

THE DAILY REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner.
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Truth in Preference to Fiction

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VOLUME 29

GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 14, 1908.

NUMBER 5387

MRS. ALICE HARPER DEAD.

Passes Away Saturday Evening in Baltimore.

It was indeed a sad shock to Greenville when the news came Saturday evening that Mrs. Alice Harper was dead.

Mrs. Harper had not been in good health for some time, and upon advice of physicians went to Baltimore the last day of November for treatment. There an operation was deemed necessary and this was performed a few days later. The operation was not considered serious, and Mrs. Harper was reported as getting along so well after it that it was thought she would be entirely recovered in a short while. Saturday morning a telegram to one of her sons stated that she was not doing so well, and in the evening this was followed with the announce that she had passed away. Neither her relatives nor friends were prepared for this, as all were expecting her back home in a short while.

Mrs. Harper was 58 years of age, and a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Sheppard. Her first husband was Mr. Albert Carr, a prosperous farmer of this county who had a large estate near Farmville. He died in 1882. By this marriage there are now living three sons and a daughter, these being Dr. R. L. and Messrs. H. L. and C. S. Carr, all prominent business men of Greenville, and Mrs. W. F. Sutton, of LaGrange. Her second husband was Mr. Luby Harper, of Greene county, who died in 1899, from which marriage there survives one son, Alexander Harper. She is also survived by one brother, Mr. Henry Sheppard, of Greenville, one half-brother, Mr. H. D. Sheppard, of Hanover, Pa., two sisters, Mrs. J. T. Smith, of Greenville, Mrs. J. N. Bynum, of Farmville, and one half-sister, Mrs. J. A. Andrews, of Greenville. She also leaves several grand-children and a large number of relatives.

After the death of her second husband Mrs. Harper moved to Greenville and made her home here. She was a woman of exemplary character, a devoted member of the Baptist church, a kind friend and one of the best of neighbors. Her life was filled with good deeds and she was held in highest esteem by all who knew her.

The remains reached Greenville on the 9.55 Norfolk and Southern train this morning and were taken to her late residence on Evans street. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Baptist church, conducted by Rev. T. H. King, of Winterville, the interment being in Cherry Hill cemetery. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. C. Tyson, E. B. Ficklen, R. C. Flanagan, J. L. Little, R. J. Cobb, F. M. Wooten, R. Williams, H. W. Whedbee, H. L. Coward, W. D. Pruitt, J. M. Ruess and D. J. Whichard.

A large number of sorrowing friends followed the remains to their last resting place, and their love for this good woman was expressed in many beautiful floral tributes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sutton and daughter, Miss Alice, of LaGrange; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Darden, Dr. and Mrs. Wade Anderson and Mr. W. G. Carr, of Wilson; Miss Dorothy Carr and Mr. C. R. Harper, of Castoria; Mrs. M. A. Allen, of Danville, and Mr. A. T. Harper, of Goldsboro, were here to attend the funeral.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Saturday's Meeting was Interesting and Helpful.

The day was ideal and the attendance at the association was unusually large. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Huske, pastor of the Episcopal church, after which the meeting was called to order by the president. In the absence of Miss Ada Tyson, secretary, Miss Elizabeth Boushall acted as secretary pro tem.

The following were appointed as a committee on supplementary literature: E. M. Rollins, of Farmville graded school, J. A. McArthur, of Ayden graded school, H. B. Smith, Greenville graded school, G. E. Lineberry, of Winterville High school and Mrs. J. B. Martin, of Bethel graded school.

The programme was taken up. Prof. W. H. Ragsdale made a short practical talk on the time of taking in school and closing school each day.

The next was a most excellent paper on "The Responsibility of the teacher in regard to the children," Mrs. Butt is one of our oldest and most experienced teachers and presented this subject in a most practical and impressive manner.

"Music in the public schools," was next discussed by Miss Daisy E. Minor. In this paper she showed the benefits derived from the study of music. Among those mentioned was the mind training and the moral training of the pupils as well.

"Written work and best methods of correction," was discussed by Rev. Mr. Huske. He laid special stress on material, narration, description and unity. Then he laid down an excellent plan of correcting essays by indicating certain mistakes by certain signs and letters on the margin of the composition. He said that pupils should have suggestions in regard to correcting their essays by the teacher. They should always be handed in written on good paper and written neatly with pen and ink. Prof. Rollins also made several practical suggestions in regard to this.

Miss Bessie Harding next made some statements in regard to the McIver loan fund of the State Normal and quite a neat subscription was received from the teachers.

We were sorry indeed that Miss Mitchell was not able to conduct her class in primary arithmetic. Prof. Smith made a few practical suggestions in regard to thoroughness in reading and writing. He said that no pupil could make a scholar unless he was thorough in those branches. He also spoke of the poor work done in the schools all over the state in the intermediate grades on account of there not being any definite course mapped out in these courses by superintendents and leaders.

The climax of the meeting was reached when Prof. Lineberry conducted a general discussion on the relation of work and discipline. Quite a number of practical questions were asked by the teachers and he gave his views in regard to these in an able manner. Prof. Lineberry is one of the best informed men in the state on the practical machinery of school work and gave the benefit of his experience.

This was indeed a fine meeting. Everyone seemed to have come for business. It is the highest aim of the officers to make every meeting practical to the every day needs of the teachers, and

CHILDREN'S SANTA CLAUS DAY.

Tell Him What You Desire in Your Stocking.

The Reflector will devote part of next Saturday's issue to the little folks for sending their letters to Santa Claus, if they wish to communicate their wants to him through these columns. The only conditions are that you must write plainly only on one side of the paper, make your letters not over 50 words in length, sign your name and send the letters to The Reflector not later than Friday afternoon. As our space may be limited the letters will be given precedence in the order in which they are received, and if any have to be left out it will be those that come in late. Now, children, write your letters and tell Santa Claus what you want him to bring you.

The Vote at Ellington's.

Your last opportunity to vote for your best Girl Contest closes at Ellington's tonight at 9 o'clock sharp.

Miss Daisy Minor	37
Miss Helen Laughinghouse	36
Mrs. Burch	33
Miss Lillie Bennett	25
Miss Mary James	24
Miss Myrtle Wade	23
Miss Mary Shelburn	16
Miss Bessie Haskett	15
Miss Helen Forbes	15
Miss Emma Hardy	14
Miss Lillian Carr	14
Miss Estelle Greene	13
Miss Mary Higgs	13
Miss Helen Grimes	12
Miss May Acca Warren	11
Miss Mattie Corey	7
Miss Melville Gibson	6
Miss Nell Schmitt	1
Miss Mary Joyner	1
Miss Mildred Carr	1
Miss May Brooks	1
Miss Iva Shelburn	1
Miss Ethel Moore	1

The Christmas Dance.

The following invitation has been issued throughout the State: The Columbian Club requests the presence of

at a German to be given December twenty-fifth nineteen hundred and eight in the Perkins hall Greenville, North Carolina. Invitations can be had by calling at Coward & Wooten's drug store at ten cents each.

Second Crop Apples.

On Sunday Mr. W. M. Elks, near Grimesland, was walking through his orchard and found several second crop apples on a "Horse" apple tree, and brought The Reflector three of them. This second crop of fruit is small but of good flavor. Just think of two crops of "Horse" apples a year on the same tree! Verily, we have the finest climate on the globe.

Virginia Preacher Here.

Rev. J. B. Cook, of Manchester, Va., who had been attending the Baptist convention at Wilson, came to Greenville Sunday evening and preached an excellent sermon that night to a large congregation in Memorial Baptist church. He also spent today here.

the teacher that misses these meetings will miss great opportunities for improving himself.

A list of the supplementary books for the different grades will be published in The Reflector as soon as possible.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1908, will be the big day in Farmville.

Thousands of people will attend the big land sale at Farmville.

Over three thousand people will visit Farmville on the Galla day, Dec. 22, 1908.

Buy your Christmas cigars from T. E. Hooker & Co. They will sell you at and below factory cost.

Our Christmas neckwear will attract the ladies who want something for him. Elegant display. Frank Wilson.

For Rent—House on Washington street now occupied by Mrs. Duffy. Possession Jan. 1st. 12 14dtf J. A. Andrews.

Don't fail to see our line of holeproof hosiery for men, women and children. Frank Wilson.

Don't forget that Parker fountain pen when you go out to select Christmas presents. See the pretty line of these famous pens at Reflector Book store.

A valuable lot, a \$25 in gold, a bag of silver given away absolutely free of cost. Be present and deposit your coupon, Farmville, Dec. 22, 1908 at 1:30 o'clock.

For Sale—Within next four or five days, steel cooking range with hot water boiler. Will sell with or without boiler. Apply to Mrs. D. L. Duffy. 12 12 dtf

For Sale—A four-horse farm, one mile South of Greenville. It is fine tobacco land and has three tenant houses. For particulars see John W. Tucker. 10 30 d & w tf

For Rent—After Dec. 25, 8 room house with 1/2 acre land, barn, shelter and a smoke house. Above A. C. L. depot on Dickinson ave. Apply to B. F. Crawford or J. R. & J. G. Moye mwf 25

Look at that handsome lot of holiday Parker fountain pens at Reflector Book Store and have one put aside to give to your friend. You could not select a more suitable present.

For Sale—Cabbage plants grown from Tate's thoroughbred Jersey Wakefield seed, in any quantity. \$1 per 1,000 delivered from field, 25 cents per 1,000 extra for packing for shipment. 15 L. C. Arthur.

