COTTON.	
Good Middling	7 1/2
Middling	7 1/4
Low Middling	7
Good Ordinary	6 5-16
Tone—quite	

PEANUTS.	
Prime	2 1/2
Extra Prime	3
"ancy	3 1/2
Spanish	\$1.10 bu
Tone—firm.	

## GREENVILLE TOBACCO MARKET REPORT.

BY G. L. JOYNER.

LUGS—Common	2 1/2 to 8
" Fine	7 to 14
CUTTERS—Common	6 1/2 to 10
" Fine	10 to 18

# BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if you fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute cures sent sealed on application. Address COO. REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

## HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Will open at 'Elm Cottage,' Oct. 2nd a Home School for Girls from 8 to 16 years of age. Number limited to 10. Address Mrs. A. L. McOWHELAN, Norwood P. O. Nelson Co.

## Professional Cards.

John E. Woodard, F. O. Harding, Wilson, N. C. Greenville, N. C. WOODARD & HARDING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Greenville, N. C.

Special attention given to collections and settlement of claims. Loans made on short time.

## JOHN F. STRATTON'S

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc. 811, 813, 815, 817 East 9th St., New York.

## Barbers.

JAMES A. SMITH, TONSORIAL ARTIST. GREENVILLE, N. C. Patronage solicited. Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing Gents Clothes, a specialty.

HERBERT EDMUNDS, FASHIONABLE BARBER. Special attention given to cleaning Gentlemen's Clothing.

HOTEL NICHOLSON, J. A. BURGESS, Mgr. Washington, N. C.

This Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, several new rooms added, electric bells to every room. Attentive servants. Fish and Oysters served daily. Patronage of traveling public solicited. Centrally located.



WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.  
AND FLORENCE RAIL ROAD  
Condensed schedule

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.				
Dated June 14th 1896.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 4 Daily.	
Leave Weldon Ar. Rocky Mt	A. M. 11 55	P. M. 9 44	A. M. 1 00	
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mt	1 00	10	5 45	
Lv Wilson	2 05	11	6 20	
Lv Selma	2 53			
Lv Fayetteville	4 36	1 07		
Ar. Florence	7 23	3 4		
	No. 49 Daily.			
Lv Wilson	P. M. 2 08		A. M. 6 20	
Lv Goldsboro	3 10		7 05	
Lv Magnolia	4 16		8 10	
Ar. Wilmington	5 45		9 45	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.				
Dated April 20, 1896.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	
Lv Florence	A. M. 8 40	P. M. 7 4		
Lv Fayetteville	11 10	9 40		
Lv Selma	12 37			
Ar. Wilson	1 20	11 35		
	No. 48 Daily.			
Lv Wilmington	A. M. 9 25		P. M. 7 00	
Lv Magnolia	10 52		8 30	
Lv Goldsboro	12 01		9 36	
Ar. Wilson	1 00		10 27	
Lv Tarboro	2 48			
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
Lv Wilson	P. M. 1 20		P. M. 11 35	P. M. 10 32
Ar. Rocky Mt	2 17		12 11	11 15
Ar. Tarboro	4 10			
Lv Tarboro				
Lv Rocky Mt	2 17		12 11	
Ar. Weldon			1 01	

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3.55 p. m., Halifax 4.10 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4.55 p. m., Greenville 6.47 p. m., Kinston 7.45 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.2 a. m., Greenville 8.23 a. m. Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a. m., Weldon 11.20 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington 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., returning leaves Tarboro 3.30 p. m., Parmele 10.20 a. m., and 6.20 p. m., arrives Washington 11.50 a. m., and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, 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., 3.25 p. m. Returning leaves 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 Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 6.05 a. m. arriving Smithfield 7.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 8.00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 9.30 a. m.

Trains 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 8.30 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Latta branch, Florence R. R., leave Latta 6.40 p. m., arrive Dunbar 7.50 p. m., Ohio 8.05 p. m. Returning leave Ohio 6.10 a. m., Dunbar 6.30 a. m., arrive Latta 7.50 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 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 for all points daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

JOHN F. DIVINE,  
General Supt.

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

**NO MORE COLD WEATHER.**  
I am now prepared to furnish ice in any quantity, and will keep well supplied throughout the summer. All orders in town delivered 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 6:30 P. M. Positively no ice delivered between these hours.  
Fresh fish arrive by every boat.  
W. R. PARKER.  
Near Five Points.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

**National Ticket.**  
FOR PRESIDENT.  
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,  
of Nebraska.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.  
ARTHUR SEWALL,  
of Maine.  
**State Ticket.**

FOR GOVERNOR:  
CYRUS B. WATSON,  
of Forsyth.  
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:  
THOS. W. MASON,  
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY:  
CHAS. M. COOKE,  
of Franklin.  
FOR AUDITOR:  
R. M. FURMAN,  
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:  
B. F. AYCOCK,  
of Wayne.  
SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:  
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,  
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:  
F. I. OSBORNE,  
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.  
A. C. AVERY, of Burke.  
G. H. BROWN, of Beaufort.

