

JOB PRINTING

The Reflector is prepared to do all work in this line

NEATLY, QUICKLY, and IN BEST STYLE.

Plenty of new material and the best quality of Stationery.

When to Advertise.

There's nothing on earth so mysterious as a newspaper advertisement. The prime, first, last and all the time object of an advertisement is to draw custom.

Being in the singular number, with you and me, he is found of the four ones. I heard him say the other day, that he had about one year more studying to do, and then he was going to better his condition in life.

Hold on to your good character, for it is and ever will be your best wealth.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, steal or do an improper act.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or use an improper word.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil persons seek your company and invite you to join their games, mirth and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is much more valuable to you than gold, high place, or fashionable attire.

It comes pretty direct to the Sun that a member of the legislature went into a store in Raleigh and after telling the clerk that he belonged to that august, or Janna rybody, 'the legislator,' as he called it, this is what occurred:

"Have you any shirts?"

"Yes," replied the clerk, showing him some for a dollar a piece.

"Have you any cheaper than these?"

"The clerk showed him some fifty cent ones and he purchased remarking that it suited him better.

"Have you a place here where I could go to put it on?"

"No place but the back yard," replied the clerk; and he went out in the back yard and put it on. They say this is a fact.—Durham Sun.

Many Marriages—Better Times.

An observant citizen says the incoming year is to be one of great prosperity, and gives as his reason that Providence would never have permitted so many marriages if such had not been the case.

After having the matter under consideration for five years the Pope has issued an order forbidding Catholics belonging to secret societies.

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

VOL. XIV.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1895.

NO. 2

You Need The Reflector this year. It will give the news every week for \$1 a year.

FALSE CHRISTS.

Those Who Flourished from 130 to 1874 A. D.

Twenty-Five European Frauds That Have Gathered Some Kind of a Following—Many New Creeds Taught by Some.

The following short sketches of the twenty-five false Messiahs is translated from Danskenen, Copenhagen:

(1) Simon, surnamed Bar-cochba, "son of a star," appeared in the reign of Hadrian (A. D. 130) and claimed to fulfill the prophecy of Balaam. He took Jerusalem in 132 and was slain in 135. His enemies changed his surname to Bar-Cozeba, "son of a lie."

(2) Moses Cretensis arose in the reign of Theodosius the Younger (A. D. 434) and pretended to be a second Moses sent to deliver the Jews of Crete. He was soon unmasked, but disappeared before he could be punished.

(3) Dunaan appeared in the reign of Justinian (A. D. 520) and called himself a son of Moses. He was captured and put to death by the Ethiopian general Eleshan.

(4) One Julian was set up as king by the Jews and Samaritans and looked upon as the Messiah. This was during the rebellion under Justinian (A. D. 529). He was captured and beheaded.

(5) Sereus arose in Spain about 721. He had a large following.

(6-7-8) The twelfth century produced very many false Messiahs. We have a report of one in France about 1157; one in Persia, 1138; and one in Spain, 1157. The Jews followed them in great numbers.

(9) In Foz arose (1167) David Alroi (Alroy). He persecuted the Jews and ended miserably. Disraeli has taken the plot for his Alroy from this man's life.

(10) In this year there arose also a false Messiah in Arabia. He claimed to work miracles. A king demanded proof of the miracles. The prophet said that he might cut off his head and he would come to life again. It was done, but no revival took place.

(11) About 1179 a false Messiah arose among the Jews beyond Euphrates. He claimed, as proof of his Messiahship, that he had been cured in one night of leprosy.

(12) In 1174 Persia again saw a false Messiah, who also brought great tribulations upon his followers.

(13) Cabalist David Almasser arose in Roravia in 1176. He pretended that he could make himself invisible. He was killed and the Jews had to pay heavy taxes for his sake.

(14) Persia was again, in 1199, afflicted with a pretended Saviour. David, a magician, and a man of great learning, arose against the king. He was captured and beheaded, and great numbers of Jews were slain as his followers.

(15) Ismael Sophus was a Spanish Messiah. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Messiah craze seemed to have died out. Yet the learned Saadia, Ibn Chij, Nachman and Gerson calculated that the time for the real Messiah to arrive was 1358. No pretender seemed to have arisen. Later Abraham Abrabael fixed 1502 as the date.

(16) With the opening of the sixteenth century the false Messiahs began again to appear. The German rabbi, Asher Lammlein, created much enthusiasm in Austria, and converted many Jews and Christians to the belief that he was the Messiah. He promised to lead them, under the banner of the Messiah, "the King of the Jews," to the Holy Land. He died suddenly, and his followers were scattered.