As I have decided to make a change in my business, beginning at once I will sell my stock of canned goods and package goods at cost, excepting very few articles that we have to buy each week and goods for the Christmas trade. J. B. Johnston. 12 7 ttd

Farm For Sale—100 acres of good land for sale, 30 acres cleared, 70 acres with abundant wood supply, cleared land well adapted to tobacco, corn and cotton culture. Situated in Swift Creek township, Pitt county, 8 miles east of Ayden, and will sell at a bargain. Apply to The Ayden Lumber Company, Ayden N. C. -12 2 dtf

Our closing out sale is still going on. We still have on hand a few canned corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, preserves, catsup, salad dressing, spices and condiment. Also canned meats, cereals, cakes, toilet and laundry soaps, which will be cut lower than ever next week. We have only a limited supply left and they must go at some price before Xmas.

First come, first served, now is your last chance. 12 12 3td. T. E. Hooker & Co.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL BRIEFS.

The Visitors Here and People Who Travel.

E. H. Thomas went to Grifton today.

J. W. Hight went to Ayden today.

D. M. Clark went to Grifton today.

J. W. Vincent spent Sunday in Parmele.

Clarence Barnhill spent Sunday in Bethel.

Tom Whitehurst spent Sunday in Tarboro.

J. S. Norman went to Kinston Sunday evening.

E. B. Ferguson spent Sunday in Washington.

E. G. Barrett, of Kinston, spent Sunday here.

B. T. Bailey came in Sunday evening from Louisburg.

J. N. Gorman went to Richmond Saturday night.

Miss Margaret Skinner went to Washington Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Buchanan left Saturday evening for Henderson.

W. F. Pittman went to Kinston Saturday evening and returned this morning.

Mrs. E. B. Higgs left this morning for Scotland Neck to visit her mother who is sick.

Mrs. D. J. Whichard and daughter, Miss Essie, returned Saturday evening from Baltimore.

Dr. R. L. Carr left for Baltimore Saturday evening to accompany to the remains of his mother home.

Six Pages Today.

Today we are giving our readers six pages, necessitated by the big page ad. of the Southern Land and Auction Co., of Raleigh, which ad reads for the sale of the Arthur property, South Greenville, in building lots on Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1908, at 11 a. m. Read it. This is the best chance you will ever get to invest in Greenville real estate. The city is growing rapidly and it will never be cheaper, at the same time it offers the best investment that can be had. You can pay on easy terms.

The Southern Land and Auction Co. will give away absolutely free \$25 in gold, a bag of silver and a choice lot at the sale Thursday, Dec. 17th. Brass Band will furnish music for the occasion.

Lot Sale at Farmville.

As will be seen by a large advertisement in this paper, Townsend & Windham will have an auction sale of lots in Farmville on Tuesday, Dec. 22, one-third o'clock.

Farmville is one of the most progressive towns in this county, and since the completion of two lines of railroad there has developed rapidly. It is in one of the finest farming sections in the State and the town commands a large trade. An investment in real estate there will be profitable and this auction sale of lots affords a good opportunity.

Ties, mufflers, shirts, gloves, umbrellas, night robes, bath robes, and many other things a gentleman will appreciate for a Christmas gift. Frank Wilson.

Our display of gentlemen's haberdashery for Christmas is worth coming to see. Everything that's new is here. Frank Wilson.

MOVEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS

Time of Arrival and Departure at Greenville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Northbound	Southbound
8:28 A. M.	11:21 A. M.
4:31 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

NORFOLK AND SOUTHERN

Eastbound	Westbound
9:55 A. M.	7:25 A. M.
7:33 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Weather.

Fair and warmer tonight, Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

NOTES FOR BUSY SHOPPERS.

Business Locals—News Briefs for Busy People.

Fresh Pork Sausage at S. M. Schuitz.

Soda, lye, starch, blueing, at cost. J. B. Johnston.

Tea coffee and spices at cost. 12 9dtf 1 tw J. B. Johnston.

New Lot Art Squares and Carpet Samples at Taft & Vandyke.

Have your pictures framed at Evans Studio. 12 10 4td 1tw

If it is good job printing that you want, try The Reflector printery.

Standard brands of canned peaches, tomatoes, corn, peas and mince meat at J. B. Johnston.

Wanted—Several table boarders. Apply to Mrs. J. B. Cherry. 11 20 tf

Preserves, jelly and maple syrup, olives, mustard, bottle pickles at cost. J. B. Johnston.

A fine line new chairs fresh from factory. 11 10 tf Taft & Vandyke.

Listen & Christie Pictures something new. See them at Taft & Vandyke. 11 10 tf

The store now occupied by J. B. Johnston will be for rent Jan. 1st, 1909. J. A. Andrews. 12 7 ttd

They had a time with the cannon crackers Saturday night, and even Sunday night was not free from them.

Mules For Sale—Three in good condition, and sound. May be seen at W. J. Turnage's stables. 12 8tf F. M. Wooten, Trustee.

Capt. Malachi Roberson is at the wharf with a boat load of fine oysters, 25 cents the quart, \$1 gallon. 12 17

For Sale—Two houses and lots in good condition, and one vacant lot, in West Greenville. 12 8 tf W. C. Hines.

Roast beef, corned beef, chipped beef, canned pig's feet, tripe, lunch tongue and fish roe at cost. 12 9 dtf 1w J. B. Johnston.

If you have pictures you want framed for Christmas, leave them at Evans' Studio early, don't wait for the rush. 12 10 4td & 1tw

Salesman Wanted—To represent, experience unnecessary, \$75 to \$150 per month and expenses or commission.

Yale Cigar Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

A golden opportunity for a safe and profitable investment, at the big land sale at Farmville, N. C. Each and every man, woman, and child can own a lot on Townsend & Windham's easy terms.

Think of it lots offered to you at your own price in the heart of a prosperous town only one block and a half from the bank of Farmville, two blocks from Norfolk & Southern depot.

THE DAILY REFLECTOR

(Every afternoon except Sunday.)
D. J. WHITCHARD
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Subscription, one year \$3.00
Six months 1.50
One month .25
One week .10

Above prices apply to both mail and city delivery.

Advertising rates may be had upon application at the business office in The Reflector Building, corner Evans and Third streets.

Entered in the post office at Greenville, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1908.

It is noticeable that when a political vacancy occurs there are plenty of applications for it.

On Saturday Governor Glenn appointed W. J. Adams, of Carthage as judge of the eighth judicial district to succeed Judge W. H. Neal, who recently resigned.

Our Ayden correspondent the other day referred to the old Board of County Commissioners having turned over \$10,600 to their successors, and wanted to know why, with so much money in the treasury, the taxes cannot be reduced. Our correspondent must have overlooked the fact that there has already been a reduction. Last June at the time of levying taxes for the current year the commissioners reduced the general county tax from 23 2/3 cents on the \$100 valuation to 17 2/3 cents, a difference of 6 cents or a little over 25 per cent. Of course no reduction can be made on special taxes, but this is a considerable reduction on the general tax and speaks well for the good government in Pitt county.

MR. HENRY'S ILLUSTRATION.

Exhibits the Goods of Mail Order Houses—One Reason Why.

Mr. R. F. Henry, a local jeweler, is dealing out a telling stroke to mail order houses and those who patronize them. He has gathered together nearly four dozen brass watches which local people have bought from mail order houses that represented the watches to be gold, or something better than brass. Mr. Henry has placed these in a show case in front of his store and pens this explanation:

"These all came from mail order houses. Get smart; send your money to mail order houses and get treated likewise."

This is a telling stroke, we say. It is astonishing how much money goes from the South to mail order houses in the North and West. This is especially true as to jewelry, for in this line the opportunity seems to be greatest for fraud. Great, tantalizing offers are made by these mail order concerns and the unwary throughout the country are taken in by the thousands. There is a large class who try to get something for nothing and it is for this class that the mail order houses fish and they get bites, as is evidenced by the pile of watches Mr. Henry has gathered. People should learn some time that human nature is the same the world over and no man is in business to give away anything, and certainly not to strangers.

But there is another side to this thing. How did these mail order houses get this business? They got it by advertising, something that some home merchants don't do enough of. It is not suggested, and it is not necessary, to advertise dishonest goods; but advertise what you have and let the people know what they can get right here at home and they will not throw their money into channels

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

that bring false returns.

The purpose of advertising is to create business. After a business has been established advertising serves as a means to hold what patronage it already has and create new business. In other words, advertising is the merchant's fertilizer. What would sensible people think of a farmer who would undertake to grow a crop on land on which he had used no fertilizer? He would be considered a freak and some would dub him a fool. Yet that would only be on a par with the merchant who does not advertise his goods. The merchant and farmer are both planters. The farmer plants seed and unless his land has been enriched with fertilizers the result is as nothing. The seed may germinate but there is no strength to help them to full maturity. Sometimes the seed even rot and never reach the surface. The merchant plants his stock of goods in a store room and unless he adds the strength of advertising to help them go, they become as unproductive as the crops on unfertilized land. His business never reaches full maturity and not infrequently rots entirely before it reaches the surface. The difference between the merchant and the farmer is in favor of the farmer. The farmer realizes and readily admits that his crop failed to make good for lack of proper fertilization, while the merchant is stubbornly contentious and will not admit his failure for lack of fertilizing his business with judicious advertising. It is true a farmer occasionally clears a piece of land, the natural richness of which will produce good results for awhile, but it will deteriorate until it will be classed as "poor, worn-out" land. A merchant may occasionally strike a lucky streak, too, and run along well for awhile without using some means to create new business, but he, too, will fall behind.