**GREENVILLE  
Male Academy.**

The next session of this school will open on

MONDAY SEPT. 7, 1896,

and continue for 10 months.  
The terms are as follows.  
Primary English per mo. \$2 00  
Intermediate " " " \$2 50  
Higher " " " \$3 00  
Languages (each) " " \$1 00  
The work and discipline of the school will be as heretofore.  
We ask a continuance of your past liberal patronage.

W. H. RAGSDALE.

**MASONIC LODGE SCHOOL.**

Fall Session Opens Sept. 14.

For terms &c. apply to  
MR. L. G. BERNARD,  
Greenville, N. C.

**GREENVILLE INSTITUTE.**

S. D. BAGLEY, A. M., Principal.  
Next session will begin 7th day of September 1896. Instruction thorough—Discipline firm, but kind. Pupil prepared to enter any college, or for business. For particulars apply to the Principal.

\$8.50 per Mo. \$3.00 per Mo.  
Board &c. in School. Board &c. in Club.

**Turlington Institute.**

A Military Boarding School. English Scientific, Commercial, Mathematics, Classical, Board Washing, &c., Tuition for 10 months, \$90 to \$130 10 years old, 177 pupils. Write for catalogue.

ISA T. TURLINGTON,  
Smithfield, N. C. Principal

**FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY**  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Recognized as a school of the VERY FIRST RANK. Prepares for any college or for business. Students admitted to colleges of Va. and N. C. on certificate. Teachers and pupils form our household, thus making the home element very prominent. Number of boarders limited. The individuality of the student is constantly kept in view. Classes small and best personal work given to each cadet. The discipline is strict but parental. WE REFER TO ANY PATRON.  
Write for catalogue. COL. T. J. DREWERY, C. E. Principal.

**PEACE FOR YOUNG LADIES**  
Raleigh, N. C.

No superior work done anywhere, North or South. It has now the best faculty it has ever had. The advantages offered in literature, languages, music and art are unsurpassed. Address  
[University of Virginia.] Princip

WIENIAWSKI KNOCKED OUT.

An Experience of the Famous Violinist in Aristocratic Society.

Eugene Isaye tells this story of Wieniawski's experience in Paris, in which the artist did not come off first best either. When that violinist was the rage, 20 years ago or more, a baroness of the Faubourg St. Germain insisted on his coming to her soiree. He did not care much about doing so, but finally gave in. When he went, the baroness received him with effusion, and after a few moments, asked him to play something. He glanced around; the baroness had gone back to the head of the staircase, and there were present a few shriveled up old gentlemen and three or four young girls. "Bah!" he said to his accompanist, shrugging his shoulders. Let us play 'Ernst's Elegie.'"

Now, you know that "Ernst's Elegie" is of all compositions the most 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 hearing during the performance came beaming into the room soon after, at least so runs the story in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Ah, monsieur, how beautiful! I cannot thank you enough, but might I dare to ask you to play once again? Yes!" And she hastened away to welcome more guests.

"What shall we play?" asked the accompanist. Wieniawski looked around. The company was becoming more numerous, but no more interesting than at the beginning. "Let's play 'Ernst's Elegie' again," he said.

They did so with renewed lack of attention from every one and another burst of ecstasy from the baroness and a third request to play, after 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 accompanist when she had gone, so he played the elegie for the third time, and the baroness, who came back 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

Built a House in a Bottle.

A few years ago the writer saw a genuine curiosity which had been made by a little blind boy in Chicago. It was nothing more or less than a miniature house, made up of forty odd pieces of wood, which was placed on the inside of a very common looking four ounce medicine bottle. The general verdict of all who examined the wonder was that it would puzzle a man with two good eyes to put the pieces in the bottle, to say nothing of the task of gluing them together so as to make them resemble a house.—St. Louis Republic.

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 lately occupied as music rooms. The session begins on

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and will continue for ten months.

The terms are as follows,  
Primary English per mo. \$2 00  
Intermediate " " " \$2 50  
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Those who desire to patronize the school had better apply early as only a limited number be will taken.

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is complete and embraces many useful articles of genuine merit. Our Oak Suits are lovely. Easy comfortable Rockers of many different kinds. Dining and Parlor chairs, Lounges and Couches, Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Side Boards, Dining Tables, Tin Safes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Mattings of cheap and good grades.

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To "advertise judiciously," use the columns of the REFLECTOR.

### TRAIN AND BOAT SCHEDULES.

Passenger and mail train going north, arrives 8:22 A. M. Going South, arrives 6:47 P. M. North Bound Freight, arrives 9:50 A. M. leaves 10:10 A. M. South Bound Freight, arrives 2:00 P. M. leaves 2:15 P. M. Steamer Tar River arrives from Washington Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves for Washington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

### WEATHER BULLETIN.

Fair to-night and Friday.

### WEATHERWISE AND OTHERWISE.

General Mixture of Items—All Hot.

House for Rent, apply to W. S. RAWLS.