(17) During the eventful reign of Charles V., David Reuben appeared and claimed to be sent to lead the Jews to Palestine. He gained favor at court, and was even received with distinction by the pope, Clement VIII. He was joined by Solomon Molchofia, a Portuguese apostate Christian, who became the prophet of the movement. When later these two attempted to convert the emperor, they were taken prisoners. David escaped. Solomon was burned at the stake.

(18) In 1615, the first false Messiah in the West Indies appeared. He was successful among the Portuguese Jews. He promised to destroy Rome and overthrow anti-Christ and the Turkish empire.

(19) In the Low Countries a false Messiah arose in 1624, and made a commotion. His name is not known.

(20) The most successful of all the false Messiahs was Sabbathai Zebi, who took advantage of the peculiar expectations which in 1666 seemed to possess mankind like an epidemic. Rumors from the east told of great multitudes who from unknown parts marched to Arabia. They were supposed to be the lost ten tribes. From Arabia they were said to have sailed for Scotland "with sails and cordage of silk." The sailors were reported speaking Hebrew, and on the sails was this motto: "The Twelve Tribes of Israel." Zebi claimed to be "King of the Kings of the Earth," and said

that these events were signs of his coming. The Turkish government seized him as a dangerous agitator. To save his life, as he thought, he turned Mohammedan. He was finally beheaded. Zebi's influence lasts to this day. It is hard to account for it, but it is a fact.

(21) Rabbi Mordecai, a German Jew, appeared in 1822, and succeeded in imposing upon many.

(22) The most remarkable among all these impostors was Frank, afterward called "Baron" Frank, and said to be a relative to the Russian emperor. He rose in the middle of the eighteenth century, and propagated a new creed. A sect which originated with him still exists in Poland. He was largely influenced by Zebi. His daughter led his followers after his death.

(23-24) Jakuthiel, king of Israel, vulgarly called Chayim Luzzatto, appeared in Amsterdam about 1744, and Ari Shocher appeared at Siena. They both claimed to work miracles. The first was waylaid and murdered.

(25) The last impostor heard of in Europe was called Jakuthiel, king of Israel, like one of the former frauds. He appeared in 1872 and addressed the Jewish congregation of Berlin, and gave out as his motto: "Not with power nor with force, but with my Spirit, says the Lord Zebaoth." His "diplomatic note" to the porte demanding a peaceful cession of Palestine was laughed at, and he did not pour out the threatened "vials" because he was not obeyed. He appears to have disappeared as silently as he came.—Literary Digest.

Big Cotton Cargoes.

The red-letter day in the cotton trade of New Orleans occurred recently, eleven vessels having cleared for foreign ports, carrying a total of 59,190 bales of cotton, the largest shipments for a single day from that or any other American port.

Among these vessels was the British steamship Maroa, which sailed for Havre, France, with 18,398 bales. Her cargo of cotton is valued at \$550,000. This is not only the largest cotton cargo on record at New Orleans, but at any point, and it is claimed there are only two other steamers in the world besides the Maroa which can carry a like amount of cotton, namely the Samoa, the sister ship of the Maroa, and one of the White Star line freight ships. The Maroa also carried 7,800 pieces of oak staves. This monster freight carrier was built at Sunderland, England, in 1884, and is owned by the Maroa Steamship company of Liverpool. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 465 feet over all; breadth, 52 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet 7 inches; she registers 6,802 tons gross, 4,451 net, and has a dead weight capacity of 9,800 on 26 feet 5 inches draught and a gross displacement of about 13,500 tons.—Baltimore Sun.

Paste This in Your Desk.

How many people know how to send a stamp in a letter? Nine people out of ten stick it so carefully down that the recipient always loses his temper, and generally his stamp, in the effort to release it. It is really more expediting than when the sender forgets altogether the stamp he should have inclosed, for then, at least, it is not wasted. Even the most extravagant of us seldom have souls above saving a stamp, for it is, strangely, far dearer to us than the two cents it represents. The tenth person sends it loose, which is well enough, providing it does not slip out unseen and vanish, as these totally depraved small things have a trick of doing. The proper way is a very simple one. Cut with a sharp penknife two parallel slits at the top of your letter, and slip in your stamps, which will thus travel as safely as if in a special paper case. Perhaps you have been in a country village where money orders and postal notes are unknown, and for some reason it becomes necessary to send change in a letter. Cut a piece of light cardboard the size of the envelope, and from this cut circular pieces the size of your coin. Insert the coins and paste a strip of paper across one or both sides.—Demorest's Magazine.