The day of cinches is past. This is a day of progress. Sit still, Mr. Easy-Going Business Man, and content yourself to take what business comes your way, and some day you will have a hard-luck story to tell. The modern call for business is for the active, observant and resourceful one who is alert to the necessity of attracting attention to the merchandise he offers for sale.—Statesville Landmark.

RECIPE FOR DIXIE ICE CREAM

Can be made and frozen in 10 minutes at cost of
One Cent a Plate.
Stir contents of one 13c. package
Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder
into a quart of milk and freeze.
No cooking, no heating, nothing else to add. Everything but the ice and milk in the package.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
This makes 2 quarts of the most delicious ice cream you ever ate.
Five Kinds: Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon and Unflavored.
2 packages 25c. at your grocers, or by mail if he does not keep it.
Illustrated Recipe Book Free.
The Gossage Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

A great treat, best brass band in the state, a balloon ascension, and a great display of fire works at the big land sale at Farmville everybody come.

H. A. WHITE

INSURANCE AND BONDS

GREENVILLE, N. C.

Why He Was In College.

A student of the University of Wisconsin was notably poor in his class work and seemed to take little interest in what he was doing. Finally one of his professors could stand it no longer. He called the boy aside to give him a lecture, which he hoped would awaken more ambition in him.

"Now," he said, "my boy, you must have some goal ahead. You must be working to accomplish some end. What is that end? Why are you here at the university? Is it because you intend fitting yourself to be a statesman, a lawyer, a writer or what is it? You must keep this end always in sight, and it will make your work easier and your interest greater. Now tell me what you are working for."

"I came to try to learn enough to be able to understand my father's conversation." — Milwaukee Free Press.

Amended the Suggestion.

Dean Hole in his memoirs records the case of a sick man who had been prayed for twice daily at a certain cathedral during several weeks, and, the repetition of the name becoming somewhat monotonous, "the canon in residence politely suggested that the words 'for a sick person' should be substituted for the name of the invalid. The request received a brief ungracious assent, and at the next service and just before the 'prayer for all conditions of men' the minor canon announced in a tone of surly indignation, 'The prayers of the church are desired for a person whom I'm not at liberty to mention.'"

Their Baking Days.

Passing by a little shop the other day, one of those quaint little shops where rugs are made to order out of old rags, where aged furniture is refurbished and cured of creaks, a man's attention was attracted by a sign which read:

"Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays China Fired."

Curious, he turned aside to investigate, pleading interest in some of the curios in the window.

"That is for the benefit of amateur artists and some others, too," the woman in charge told him. "People who paint on china, whether for amusement or to earn a living, often send their pieces to us to have the colors fired in. And as we have so much other work to do we have had to restrict our baking days. As it is, we have all the china work we can handle."—New York Post.

Cobb Bros. & Co.

NORFOLK, VA.
Cotton Buyers, Brokers
in Stocks, Cotton, Grain
and Provisions,
PRIVATE WIRE
to New York, Chicago
and New Orleans.

PAUL MITRICK THE TAILOR

Can be found on Fourth street prepared to clean, press repair
Mens Clothing and Ladies Skirts
All work done promptly, suits made to order when desired.
Your patronage Solicited.

W. M. DAWSON

Ladies and Gents Tailor,
Greenville, N. C.
Pressing, Altering, Repairing, Dyeing,
Scouring, Chemical and Dry Cleaning.
Satisfaction or no charges.
In rear of Edmonds & Fleming's Barber Shop

CHRISTMAS is Drawing Near

And the Christmas gift is naturally suggestive.

How about a piano? We have on hand several discontinued styles of
PIANOS

ranging in prices from \$225.00 to \$275.00. These pianos are regularly sold at \$275.00 and \$350.00.

How about setting one aside for you? We only have 9 of one style and 15 of another left

We will Ship You One on trial freight prepaid if you prefer.

If you are a bargain seeker this is a rare chance for you.

Phone or write to G. G. Fine-man, box 261, Greenville, N. C.

Chas. M. Stieff

—ESTABLISHED 1875—

S M SCHULTZ

Wholesale and retail Grocer and Furniture Dealer. Cash paid for Hides, Fur, Cotton Seed Oil Barrels, Turkeys, Eggs, Oak Bedsteads, Mattresses, etc. Suits, Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, Parlor suits, tables, Lounges, Safes, P. Lorillard and Gail & Ax Snuff, High Life Tobacco, Key West Cheroots, Henry George Cigars, Canned Cherries, Peaches, Apples, Pine Apples, Syrup, Jelly, Meat, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Lye Magic Food, Matches, Oil, Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Garden Seeds, Oranges, Apples, Nuts, Candies, Dried Apples, Peaches, Prunes, Currants, Raisins, Glass and Chinaware, Wooden ware, Cakes and Crackers, Macaroni, Cheese, Best Butter, New Royal Sewing Machines and numerous other goods. Quality and quantity cheap for cash. Come see me.

S M SCHUTZ

PIANOS

Knabe, Knabe Angelus, Weber, Pianola Style with Metrosyle and Thermo-diest Chikering, Matushak, Emerson, Lester, with concealed player, Estey, Vose, and Bates club piano.

ORGANS

ESTEY, FARRAND, MILLER
The ideal instrument will probably be in appearance simply a piano, which will be playable by hand or by the mechanical attachment at will. It is the most popular piano in the world today.
For best piano at any price and on easy terms, call on or write.

A. J. Outterbridge GREENVILLE, N. C.

BREAD! BREAD

Mrs. Maggie Whitley at the Norcott building near court house, bakes every day, bread, rolls, cakes and pies. Orders filled anywhere in town. Ice cream sold daily.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR CHICKENS AND EGGS.

At New Market in front of Norfolk and Southern Depot.
Q. SMITH

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.
NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. **Free freight**, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and your cost will be **nothing**.
FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10.00 to \$25.00 in the purchase of a bicycle by buying direct from us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle of a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our method of **factory prices** and **removable special offers** to rider agents.
YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED to study our superb catalogue and **low prices** we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are equipped with 24.25 profit above factory cost.
BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.
SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$10.00. Descriptive literature lists mailed free.
COASTER-BRAKES, equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

\$8.50 NEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80 SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY 4

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 with both orders of \$25.00 and over.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES NAILS, Teaks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

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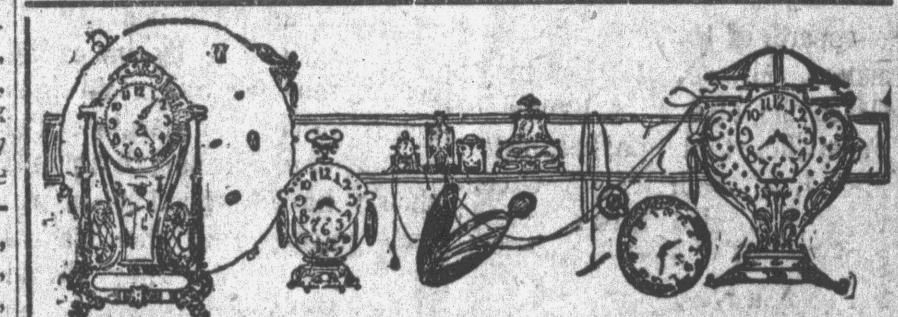
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OLDEN DAY SURGEONS

They Were Exempt From Jury Duty In Capital Cases.

IN A CLASS WITH BUTCHERS

Thought to Be Too Bloodthirsty to Calmly Pass on the Taking of Human Life—Executioners Performed Operations and Acted as Doctors.

When Great Britain's statute book was still in the Draconian state from which it was redeemed by Sir Samuel Romilly and the penalty of death was inflicted for the most trivial offenses, surgeons were exempted from serving on juries in capital cases.

It must not be supposed, however, that this was because their profession was believed to make them too humane for such work as was then imposed on juries. We are sorry to say it was for the opposite reason. They were exempted on the same ground as butchers, whose occupation, it was thought, tended to make them too bloodthirsty.

This ought not perhaps surprise us, since two or three centuries ago executioners not infrequently performed surgical operations. This seems to have been particularly the case in Denmark. At any rate, we have more knowledge on this point in regard to that country than any other.

In Janus some time ago Dr. K. Caros of Copenhagen published a number of documents bearing on the subject. The most ancient of these bears date July 24, 1579, and is a license issued by Frederick II. to Anders Freimut, executioner of Copenhagen, granting him the right to set bones and treat old wounds. He was expressly forbidden to meddle with recent wounds. In 1609 it is recorded in the municipal archives of Copenhagen that Gaspar, the hangman, had received four rigsdalers for the cure of two sick children in the infirmary.

In 1638 Christian IV. summoned the executioner of Glückstadt, in Holstein, to examine the diseased foot of the crown prince. In a letter addressed to Ole Worm, a leading Danish physician of the day, Henry Koster, physician in ordinary to the king, complains bitterly of the slight thus put upon him: He says that for two whole months the hangman, "who is as fit to treat the case as an ass is to play the lyre," had the case in hand, and the doctor was not asked for advice, and, although the case went steadily from bad to worse, the executioner received a fee of 200 rigsdalers and a large silver goblet—"rewards," says the doctor plaintively, "which the greatest among us would not have received had he succeeded in curing the prince according to the rules of art."