WANTED—Table boarders, apply to Mrs. M. A. Jarvis.

Foster Quinn, who works at W. T. Brickell's printing office, mashed his right hand in the job press on Wednesday.

Three dozen Eggs for 25cts. at S. M. Schultz.

Money loaned on 30, 60 and 90 days. Apply to F. C. Harding.

There was a storm party at Miss Mamie Hines' Wednesday evening, at which the young people had a very pleasant time.

FOUND—Pocket knife, call at REFLECTOR office and pay for this notice and get same.

The merchant that does not intend to advertise this season better not be too hasty about buying a big stock.—Goldsboro Argus.

If you want to read about some live business men keep an eye on the advertising column of the REFLECTOR. It will pay you to do so.

The "Southern Leader," still holds the lead as the best 5 cent smoke. Nothing equals it. D. S. SMITH.

Best Butter on ice at Starkey's.

Mrs. R. J. Cobb has a charming visitor this week in the person of Miss Bessie Jarvis. The boys will be glad to know that she is "in town."

You can buy Lumber at Staten's Mill, just 4½ miles from town, at "Single Gold Standard Prices." See C. R. SPEIGHT, Manager.

J. A. Smith, the barber has moved into his new shop on east side of Evans street and he has a nice place. He will put in bath rooms soon. He solicits you patronage, guarantees satisfaction.

Vermont Butter for sale at D. S. Smith.

W. D. Stokes sold a lot of common tobacco at the Planters Warehouse today on which he averaged \$10. He said that if anybody had offered him \$7 before the sale he would have taken it gladly.

A fresh lot of full Cream Cheese and Vermont Butter, on ice, at J. S. Tunstall's.

First of the season—New Mulletts and Potatoes 10 cents a peck at S. M. Schultz.

Fresh Carr Butter to-day, Aug. 12 at S. M. Schultz.

Fine Italian Macaroni, just received, at J. S. Tunstall's.

An afternoon paper has started at Tarboro with the very large name of "It." J. G. Mehegan is editor and W. W. Haywood manager. It makes a new start and we hope will meet with much success.

## "HOT SCOTCH."

What These People Catch as They Move Around.

J. J. Cherry went to Ocracoke today.

W. M. Lang, of Farmville, was here today.

Charlie Briley is clerking for J. C. Cobb & Son.

Prayer meeting in the Baptist church to-night.

Dr. H. Johnson, of Grifton, was in town to-day.

Miss Hortense Forbes returned from Kinston to-day.

Capt. Geo. J. Studder, with this pair, is in town.

Will Hemby has taken a position with Brown & Hooket.

Zeno Moore returned Wednesday evening from Edgecombe.

Miss Annie Thigpen, of Tarboro, is visiting Mrs. S. T. Hooker.

Miss Eliza Wooten, of Kinston, is visiting Miss Mary Alice Moye.

Miss Novella Higgs returned this morning from a visit to Kinston.

E. S. Byrd made an \$18 average at the Planters Warehouse to-day.

J. C. Cobb & Son moved to-day to the Elliott building, their old stand.

Miss Lorraine Horne returned home Wednesday evening from a visit to Elm City.

Last night was almost cool. The weather has given an agreeable change all around.

M. H. Quinerly and wife came over from Kinston this morning to visit Mrs. Quinerly's parents.

Misses Sallie and Mattie Rountree, of Kinston, came over this morning to visit Miss Hortense Forbes.

Dr. E. A. Moye, Jr., L. Little and J. E. Starkey went to Grifton Wednesday evening to attend a party.

A. W. HIGGS, Pres. J. S. NIGGS, Cashier. Maj. HENRY HARDING, Asst. Cashier.

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We respectfully solicit the accounts of firms, individuals and the general public.

Checks and Account Books furnished on application.

## NOTICE

On and after, Thursday, August 20th, we will be in our new store, at the old stand, will be glad to see you all.

Will sell goods cheap and guarantee satisfaction. Thank you for past favors.

Yours &c.

J. C. COBB & SON.

August 17th, 1896.

Watch My Space  
I am now in Northern Markets making purchases for Fall and Winter goods.  
Everybody praised the splendid stock I carried this summer but just wait the arrival of my fall goods and I will show you a line that surpasses anything you seen.  
H. B. CLARK.  
Clark's Jewelry Store.

## WE DO BUSINESS STRAIGHT OR NOT AT ALL.

I have just returned from the NORTHERN :: MARKETS, where I have purchased a Large, New, Cheap and stylish line of goods

We are not LOW on one thing just to catch your eye and high on others because we think you are not posted. We sell our goods at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, and whether you are an expert or not does not effect our price one cent. Our goods have the stamp of reliability, combining style and quality with lowest price, and they will bring you success against all competitors. My stock of

CLOTHING is not surpassed by any clothing store. I will sell up-to-date Clothing.

Thanking you for past favors, I hope to be favored with your future patronage. I am Yours to Please,

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To one of those large stores in the Elliott Block, on east side of Evans Street. Now is your chance to secure rare bargains in the above.

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