The New Butler.

"Now remember," said a charming woman to her new butler, who had a faint conception of a business for which he demanded the highest wages, "remember in announcing meals you are to say: 'Breakfast is ready,' 'Luncheon is ready,' 'Dinner is served.'"

"All right, mum," replied the proud butler.

Not long after this charming woman ventured to experiment on a dinner to a few intimate friends. Fancy the expression on her countenance when, on appearing at the drawing-room door to announce dinner, this literal butler exclaimed in clear tones:

"Breakfast is ready, luncheon is ready, dinner is served!"

This is a true story of the capital.—Kate Field's Washington.

PAY OF BRAINS.

The Salaries of College Professors in This Country.

President Eliot, of Harvard, Gets \$8,000 a Year for His Work—Poorly Paid Instructors Who Are the Real Teachers.

Of all the larger colleges, Harvard pays the least to those who serve her, according to the Boston Globe.

President Eliot gets \$8,000 a year, the only case where over \$5,000 is drawn, except where a man is an officer of the university besides being a professor, like the dean, and where a particular chair is endowed with the express provision that the incumbent shall be paid so much, of which there are only one or two instances.

Up to 1889 the professors got \$4,000, but the large increase in attendance, with its resulting increase in income and the help of the rents from Hastings hall, which had just been finished at a cost of \$243,000, warranted an increase of \$500 to fifteen of the professors, and four of the law school professors were raised to \$5,000, the highest salaried department in the university.

The assistant professors were raised at the same time from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

And then there came the instructors.

The students under an instructor do not regard him as a teacher—he is rather regarded as a fellow-student, who has studied the subject a little more thoroughly than the rest.

His salary is usually under a thousand—much less than he could get outside, but the precedence he gets by being, even in the smallest way, connected with Harvard, is really more to him than the shekels.

Harvard runs close up to the wind on expenses, and a couple of thousand dollars either way would turn the scales, and if a man can be kept at Harvard upon \$1,000 a year, he will pay him \$1,500, and this is only one instance, and not the only one.

Chicago university pays her professors \$8,000, but she could not get a single one of Harvard's faculty to accept an increase of \$2,500, over 50 per cent. Not a man left the university.

Forty-five hundred at Cambridge was to be preferred to seventy hundred at Chicago, mainly because of the surroundings.

Cambridge and its neighbors make up the greatest literary center in the new world. Men whose names are world-wide, historians, poets, authors, naturalists and men of letters, are met every day on the streets, and the charm of their society, the incentive and the being in a world where brains are the entree, and where money knocks in vain for it, all these things keep those who live in it, like Longfellow and Lowell, till their journey is done—even on a starvation salary.

As a general thing, there are little cliques of these instructors—those who have grown old in her service—there's a bond of sympathy between them; their lot seems to wear about the same air. They go to the theaters together, they lunch together and play whist together, and some are inclined to assert that Harvard is an absolute monarchy.

But in the cases of the older and better known, there is a good deal of balm in the sentiments of the students. As a general thing, instructors are thought much more of by students than the professors. The instructor seems somewhere near the earth, whereas a full professor can't be touched with a ten-foot pole.

The students spend evenings in their rooms—they have smoke talks together, and often an old gray head gathers his class around him for an evening, and as the smoke thickens and the little refreshments disappear, there grows up a real friendship between them.

And when these men become graduates and come back to college to see the old elms once more, it is the hearty grasp of the instructor's hand that makes them feel that they are not entirely forgotten.

As for the professors—well, there's no shaking hands there—although the visitor took Prof. —'s course for four years, still there is not the slightest nod or sign of recognition between the two.

So an instructor gets the good will, the honest thanks and the grateful appreciation that the helped always bears toward the helper—and a poor salary—but more than all these men are esteemed as true men—men who do what is set before them, do it well and never murmur—the aim and the type of the true man.

The Only Course.

Son (reading)—"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." What kind of a tide does that mean?

Practical Father—Tied down to business.—Good News.

SAFETY IN CLEANLINESS.

Japanese Gods Protect Only Nice, Clean People.