Again, in 1681, Christian V. gave a fee of 200 rigsdalers to the Copenhagen hangman for curing the leg of a page. In 1695 Andreas Liebknecht, the Copenhagen executioner, was in such repute or his treatment of disease that he wrote a book on the subject "In the name of the holy and ever blessed Trinity." In 1732 Bergen, an executioner in Norway, was authorized by royal decree to practice surgery.

Even up to the early years of the nineteenth century this extraordinary association of surgery with the last penalty of the law continued. Erik Peterson, who was appointed public executioner at Trondhjem in 1796, served as surgeon to an infantry regiment in the war with Sweden and retired in 1814 with the rank of surgeon major. Frederick I. of Prussia chose his favorite hangman, Coblenz, to be his physician in ordinary.

It might be suspected that this peculiar combination of functions had its origin in a satirical view of the art of healing, but in the records we have quoted we can trace nothing of the kind. Perhaps the executioner drove a trade in human fat and other things supposed to possess marvelous healing properties. He may thus have come to be credited with skill in healing, though the association surely represents the lowest degree to which the surgeon has ever fallen in public esteem and social position. Compared with the hangman, a gladiator and even an undertaker may be considered respectable.—British Medical Journal.

"Painting the Town Red." That expression, painting the town red, is not, writes a correspondent, "the creation of some unknown cockney genius, as some would seem to infer. Its birth has been traced to 'The Divine Comedy.' Dante, led by Virgil, comes to the cavernous depths of the place swept by a mighty wind where those are confined who have been the prey of their passions. Two faces arise from the mist—the faces of Francesca and Paolo. 'Who are ye?' cries Dante in alarm, and Francesca replies sadly, 'We are those who have painted the world red with our sins.'"—London News.

Development. "Remember," said the earnest inventor, "it isn't so many years since the telephone caused laughter." "That's true," answered the man who has trouble with central. "At first it caused laughter; now it causes profanity."—Washington Star.

Proof. Mrs. Shellpod—Hiram, some o' them there hobos hev stole the wash offen the line ag'in! Farmer Shellpod—How dew you know they wuz hobos? Mrs. Shellpod—Becuz they tuk everything but th' towels.—Chicago News.

If better were within, better would come out.—German Proverb.

BLAZED TREES.

The Way They Marked Forest Roads and Boundary Lines.

Very few persons have any adequate notion of the meaning of the phrase "blazed trail," as so often used in fiction having to do with the great west.

In earlier days, when large portions of the country were covered with forests and there were few roads, travel was often only possible by way of paths "blazed" through the woods. To blaze, in the woodsman's sense, is to strike chips from the sides of trees, so that the line of marks shall indicate the direction of the trail.

In blazing for a path small trees were marked, but in blazing for the bounds of a lot or town or for a farm line larger trees were usually selected, the blaze being made about breast high. When, however, as was often the case, the blazing was done in winter on deep snow by men traveling on snowshoes the mark was necessarily higher up. When such a line is traveled in the summer, especially after some years, the marks are sometimes found high up on the trunks and are likely to escape the eye of the inexperienced. As many of them will also be partially overgrown, the task of the surveyor who goes over one of these old lines is not always easy.

If the boundary line passes to the left of a tree selected for blazing the cut is made upon the right side. If the line goes to the right the tree is blazed upon the left side.

In running a boundary at a corner, where two lines come together, either a "monument" is erected—a stake supported by four boulders—or a tree is blazed on all four sides to indicate as nearly as possible the turning point of the line.

The permanency of the record made by blazing trees is quite remarkable. It is a matter of fact that in many cases of disputed lines or boundaries of lots in forest lands the courts have held the record of the blazes as sufficient and reliable where carefully drawn plans and formally attested title deeds have been set aside. The wound of a blazed tree heals over, but never so completely that the scar may not be readily recognized by the experienced woodsman; hence it follows that so long as the blazed tree escapes fire and the ax of the lumberman so long it remains a faithful record of the line as surveyed. It will not lie, nor will argument or cross examination refute its testimony.

Blazed trees also fix dates almost as accurately as they preserve boundaries. The outer shell which has grown over the scar is cut away, and the rings in the bark testify to the number of years that have elapsed since the blaze was made.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

How Birds Meet Emergencies. Dr. Francis H. Herrick says a sparrow will pluck a horsehair from the mouth of a nesting, while another bird, like an oriole, will stand by and see its mate hang until dead without attempting to release it.

A robin will tug at a string which has caught on a limb, but is never seen fully to meet the situation by releasing the string. It will make several turns of a cord about a limb and leave the other end free without any relation to the nest, so that its effort is useless. It ties no knots.

The gull, according to abundant and competent testimony, will carry shellfish to a considerable height, drop them on the rocks or hard ground and repeat the experiment until it gets the soft meat.—Chicago Tribune.

When Will the Earth Be Full? The fertile lands of the globe amount, it is estimated, to 28,000,000 square miles, the steppes to 14,000,000 and the deserts to 1,000,000. Fixing 207 persons to the square mile for fertile lands, ten for steppes and one for deserts, as the greatest population that the earth could properly nourish, the calculation is that when the number of inhabitants reaches about 6,000,000,000 the earth will be peopled to its full capacity. At present it contains somewhat more than one-quarter of that number. If the rate of increase shown by the latest census statistics should be uniformly maintained the globe would be fully peopled about the year 2072.

A Gentle Husband. Woman (to her husband, busily engaged writing)—My dear, correctly speaking, what is a dentist? Husband (crossly)—Derived from dent, French for teeth, a man who pulls teeth. (Husband settles down to writing again.) Wife—My dear, you said this morning that linguist was derived from the Latin lingua, a tongue. Husband (crossly)—Yes. Wife—Well, dear, is a linguist a man who pulls out tongues? Husband—No, madam, but I wish he did.—London Answers.

THE ALASKA RAVEN.

A Scavenger That Is Highly Esteemed by the Natives.

In Alaska the raven is highly esteemed, and the natives regard it as a very unfortunate event should one be killed.

In Unalaska ravens fly around the beach and village unmolested, and were it not for their scavenger work the fish offal that lies around the shore and houses would soon engender disease.

The Alaska raven is a fine looking bird, as large as a turkey and upon closer acquaintance a real handsome fellow. His coat is indeed black, but of a black glossier and more rich than silk and softer than velvet, while in a semishade the feathers are tinged with that peculiar color so often seen on well preserved blue black bronze.

It is very funny to see these birds holding, as it were, a conclave. Ten or a dozen alight on the ground and walk to the meeting place with a stately, erect step, their every movement cool and assured.

Then an old bird steps gravely into the middle, and the meeting begins with a series of guttural and harsh croaks, which gradually swell in volume until the entire lot of birds have joined in the debate.

Along comes a dog, and for him they scatter, resuming their positions when he passes, until the meeting again terminates, and they fly off to the beach and hills.

If you examine the bills of these ravens the peculiar construction is remarkable. They are a combination of a chisel, scissors, dagger and gimlet.

The bill forms an important factor in the raven's existence, for he has to dig on the beach for clams, bore the hard shell by repeated chipping, and again in pure mischief he will tear and break anything that this bright and unerring eye lights upon.

Just as soon as the bright sunlight appears the ravens leave their roosting places on the hilltops for the beach line, and over the village and shores of the bay they fly and wander until sundown invites them to rest.

The raven is a fine flier. On the wing his movements are well under command. With strong, decided beats he winnows the air fast or slow, never seeming in a hurry. But if occasion requires the raven can travel at express speed, and, when he sees another bird feasting on some delicate morsel of offal, down he comes from midair with his discordant caw, ready to share or steal the prize.

The same characteristics are visible all along the southern coast of Alaska to Sitka. The natives from Yahutat bay through the network of islands as far as British Columbia have an ancient legend that the raven was the bird that brought light from darkness when the world was created. On this account they venerate it, and the totem of a raven is regarded as denoting the most illustrious descended family.

The raven does not appear to migrate, as the residents all over that portion of Alaska where the birds are found state that they remain throughout the winter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Never Again. It was a pitiful mistake, an error and grim. I waited for the railway train. The light was low and dim. It came at last, and from a car there stepped a dainty dame, and, looking up and down the place, she straight up to me came. "Oh, Jack!" she cried, "oh, dear old Jack!" and kissed me as she spoke, then looked again and, frightened, cried, "Oh, what a bad mistake!" I said, "Forgive me, maiden fair, for I am not your Jack, and as regards the kiss you gave, I'll straightway give it back." And since that night I've often stood upon that platform dim, but only once in a man's whole life do such things come to him.

Wise Tommy. Tommy was a very sound sleeper and wouldn't get out of bed earlier than 10 o'clock, no matter what his mother said to him. So one morning she tried coaxing and said to him:

"You have heard of the little boy who got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and when he went out he found a purse of gold?"

"Oh, yes," said Tommy, "but what about the little boy who got up before him and went out and lost it?"

Always Dublin. An Irishman and an American were talking about their own countries one day when the American said:

"America is the richest country in the world today."

"Shure," said Pat. "Oireland will soon be the richest."

"How's that?" said the American. "Shure," answered Pat, "isn't the capital always Dublin?"

A BASEBALL WONDER.

"Old Hoss" Radbourne, Greatest of All Pitchers.

THE HERCULES OF THE GAME

His Marvelous Feat of Pluck, Strength and Endurance That Won the Pennant For Providence in 1884—A Record in Games Won.

Pitchers may come and pitchers may go, but the name of "Old Hoss" Radbourne goes on forever. I have talked to many great ball players who have listened to me the fact that baseball fame is so ephemeral that it was not worth the gaining, and, while no doubt this is in a great measure true, there is one pitcher who has left a name that promises to roll on for many, many years.