The reason why this idea of uncleanness was associated with the idea of dangerousness was in my opinion because uncleanness was thought to be the enemy of the gods, and the gods cannot be where any uncleanness exists. The gods are clean and pure, and those who are not clean and pure cannot but forfeit the protection of the gods. Those who are not protected by the gods can easily be attacked and injured by the evil and unclean spirits, and hence the idea of danger came to be associated with the idea of uncleanness. This is perhaps made plainer by some concrete case. When I was a young boy the custom of eating beef began to spread. As blood was regarded as unclean, and also as Japan had been a very strong agricultural country, there was a very deep-rooted disinclination to eat beef. In this, of course, one has to recognize the influence of the vegetative principle of Buddhism.

But to anybody who had ever tasted beef it was so delicious that he could hardly control his natural appetite by his religious scruple. My father was one of those who knew its taste, and so now and then we used to treat ourselves to beef. But where did we eat it? We did not eat it inside of the house. We cooked and ate it in the open air, and in cooking and eating we did not use the ordinary utensils but used the special ones kept for that purpose. Why all these things? Because beef was unclean, and we did not like to spread this uncleanness into our house, wherein the "gods' shell" is kept, and over our ordinary utensils, which might be used in making offerings to the gods. The day when we ate beef my father did not offer prayers to them, as he did usually, for he knew he was unclean and could not approach the gods. Then my mother, who did not and could not eat beef until very recently, did these things, and I, who used to partake of the new dairy dish, often went to bed feeling as if I were unclean and subject to dangers.—From "Shinto, the Old Religion of Japan," by N. Kishimoto, in Popular Science Monthly.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Each Country Thinks the Other insignificant, But—

The population of Germany is 51,550,000 and it has increased by 11,550,000 since 1870. The figures are certainly very striking. It must be remembered, of course, that the old 1,500,000 ought to be deducted as representing the population of Alsace-Lorraine. But even taking this into account, the fact remains that whereas Germany, with a population to-day of 51,500,000, against France's 38,343,192, has put 10,000,000 on her population in twenty-four years, her neighbor in same period is not more than 2,000,000 souls to the good. The figures are even more suggestive than they look at first sight, when it is borne in mind that while only 5,500 Frenchmen emigrated in 1892 (the latest year for which statistics are available), as many as 116,339 Germans left the fatherland to settle in foreign lands. Moreover, against a mere half million of foreigners in the German empire there are 1,350,000 scattered through France. All of which bears out completely again and again, namely, that if by any chance our neighbors did take to colonizing in Tunis, Madagascar and Tonquin, the places which they left vacant in France would have to be filled up by Belgians, Italians—and Germans.

Mistake of Ten Cents in \$1,000,000 Created a Peck of Trouble.

Once in a great while one of the thirty odd bank clerks who are daily delegated to render into the Providence clearing house the accounts of their respective banks makes an error in his "figures." Usually the session is over in twenty minutes, but recently it required an extra hour for the finding of a ten-cent mistake in \$1,152,100. As there is a money fine, which gathers double compound comminuted interest, so to speak, as the minutes are piled up by the clock, each young gentleman of the thirty odd is on pins and needles until the fellow who is to blame is discovered.

At noon the clearing house telephone, which is that of the Roger Williams bank, began to ring, and from that time until the session was concluded bank after bank called up to know if its emissary had gone to Canada and had left everything but a balance against the bank. Officials and clerks, who go to dinner in rotation, stood with watches in hand and saw their cars go by and felt an increasing andaching void at the "belt." About 12:45 o'clock the \$1,152,100 had been squared up to a cent and the ten-cent fellow who had shaken the banking community to the pit of the stomach was laden with a trop of fines as thick as flies at the bung-hole of a molasses barrel.—Providence

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



CARE OF LAMPS.

A Method Suggested That Will More Than Repay a Trial.

Roll the Burners—Also the Brass Oil Tanks—Change the Wicks Frequently. But Never Cut Them—Daily Replenish the Oil.

To the wise virgin whose lamps burn undimmed through the long winter evenings I went for advice and inquired of her methods. "Thackeray was a constant visitor," said she, "in Queen's square, and a great favorite of mine, though he played me a trick on my fifth birthday which remained a standing joke between him and the 'young revolutionist,' as he afterwards used to call me, because I was born on the 24th day of February. My birthdays were always celebrated by a dinner, when I was allowed to dine downstairs and to invite the guests. Few children could boast of such an array of friends; this one included Mrs. Norton, Lord Lansdowne, Tom Taylor, Richard Doyle, C. J. Bayley and Thackeray, who gave me an oyster, declaring it was like cabinet pudding. But I turned the tables on him, for I liked it so much that I insisted, as queen of the day, on having more. I still possess a sketch he made for the frontispiece of 'Pendennis' while I was sitting on his knee.