Each year hundreds of pitchers claim attention of the world, and each year they are promptly forgotten. But Illinois produced a man who, although now years deceased, has a brighter name than any of the great multitude.

In the great campaign of 1884, when the Providence club, then a member of the National league, was fighting a bitter game with Philadelphia, a catastrophe occurred that seemingly would disrupt its chances of winning the pennant. A player named Sweeney, who was pitching, was ordered to go into right field to change places with "Cyclone" Miller. At that time it was not permissible to take a pitcher out of the game. Whereupon Sweeney promptly walked out of the game, leaving the team with only eight men and with one pitcher, Charles Radbourne.

Two men tried to cover the field, with the result that Providence was completely snowed under. A meeting of the directors was held to decide whether or not the club should be disbanded. Certainly a professional team was never in a sorrier plight.

Radbourne was approached and the proposition put to him. "I can win it all right," said he quietly and in a matter of fact tone.

And then followed the most remarkable battle for a pennant that the world has ever seen. Radbourne established a record that has never been equaled, one that will live when more expensive contests will have been blissfully forgotten. Of twenty-seven consecutive games Radbourne won twenty-six. In four games with Boston he had three shutouts, only one run was scored and only seventeen hits were made. This defeat was suffered at the hands of Buffalo by a score of 2 to 0, and even then only five hits were made off him, showing that the defeat was not due to poor pitching. Needless to say, Providence won the pennant, or, rather, Radbourne won the pennant.

But the great player had to pay the price. No arm could stand the awful strain without great agony. Morning after morning when Radbourne awoke he could not lift his arm as high as his waist. He had to brush his hair with his left hand. But he did not give up the game. He would slip out to the park about two hours before the rest of the team put in an appearance and would begin the excruciating process of limbering up. He would pitch the ball only a few feet when he would first go out, but he would keep on trying time after time, rubbing his arm with his left hand. Sometimes his face would be drawn up into contortions, but never a word of complaint left his lips.

Half an hour before the game was to begin the players would slip out to see how "Old Hoss" was getting along. They would sit silently on the bench, waiting for his arm to get into condition. When he was able to throw from second to home base a rousing cheer would go up, for they knew that meant the winning of the game for them.

Radbourne claimed for his home Bloomington, Ill. After his great season with Providence managers all over the country were upon his heels. Flattering offers poured in, and he was not under contract with Providence for the next season either. When the contest was over the late Ned Allen, president of the team that season, sent for Radbourne. He laid the release before him and close beside it a blank contract. Radbourne looked at them both for several minutes and then slowly took up a pen and filled the blank out for a sum only \$2,000 higher than he had been getting and tore up the release. Allen almost fell on his neck and wept for joy.

Radbourne's last year in baseball was with Cincinnati in 1891, but it was a sad year. It seems a pity that the career of so great a ball player should end so sadly. That year his work showed great deterioration, for the awful strain made in 1884 was beginning to tell on his arm. At the end of the season he was too proud to go into minor league baseball and so entirely withdrew from the game. He returned to Bloomington, where he opened a billiard hall. He had little to say and in unwinking silence would sit in a corner and watch the young men laugh as they played. He would talk about himself only when cornered, and then but for a few short words. He had always been an ardent fisherman, hunter and sportsman, but he gave up the open life. Each year his taciturnity increased until he became almost sullen.

After a time he gave up his billiard hall and retired into the obscurity of his home, seldom letting people see him. At last, in 1897, he fell ill and soon passed away.—Portland Oregonian.

A MENTAL FRENZY.

Some of the Things a Man Saw In Delirium Tremens.

Charles Roman gives a record of his own experiences as a victim of delirium tremens. It is a remarkable psychological document, comparing favorably in interest and as a piece of writing with De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater." Following is a brief extract which gives some suggestions of the things the patient saw:

"Up to this point the zoological visitations had been intermittent. During the next few days, however, I saw all that I could stand. I saw such prehistoric creatures as exist nowhere except in museums. I saw rats as they marched past my door or flew through my windows or floated in my tub. Elephants strode in and out with lumbering steps and swaying trunks. At times they seated themselves and taunted me with their thunderous bellows or their ear splitting screeches. They flouted their snouts high in the air and guffawed. Monkeys jumped from limb to limb in the trees outside my room. Snakes of all colors, of all descriptions, reptiles with fantastic figures upon their backs and with eyes of sapphire or ruby or of milk white marble, wriggled upon the floor or crept in or out of heretofore unseen crevices in the walls and dropped into the water in my tub. They swam around and around me, squirming under me, with their tongues darting in and out with ferocious activity. Giraffes craned their necks around the doorways or through the windows, chickens roosted over my head and cackled, dogs and wolves ran around the room barking and snapping, pigeons flew from one corner to another and cooed. Lions I heard roaring, and tigers I saw while they opened their mouths, like huge cats, in silent, angry disapproval, licking their whiskers and wetting their paws softly and daintily—this and far more.

"I saw crocodiles in droves. Fat, scaly, glistening beasts they were, with frothy, foaming jaws, long, sweeping tails, crouching upon or creeping along the foot of my bathtub or my bed and grinding their yellow teeth in gluttonous anger as they contemplated me, their prey. I saw the reeking, slippery body of a crocodile slide into the water of my tub. Then as I shrank in breathless horror to escape I saw his greedy, filmy eyes arise to the surface, with his cold, foul chin flush with mine. His icy beak touched my cheek. The hot vapor from his lungs seared my flesh. I turned as cold as ice and trembled like a leaf in a storm."—American Magazine.

GENESIS OF FEAR.

Gray Cells of Our Brains Stamped With Ancient Terrors.

The average man would sooner face a 200 pound human antagonist than a fifty pound dog which he could choke to death in three minutes. I have seen a charging ram scatter half a dozen men, any one of whom could have mastered the brute in a moment, and not one of whom was in ordinary matters a coward. There are instances on record of men who with their bare hands have held and baffled an ugly bull, but it was only the pressure of grim necessity that taught them their powers. Put a man against an animal and the man looks around for weapons or support, whether he needs them or not. There was a time when he did.

For man, today the most lordly of animals, was once well nigh the most humble of them all. He has come up out of a state in which fear was the normal condition of existence—fear of violence, of the dark that gave opportunity for violence, fear of falling, of animals, of being alone. And into the plastic gray cells of our brains are stamped these ancient terrors, a living record of the upward climb of man.

The baby shows this record most clearly. In him the prints of heredity are not yet overlaid by the tracks of use and custom, and therefore in him we may most easily read our past history. He is our ancestor as truly as he is our reincarnation, and his every shrinking gesture and frightened cry are chronicles of the younger world, tales of the age of fear.

They tell of the days when man was not the master of the earth nor even a highly considered citizen of the same, but a runaway subject of the meat eating monarchs, whose scepter was tooth and claw, a humble plebeian in the presence of the horned and hoofed aristocrats of woods and fields. They speak of the nights when our hairy sires crouched in the forks of trees and whimpered softly at the dark—whimpered because the dark held so many enemies, whimpered softly lest those enemies should hear.—Lippincott's.

Bright Prospects.

"My dear," said the banker to his only daughter, "I have noticed a young man staid in a dress suit in the drawing room two or three evenings each week of late. What is his occupation?"

"He is at present unemployed, father," replied the fair girl, a dreamy, faraway look in her big blue eyes, "but he is thinking seriously of accepting a position of life companion to a young lady of means."

An Everyday Suit.

"That Gus is certainly a nifty dresser. He has a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"Why, he has the same suit on every time I see him!"

"Yep; that's the one."—Cleveland Leader.

The sweetest of all sounds is praise.—Zenophon.

CURIOSITIES OF DIET.

How Nature Adapts Food to Man and Man to Food.

GREAT VALUE OF CEREALS.

Why People Can Eat Bread at Every Meal Without Getting Tired of It. The Fruits of the Burning Tropics and the Fats of the Frozen Arctic.

Modern science has shown that nature provides food for mankind with unvarnished care and foresight. The human system requires a certain amount of proteid daily to replace wornout muscle and tissue. Fish and meat supply this in large quantities. In hot climates, however, these spoil so quickly that their use is limited. Nature, as if to compensate for this, has given to certain tropical fruits a much larger quantity of proteid than northern fruits contain. Thus government analysis shows that figs have five units or calories to the ounce, dates two and five-tenths and bananas one and five-tenths. Apples have five-tenths, peaches nine-tenths and pears seven-tenths. Probably the figs and dates tested had lost part of their moisture, and some allowance should be made for this.

The Arab can, therefore, maintain his vigor on a diet chiefly plucked from trees. Henry M. Stanley and his white companions subsisted almost entirely on banana flour for two years in the African jungle. Their freedom from disease was in part attributed to the wholesomeness of this diet. The dried banana contains 20 per cent of proteid, about double that of ordinary wheat flour.

At the opening of the mango season in Jamaica many of the natives practically live on this fruit for two or three weeks. They fairly revel in it. An Englishman who was familiar with the science of diet could not understand how they could not only maintain their health on this fare, but actually grow sleek and fat. He knew that an effort to live on the fruits of his native country would result in weakness, sickness and eventual death. Chemical analysis showed, however, that the mango contained enough proteid to supply the bodily needs.