Thackeray often dropped in to dinner, generally announcing himself beforehand in some funny way. "A nice lot of mutton, my Lucretia. I pray thee have ready for me; Have it smoking and tender and juicy. For no better meat can there be—was one of his missives."

The Twelve Chosen.

An English paper printed for young folks recently offered a prize for a list of the twelve greatest living men of all nations. The following is a list according to the votes given by the competitors, and it is interesting that there are two Americans among them, for English children are not thought to be much interested in affairs over here. The boys and girls evidently thought electrical invention came next to statesmanship, for they ranked Edison right after Gladstone and Bismarck, and before soldiers, actors and explorers: 1. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; 2. Prince von Bismarck; 3. Thomas Alva Edison; 4. Marquis of Salisbury; 5. German emperor; 6. Henry Irving; 7. H. M. Stanley; 8. Lord Rosebery; 9. Viscount Wolseley; 10. John Ruskin; 11. Gen. Booth; 12. President Cleveland.

This is my systematic weekly washing schedule. "As to the wicks, I fancy in most lamps they are not changed frequently enough. I put in a new one every week. The lamp is apt to smoke unless this is done. Then never cut your wick. Your eye for a curve may be excellent, but I'll warrant the arc of your flame will never be perfect if scissors have been called into play. When the wick is inserted simply burn the end off. The blaze will make its own pathway more artistically than you could do, and the after light will have no ragged edges. Every morning nip all the burnt edges away with a flannel cloth.

"A vital point for the maintenance of a strong glow is the daily replenishing of the oil. Never let the wick strain for its sustenance. Without good nourishment, wicks, like mortals, will emit a very feeble flame.

"Of course my chimneys are polished every morning. They are soursed into a generous pan of hot water and soap and polished off with chambermaid.

"There is no denying," she concluded, "that lamps require much attention, but they are grateful and respond in such a brilliant manner that one never begrudges the time spent on them."

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

No, He Hadn't Read It, But the Conversation Went Right On.

His hair was long and flowing and it would have been difficult to say whether he was a poet or musician, at first blush. After brushing several times, however, the casual observer would have about concluded from the air about him that he was a musician. Somehow, the air is more distinctly defined in music than it is in poetry, anyhow.

The young woman in the case was clearly literary. Her hair was in a slump and her cuffs looked as if they ought to have the hose turned on them.

"Have you," she asked after they had been talking some time, "have you read 'Trilby'?"

"I beg your pardon?" he replied, starting as if the name were not entirely unfamiliar.

"I said," she repeated, "have you read 'Trilby'?"

"Oh, ah, hm," he hesitated, "well, no, I haven't. You see I have been so very busy learning 'Sweet Marie' for my approaching recital that really I have not had time to read much recently."

And the conversation happily continued.—Detroit Free Press.

"DEAR OLD THACKERAY."

Side Lights That Show His Lovable Traits in Family Life.

A characteristic story of "dear old Thackeray" is told by Mrs. Ross in her reminiscences. "Thackeray was a constant visitor," said she, "in Queen's square, and a great favorite of mine, though he played me a trick on my fifth birthday which remained a standing joke between him and the 'young revolutionist,' as he afterwards used to call me, because I was born on the 24th day of February. My birthdays were always celebrated by a dinner, when I was allowed to dine downstairs and to invite the guests. Few children could boast of such an array of friends; this one included Mrs. Norton, Lord Lansdowne, Tom Taylor, Richard Doyle, C. J. Bayley and Thackeray, who gave me an oyster, declaring it was like cabinet pudding. But I turned the tables on him, for I liked it so much that I insisted, as queen of the day, on having more. I still possess a sketch he made for the frontispiece of 'Pendennis' while I was sitting on his knee.

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THE REFLECTOR.

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEINARD, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the postoffice at Greenville, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd '95.

Senator Hill continues to attack the income tax but so far he has been "downed" in all of his amendments by the Senate. It is evident that the tax will be collected, at least for this year.

The bill to reduce the bond of the Sheriff of Pitt county came up in the House Wednesday. There was right much cross firing upon it and it was finally referred. It will probably come up again this week.

We thought from the Secretary's statement about its close that the last State fair at Raleigh was the most successful financially that has been held, but the fact comes out now that it fell short \$4,000 of paying expenses.

A syndicate has been organized, in Baltimore to deal in North Carolina lumber. John L. Roper, of Norfolk, is president of it, and the headquarters of the company will be in Norfolk. The organization represents an output of 300,000,000 feet per annum.