If nature has been thus kind in adapting food to man's uses, she has been equally so in adapting man to his food. You may have wondered why people can eat bread at every meal without tiring of it. The difficulty of eating one quail a day for thirty days is well known. Even such delicacies as asparagus and strawberries cause an aversion when served too frequently. Nature sends men a never failing appetite for cereals because they are altogether the most valuable of foods. They contain a considerable amount of proteid, their salts are of importance to the organism, they are readily digested when properly cooked, and they furnish a great deal of nourishment in small bulk.

Thus wheat flour, cornmeal, oatmeal (dry) and rice (dry) have more than 100 units to the ounce. Baked potatoes have 32.7 units, cabbage has 9.2, spinach 7, asparagus 6.5, apples 18.4, strawberries 11.4, spring chicken 19.5 and tenderloin of beef broiled 5.9. If a man tried to get even half of his nutrition from the coarse vegetables, which have a considerable indigestible residue, he would have to eat pounds of them daily, and his stomach would be sadly overburdened. Nature gives us the desire for a varied diet, and science shows that this is altogether the best for us.

In the arctic regions there is little vegetation. Man must live almost wholly on animal foods. Fish and meat would not suffice, because they contain only proteids. These would replace wornout muscle and tissue, but could not be burned in the body to generate heat and energy. Fats, however, consist of carbon and hydrogen, which are the chief components of the foods of vegetable origin and supply the fuel needed by the body. The polar animals have fat in abundance, but residents of the temperate and torrid zones can eat it only in limited quantities. To them the mere thought of chewing chunks of grease is nauseating.

The children of the frozen north, however, are endowed not only with the ability to eat and to digest large quantities of fat but with a keen appetite for it. One who is sensitive to such impressions must turn away when he sees the natives of southern Alaska, the Thlinkits, swallowing seal oil flavored by salmon berries with the gusto of a boy over ice cream. The Eskimos, farther north, will eat blubber, slightly cooked in the flames, to an indefinite number of pounds.—New York Tribune.

Her Object Attained.

"Forgive me, my dear," said the gossip humbly, "but I thoughtlessly mentioned to Mrs. Brown the things that you told me in strict confidence."

"There is nothing to forgive," replied the wise woman pleasantly. "It was for that very purpose that I told them to you in strict confidence."—Chicago Post.

Getting Even.

"You are half an hour late this morning," said a schoolmaster to a scholar.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, who had been "kept in" the day before. "It was late yesterday when I got home!"—London Tit-Bits.

We give altogether too little importance to what we say to others and too much to what they say to us.—Blunt.

GREAT LAND SALE AT FARMVILLE NORTH CARO.

We will on Tuesday, December 22, 1908, at one thirty-o'clock offer for sale at Public Auction a large number of valuable building lots. We will also give away absolutely free of cost, a valuable lot, \$25.00 in gold and a bag of silver. Every person presenting one of our coupons bearing their name will positively have an equal chance at these prizes. Anyone can get coupons on the day of sale. These coupons will be put in a box, shaken up and drawn out by a little child. The first name drawn gets the lot; the next five gets the gold, \$5.00 each, and everybody has a chance at the silver. Let everybody come to the sale, men, women and children, you will have a chance at the lot, bid or not.

A treat to all lovers of music. The best brass band in the state will be on the ground to make music for the crowd. We will also have a balloon ascension and a great display of fire works. Meet me at the sale and we will have a gala-day in Farmville. Sale to come off rain or shine.

TOWNSEND and WINDHAM, - FARMVILLE, N. C.

Norfolk and Southern Railway

Fitzgerald, Wilcott & Kerr, Receivers.

SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE OCT. 11, 1908

LEAVE GREENVILLE

9:55 p. m. (For Washington, Plymouth, Belhaven, Columbia, Edenton, Hertford, Elizabeth City, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and Intermediate Stations, Raleigh to Eden on.)

7:38 p. m. (For Grimesland, Chocowinity, Washington, and Intermediate Stations.)

7:25 a. m. (For Farmville, Wilson, Zebulon, Raleigh, and Intermediate Stations.)

ARRIVE GREENVILLE

7:25 a. m. (From Washington, Chocowinity, Grimesland, and Intermediate Stations.)

6:40 p. m. (From Norfolk, Suffolk, Elizabeth City, Hertford, Edenton, Columbia, Belhaven, Plymouth, Washington, and Intermediate Stations.)

9:55 a. m. (From Raleigh, Weldon, Zebulon, Wilson, Farmville and Intermediate Stations.)

7:38 p. m. (Intermediate Stations.)

NOTE: Above schedules published only as information; and are no guarantee.

THOS. FITZGERALD H. C. HUIGINS
G. SUPER. G. P. A.

NORFOLK, VA.

HAWAIIAN SHARK GOD.

How the Monster Man Eaters Were Lured to Death.

The ancient Hawaiians were never cannibals, but they had a dreadful system of religious despotism that made human sacrifices a common practice. They had many deities, usually associated, or supposed to be associated, with natural phenomena, and, like most barbarous peoples, their worship largely took the form of propitiation of the gods who were more often than not antagonistic to humanity.

Mano, the shark, was one of the most feared and consequently venerated of the Hawaiian gods, and their close association with the ocean, from which a large part of their food came, of course brought familiarity with this great fish. Of the large family of sharks the great man eater species (Carcharodon carcharias), or nihi, as the native knew it, was naturally the most dreaded. This shark is not so common in Hawaiian waters as it is in the West Indies and in the Indian ocean, but its appearance is frequent enough to have made the islanders thoroughly familiar with its voracious habits. Strange as it may seem, they did not hesitate to kill it, and in fact the feat was, at least under some circumstances, considered to endow those who accomplished it with some of the attributed virtues or powers of the slain monster.

The manner of hunting the man eater is a part of recorded tradition, and it is as interesting as it is curious. Elaborate preparations were made, in which the priest doctors, or kahunas, as they were called, took a prominent part. A large quantity of roasted meat of pig and dog was prepared, and finally, with a kahuna in charge, the great double, or outrigger, canoes would put to sea and proceed many miles offshore.

When the proper place had been determined upon the roast meat would be thrown into the water, with the result that usually one or more of the nihi would be attracted sooner or later. At first the quarry would be wary, but by means of more meat the big fish would finally be attracted close to the canoes and would even become so bold as to thrust its head out of the water to receive the food. Then the natives would begin to feed it with meat soaked in an infusion of a root known as awa, which has a narcotic principle, until it became partially stupefied and floated sluggishly on the surface. After a day or more of this a noose of rope would be slipped over the shark's head and the canoes headed for home, the shark following, a willing captive so long as the food was forthcoming.

In this manner the tamed and partially intoxicated fish would be brought close to a sloping beach, when the rope would be passed ashore and the great creature pulled out of the water by the islanders and soon dispatched. The body would be cut up and various parts of it distributed among the captors, each of whom was supposed to be thus rendered more powerful and less subject to evil influences, according to the part he had taken in the capture. The man who placed the noose over the shark's head was accounted to have been rendered practically invincible.

We acquire the strength we have overcome.—Emerson.

EDWIN FORREST.

The Great Tragedian's Acting Was Saturated With Realism.

Edwin Forrest, says William Winter in "Other Days," was an uncommonly massive and puissant animal, and all of his impersonations were more physical than intellectual, while no one of them possessed any spiritual element whatever.

From the first add until the last his acting was saturated with "realism," and that was one reason of his extensive popularity. He could at all times be seen, heard and understood. He struck with a sledge hammer. Not even nerves of gutta serena could remain unshaken by his blow. In the manifestation of terror he lolled out his tongue, contorted his visage, made his frame quiver and used the trick sword with the rattling hilt. In scenes of fury he panted, snorted and snarled like a wild-beast. In death scenes his gasps and gurgles were protracted and painfully literal. The bellow that he emitted when, as Richelieu, he threatened to launch the ecclesiastical curse almost made the theater walls tremble. The snarling yell of ferocity that burst from him when, as Jack Cade, he recognized and sprang upon Lord Say in the forest fairly frightened his hearers. His utterance of Lear's delicious prayer to nature was like a thunderstorm. Often he produced amazingly consolatory effects, affording ample gratification to the overstrained feeling of his audience, desirous—as in stormy passages of "King Lear" and "Othello," the forum scene of "Virginia," the statue scene of "Brutus" and the scaffold scene of "Damon and Pythias"—that something tempestuous and terrific should be said and done. There are times when it is a comfort to see somebody who can let himself go. Forrest could. His style accordingly had its positive, ample, undeniable merits, but neither he nor his apostles were ever satisfied with acknowledgment of those merits at their actual worth.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

The Powerful Motive That Moved the Commercial Traveler.

"No, I'm not whistling and singing because business is good," replied the hardware drummer. "What ails me is because I have a clear conscience for the first time in three years."

"Have you confessed to murder?" was asked. "Gentlemen, don't try to be funny. This is a sacred thing. I was in Boston three years ago, and I picked up a package on the street. On opening it I found seventy-five \$1,000 bills. The name of the loser was there, but I took that money and got out of town by the first train. My conscience told me that I was as bad as a thief, but I tried to stifle it."

"A drummer with a conscience?" sneered three of the listeners in chorus.

"I went to Chicago with the money," continued the drummer, "and invested it in real estate. I knew it was wrong, but I did it. Six months ago I found myself worth \$200,000. Conscience would not down. It got so bad that I couldn't look even a confidence man in the face. At length I started for Boston and hunted up the loser of the wealth. I found him in his office and told my story. When it was finished I laid my all before him and asked his forgiveness."

"And what did he do?"

"I will tell you what he did, and I shall never forget it. He looked at me and saw how I was suffering, and he took me by the hand and said in a fatherly way:

"My friend, suffer no more. I was going to a poker game when I lost that money, and it would have gone anyhow."

"But what in thunder are you doing on the road if you are worth \$200,000?" shouted a voice.

"Conscience again, gentlemen—conscience. It won't let me retire and leave you fellows to do all the lying!"

SANTA CLAUS' BIG GRAB BARREL

Now Open At Ellington's Racket Store

We are not allowed to tell you what these Grabs are like, or what they contain. Just follow the crowd—and Grab. This ad (you must cut it out) and five (5) cents good for One Grab.

The 5 Day Popular Girl contest, the object of which is to introduce a new line of ten (10) cents candies, starts today.

A. B. ELLINGTON & CO.

GREENVILLE'S BUSIEST STORE.

INAUGURATION PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR LINE

Raleigh, N. C. and Atlanta, Ga.
via

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective September 6th Southern Railway established through PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR SERVICE between Raleigh N. C. and Atlanta, Ga., on the following convenient schedule:

Lv. RALEIGH	4:15 p. m.
Ar. ATLANTA	6:05 a. m.
Lv. ATLANTA	9:45 a. m.
Ar. RALEIGH	12:30 noon.

Call on Ticket Agents Southern Railway Company or connection lines for detailed information, or

CHAS. L. HOPKINS, T. P. A.
Norfolk, Va

Taft & Vandyke Have just received a solid car load BUCK STOVES
Also 100 Rolls Matting, Fine Line Couches, Portieres and Lace Curtains

J. S. MOORING
Successor to FLEMING & MOORING
General Merchandise.

JAMES F. DAVENPORT
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

C. D. TUNSTALL
Opposite Center Brick Warehouse.
General Merchandise.

PULLEY & BOWEN
Home of Women's Fashion, Greenville

CHEW RED EYE TOBACCO
IT COST MORE BUT THEN
IT LASTS TWICE AS LONG
TAYLOR BROS., Mfrs. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
FOR SALE BY
S. M. SCHULTZ GREENVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PERRY & CO.
NORFOLK, VA.
Cotton Factors and handlers of
Baying, Ties and Bags.
Correspondence and shipments
solicited

Professional Cards

Dr. Jenness Morrill
PHYSICIAN

Office on Third Street Opposite Masonic Temple, Formerly Occupied by Dr. Bagwell.

W. F. EVANS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GREENVILLE, N. C.

Office opposite R. L. Smith & Co.'s stables, and next door to John Flanagan Buggy Co's new building.

DR. R. L. CARR
Dentist.
GREENVILLE, N. C.

Miss Henrietta Pate
GRADUATE NURSE
Offers her services to the people of Greenville and community

L. I. MOORE W. H. LONG
Moore and Long
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
GREENVILLE, N. C.

DR. L. C. SKINNER
PHYSICIAN
Office corner Cotanch and Third Sts. formerly occupied by the late Col. I. A. Sugg

Harry Skinner, formerly Skinner, Jr.
H. W. Whedbee.
SKINNER & WHEDBEE
LAWYERS. Greenville, N. C.

FALL BULBS

are now arriving, plant early to get best results. A nice line of Palms, and Ferns in all sizes. Choice cut flowers a specialty. wedding bouquets and floral offerings at short notice. Mail, Telegraph, and Telephone orders receive prompt attention. Phone 149.

J. L. O'QUINN & CO
Raleigh, N. C.

COAL AND WOOD

Harvey's Coal and Wood Yard will furnish you with the best coal, all grades, splint and soft coal, Pocahontas, hard anthracite, egg stone and nut. We keep dry wood and furnish delivery.

C. W. HARVEY & COMPANY

STILL WITH
The
Mutual Life
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW YORK,
OLDEST IN AMERICA,
LARGEST
IN
THE WORLD.
Org. 1843. Assets over \$500,000,000
H. BENTLEY HARRISS
Office, Next Door to Postoffice,
GREENVILLE, N. CAROLINA

COAL :: COAL COAL

See W. J. TURNAGE before buying your coal for the winter. He can give you a bargain.

PHONE NO 45

This is the Place

We will deem it a privilege to show you a very extensive assortment of

Dress Goods, Dry Goods,
Trimmings, Laces,
Ladies Tailor-made skirts.
Shoes to Fit all feet and
Any Size Purse

Remember that we represent all things as they are, and regulate the price by the true value of the article.

We feel confident that the most critical examination of our complete and very appropriate Lines of Desirable Goods will convince you that they are NOT EQUALED ELSEWHERE IN MERIT OR IN PRICE.

We have an especially attractive line of Holiday Goods and Christmas Novelties and wish you to call and see them.

WE CAN
SUPPLY
YOUR NEEDS
IN ALL LINES of GOODS

Come to us for any Goods you may need. Look through our beautiful stock and you will be pleased.

J. R. & J. G. MOYE
"House of Good Goods"
GREENVILLE, N.C., U. S. A.

GOING AT COST

Beginning Monday, December 7, I will sell my entire stock of General Merchandise at cost.

Shoes \$3.50 per pair, now \$2.25	Riverside Plaid 6 cents a yard.
" 2.75 " " 1.75	SS Plaids worth 12 1/2 cents, now 8 cents a yard.
" 2.50 " " 1.65	Domestic worth 8 cents, now going at 6 cents a yard.
" 2.00 " " 1.35	Plows, castings, hoes, shovels, axes, etc., go at cost. In fact everything except flour, meat, sugar, lard and pistol cartridges.
" 1.50 " " 1.10	
" 1.00 " " .75	
" .85 " " .65	
" .60 " " .40	
Simpson and other standard Calico a 5 cents a yard.	

HATS 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, AND 3.00 NOW \$1.10. \$1.25 HATS NOW AT 75 CENTS

Now is the chance to get bargains, no fake sale. I am going out of the mercantile business and must sell my stock of goods. This is a cash sale, don't ask for credit.

SAM T. WHITE
General Merchandise.

Notice.

All accounts due H. A. Timberlake & Son for the year 1907 and J. T. Timberlake for the year 1908 unpaid by Jan. 1st, 1909, amounting to five dollars or more will be put into a judgment, and all under five dollars will be advertised in The Daily Reflector giving the names and amounts and be sold before the court house door in Greenville to the highest bidder at the January term of court, 1909.
J. T. Timberlake,
This Dec. 6, 1908.

Dry Goods and Ladies Dress Goods.

I have purchased the interest of the late B. E. Patrick in the firm of B. E. Patrick & Co., and will continue to carry on a general dry goods business at the same stand.
A ladies department with a special of dress goods and trimmings has been added, Miss Nellie Barnhill being in charge of this department. The ladies are cordially invited to call and look at this line.
B. F. PATRICK

A NIGHT OF TORTURE

It Brought a Fortune to Its Half Strangled Victim.

AN INNOCENT MAN'S ORDEAL.

Twice Strung Up by Lynchers, He Confessed to Murder and Was Afterwards Vindicated and Recovered \$25,000 From His Assailants.

Late in the fifties of the last century George W. King was the proprietor of a hotel in Oxford, twenty-six miles from Lafayette, Ind. In 1859 a stranger arrived at the hotel and gave his name as Dr. Rowe. He told King that he had no money and asked to be trusted for his board till he could get practice in the place, promising to pay him as promptly as possible. King consented to the arrangement, and Rowe soon became a favorite with the people on account of his companionable disposition and superior intelligence. The doctor, however, fell deeper and deeper in debt. He had been at the hotel for nearly a year when King reminded him one morning that he had not paid anything on his board bill for three months. The conversation, it afterward appeared, was overheard by some one in the hotel, though nothing was thought of it at the time.

A week after the conversation Rowe was called out late at night to see a patient and failed to return. Days passed without any word from him, and his disappearance soon was connected with the conversation that had passed between him and the landlord about the unpaid board. One night three months later a party of disguised men entered the hotel and, overpowering King, took him to a woodland adjoining the town.

He recognized the voices of several of his captors and especially of the leader, who told him that he was suspected of murdering Rowe and demanded that he confess. King stoutly maintained his innocence, and the leader of the mob ordered his companions "to string him up." A rope was pulled around his neck, a dozen men pulled down a stout limb, over which the other end of the rope was thrown, and when the limb was released it carried King off his feet and left him hanging by the neck. He was nearly unconscious when let down and again ordered to confess.

After much delay he was restored sufficiently to understand what was said to him, and he again refused, declaring his innocence and saying he did not know what had become of Rowe. A second time he was strung up and a second time let down, but life was nearly extinct, and he was much longer in being restored than before.

The luckless landlord knew he could not pass through another such ordeal and live, so he consented to confess. He purposely lengthened the confession in order to gain time and said that he and two men, named Rogers and Haggard, had poisoned some whiskey and induced Rowe to drink it, and after his death they had buried him in a hollow some distance away. It was nearly daylight when the confession was made, and the lynchers determined to take King to jail in Lafayette and then arrest Rogers and Haggard.

Before the jail was reached day had dawned, and King recognized his captors as members of the Horse Thief Detective company of Peyton, Warren and Thompson counties, nearly all of whom were known to him. Confident of his guilt, the men made no attempt to conceal their identity. So great was the excitement and so intense the feeling against King that he waived examination and went to jail, hoping that something would turn up to establish his innocence.

From the jail at Lafayette King addressed letters to editors of papers in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and other cities, setting out the circumstances of his confinement and asking them to keep his letter in the papers in hopes that it might fall under Rowe's notice. The appeal was a pathetic one and was copied into many papers throughout the north-west.

Two weeks after its first appearance Dr. Rowe rode into Oxford and, attended by a number of citizens, proceeded to Lafayette, where his appearance caused the immediate release of the accused landlord. In explanation of his disappearance Rowe said he had left his home in the east on account of domestic troubles, that he had learned that his wife was on her way to Oxford, and he had determined to leave the place secretly in order to prevent her from learning where he had gone. He had gone to a little town in southern Illinois, and it was there that he learned that the man who had befriended him was suspected of his murder and was in jail in Lafayette.

As soon as King was released he brought suit against thirty-two members of the Horse Thief Detective company for \$5,000 each and also against the company as a corporation. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterward vice president, was his counsel, but the case was not allowed to come to trial, the lynchers compromising by paying King \$25,000. With this money he purchased a farm and other property near Lafayette, where he lived till his death at the age of seventy-eight years.

Whoso would write clearly must think clearly, and if he would write in a noble style he must first possess a noble soul. Goethe.

SANS SOUCI CLUB.

Reported for Reflector.

There has been another meeting of the Sans Souci club which was held last Friday afternoon, and ye members shall hear the secretary's letter since by me it may be done, and I am preest unto it.

Mrs. Haywood Dail was hostess. We know her well, and with her spent delightful time. Her purse, person, and extremest means lie all unlocked to our occasions.

The business of the club was conducted by Mrs. Woodward, Miss Ragsdale, the president, being absent. In the calling of the roll five members were absent. Following business came pleasure—an "Author's guessing Contest." Dame Fortune bestowing the prize upon Mrs. Carper as usual, after which refreshments in three courses were served.

I need must tell you all. By the leave of Mrs. Fred Forbes, we will meet with her the Wednesday after Christmas. Fare.

TIME IN TURKEY.

The Hours Are Always Changing and Holidays Are Numerous.

In addition to laziness in Turkey there is inaccuracy. The Turkish official is naturally inaccurate, and habit and conceit make him more so. This perhaps is due to the way in which Turkey measures time. Twelve o'clock in the day corresponds with sunset—that is to say, whatever hour the sun sets, it must always be 12. Consequently the hours change always, getting later the first half of the year and earlier in the last, which compels everybody to put his watch to daily torture. So no one in Turkey can flatter himself that he has the exact time. The most strict of Englishmen soon loses his national punctuality, so when two Turks make an appointment it is within the limit of half an hour or an hour, and even then they don't generally arrive till after the time agreed on, each one calculating on the utmost possible delay on the part of the other.

Consequently the state employees are not bound down by very severe discipline. No one expects them to arrive at their office at any particular time, especially as the majority of them go hardly at all. As for the most industrious, they appear for two or three hours in the afternoon only, and rather late. In the morning state offices are usually closed. Besides this workdays are rather scarce for the race of officials. Friday is the Sabbath of the Mohammedans. Saturday is the day after a feast day, and one does not do much then. Sunday the Greeks and Armenians remain, like good Christians, at home, and the Mohammedans generally imitate so good an example. Monday is again the morrow of a feast day. Wednesday there is a meeting of the council of ministers, and few employees go then to the ministry. With religious festivals added in, it is easy to understand that out of the 365 days of the year there are not many left to consecrate to the interests of the Ottoman empire.—Nicholas C. Adossides in American Magazine.

Unkind.

"My dear," exclaimed a young bride, "my husband writes so beautifully! You really ought to see some of his love letters!" "Yes, dear, I know," was the unkind reply, "I have a drawer full of them at home!"—Manchester Guardian.

TIME TO ACT

Don't Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness Profit by Greenville People's Experience.

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headaches and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It's an error to neglect this ill. The attacks may pass off for a time but return with greater intensity. If there are symptoms of drowsy, puffy swellings below the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankles, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your old time health and vigor will return. Cures in Greenville prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

Mrs. J. F. Stokes, Cor. Twelfth and Evans Sts., Greenville, N. C., says: "For some time I suffered severely from kidney complaint. The kidneys were very irregular in action and at time caused me great annoyance. I had bearing down pains through my abdomen and sharp shooting twinges through my loins causing me untold misery. There was a tender spot across my kidney regions and at times my limbs pained intensely. I finally read of Doan's Kidney pills and was so much impressed that I procured them at Wooten's drug store. They soon relieved the pains in my sides and limbs, restored the secretions to a regular and normal condition and at present I am feeling a great deal better in every way. I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit for the great improvement in my condition."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York sole agents to the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF GREENVILLE

AT GREENVILLE, N. C.

At the close of business, November 27th, 1908.

Resources	Liabilities
Loans and discounts \$125,862.31	Capital stock 25,000.00
Overdrafts secured and unsecured 2,322.82	Surplus fund 25,000.00
All other stocks, Bonds, mortgages 2,400.00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and tax paid 16,789.54
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures 8,127.32	Bills payable 15,000.00
Demand loans 11,054.33	Time Cer. of Deposit 21,662.20
Due from b'ks, bk's 52,025.14	Deposit sub. to check 118,164.91 134,827.11
Cash items 3,117.44	Cashier's checks outstanding 829.89
Gold coin 531.00	
Silver coin inc'g min currency 1,462.18	
Nat B'k and other U S notes 10,544.00 12,597.18	
Total \$217,446.54	Total \$217,446.54

State of North Carolina, County of Pitt, ss:

I, James L. Little, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1908.

H. D. BATEMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. A. ANDREWS
W. B. WILSON
J. G. MOYE
Directors.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE GREENVILLE BANKING AND TRUST CO.

AT GREENVILLE, N. C.

At the Close of Business November 27, 1908.

Resources	Liabilities
Loans and discounts \$130,452.17	Capital stock \$25,000.00
Overdrafts 2 505.84	Surplus fund 15,000.00
All other stocks, bonds and mortgages 1,300.79	Undivided prof. less cur. exp., taxes pd. 5,751.80
Furniture and fixtures 4,598.17	Notes and bills rediscounted 7,750.00
Demand Loans 10,000.00	Time c. dep. 23,979.33
Due from b'ks, b'k's 26,494.10	Dep. sub. ck 106,607.22
Cash items 3,721.09	Cash. cks. 1,342.93 131,929.48
Silver coin, includ. all minor coin currency 401.29	Due banks 72.58
National bank notes, other U. S. notes 6,080	
Total \$185,503.36	Total \$185,503.36

State of North Carolina, County of Pitt, ss:

I, O. S. Carr, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th, day of December, 1908.

ANDREW J. MOORE,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
Chas. Cobb,
C. T. Munford,
R. O. Flanagan,
Directors.

THE MARKETS

Norfolk Cotton and Peanuts, wired by J. W. Petty & Co., Cotton Factors.
COTTON: Today Yesterday
Strict Middling 9 9 1/8
Middling 8 7/8 9
Str Low Middling 8 5/8 8 3/4
Low Middling 8 8 1/4
PEANUTS:—Dull.
Fancy 3 1/4 3 1/4
Strictly Prime 3 3
Prime 2 3/4 2 3/4
Low Grades 2 1/4 2 1/4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL FUTURE MARKET

Wired by Cobb Bros & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Norfolk.

NEW YORK FUTURES:
Dec. 8 37 8 66
Jan. 8 49 8 49
Mar. 8 59 8 50

LIVERPOOL FUTURES:

Oct. and Nov. 4 62 4 62

Chicago Markets:

Dec. Wheat 100 101
Sept Corn 57 3/4 57 1/2
Jan Ribs 8 17 8 15
May Ribs 8 47 8 45
Jan Lard 9 15 9 1
May Lard 9 37 9 35

Greenville Cotton Mar. 1st, reported by J. R. & J. G. Moyer

Middling 8 1/2 to 8 3/8

CENTRAL Barber Shop

Edmond & Fleming props.

Located in main business section of the town. Four chairs in operation and each one presided over by a skilled barber. Our place is inviting, razors sharp. Our towels clean. We thank you for past patronage and ask you to call again when good work is wanted.

Great Land Sale Monday Dec. 14th

The heirs of Noah Forbes, deceased, have decided to have the lands, embracing three tracts, sold on time, one third cash and balance in three years, equal installments.

J. L. Fleming, Comr.
129 4th.

Lost—On Evans street a lady's black purse containing over \$8 in money. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Reflector office.

If you want your HORSE to trot fast and pull strong buy your

Hay, Oats and Corn.

of W. B. HIGSON. He will sell you Better Feed and More for Less Money than any man in town.

W. B. HIGSON'S

Place is headquarters for Corn, Hay, Oats, Cotton Seed Meal, Hulls, Brand, Chicken Hominy, Cracked Corn, corn Meal and all kinds of Feeds.

MOVED TO BETTER --QUARTERS--

We have moved our stables and transfer business to the old market building on Second street, where we have plenty of stable room, nice and convenient, to take care of our trade. We can shelter your buggies in rainy weather. Horses boarded at reasonable rates. We thank our old patrons for the business they have favored us with, and ask all to come to see us.

KITRELL & TURNAGE.

S. J. NOBLES MODERN BARBER SHOP.

Hot and Cold Baths
Electric Massage appliances. Cosmetics
A specialty. Electric Massage and Hair tonic given to ladies at their homes.

Opposite J. R. J. G. Moyer

NOTICE OF SALE.

I offer for sale my store buildings, lot and the entire stock of general merchandise, also my dwelling house and lot, all in the town of Grimesland.
12 1 Indw. W. M. Moore.