A joint caucus was held Tuesday by the Populists and Republicans and Butler and Pritchard were nominated for the United States Senate. This carries out to the letter the contract made last summer between these parties and shows to what depths parties can descend.

The Democrats held a caucus last Friday night to nominate candidates for the United States Senate, Hon. Thos. W. Mason was nominated for the long term and Hon. Lee S. Overman for the short term. There was an agreement before taking a vote that Senators Ransom and Jarvis would be eliminated from the contest. The above nominations were both made on the first ballot. It is a great pity that these two gentlemen cannot be elected.

It appears that the reform legislature has increased its employees over the \$3,570,000 so as to make the cost \$3,570,000 more. This is not much in keeping with the bill that has been introduced to reduce the salaries of officers. The legislature would do well to begin at home first and reduce their expenses. Then they could with some appearance of consistency talk about cutting down salaries. One thing this legislature certainly needs, and that is consistency.

Mr. Ewart has introduced a bill to abolish the Railroad Commission, when in the Legislature before he was one of its most zealous advocates. Mr. Butler also worked and voted to establish the present commission, and yet this is done now to abolish it. This is proposed for the purpose of getting out the Democrats and then they will immediately establish another probably one man power and put conduct of their party in. Such conduct has never before been witnessed in North Carolina, and it shows that they believe the only way to get the offices is for this Legislature to put them in, knowing that the people will overthrow this mongrel set in 1895. It even makes Republicans blush to see what steps this body is resorting to to carry out their desires.

Mr. Ewart has introduced a bill to abolish the office of county commissioner and in its stead to create a body of three to be known and styled "County Trustees" and to appoint five additional magistrates in every township besides the vacancies which this Legislature is to fill. This will insure a majority of Populists and Republicans on the Board of Magistrates in every county in the State. Then these Magistrates are to meet in April, 1895 and select these three "Trustees" who are to go into office in twenty days and hold until the regular election in 1896. Just think how they have been bellowing for years that all officers should be elected and yet all of these offices are to be filled and not a single vote cast by the people. Why did they not order an election in the spring or summer and let the people elect these Magistrates and "Trustees" if they are honest in their pretensions! Any man with a spoonful of brain can see that the election in every particular gives the lie to their professions. Such high handed robbery to get offices has never been seen in North Carolina. The present officers named above were not elected by the people. Those provided for are not to be. What is the difference? Their highest and only motive is office. This is but a begonia

All the men recommended to the Legislature to be appointed as Magistrates in Bladen county are negroes. This, too a "reform" body! What next! We shall see what we shall see!

Marion Butler has developed into a protectionist. Now you will hear the other Populists say they are protectionists, too. So the prediction made when Fusion first started, that the Populists were just an aid to get the Republican party back in power, is coming true.

G. Z. French, the leader of the Fusionists in the House, is being shown up pretty badly on his record in the legislature of 1893 and 1894. How a respectable Populist or Republican either can consent to be led by this self confessed receiver of money from the hands of Littlefield & Co., who bankrupted the State, is one of the mysteries which characterizes this reform body now in session in Raleigh.

Speaking of the two men who have been named by the Fusion Legislature as United States Senators for this State, the Charlotte Observer says:

It is not for Democrats to kick. We could have wished, for the honor of the State, that the two ablest men the Democrats had—Ransom and Vance—were supplanted, since the tide has turned by the two ablest men of the opposition. We wish that Judge Bynum, Capt. Price, Col. Boyd or Dr. Mott had been elected. None of these would have reflected the North Carolina sentiment in the Senate, but in point of ability they would have measured up creditably with their predecessors. Butler and Pritchard do not rank above mediocrity. Neither of them will make any impression in the Senate.

In the National Senate on Thursday there were introduced two financial bills—one by Mr. Pugh and the other by Mr. Sherman. The title of the first was "To meet deficiencies in the revenue of the Treasury of the United States; to regulate the redemption of Treasury and coin notes of the United States; to restore silver to coinage; to amend the national banking and currency laws, and for other purposes."

That of the second "To provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue." Mr. Pugh's bill provides for the issue of not exceeding \$100,000,000 in legal-tender notes to meet deficiencies and to be redeemable in gold and silver standard coins; for the coinage of silver bullion in the Treasury, to be used in the payment of public expenses; for the issue of certificates for silver, to be deposited to the amount of its market value; for the reserve of \$10,000,000 in equal amounts of gold and silver, and for the payment of custom duties—one half in gold and the other half in other currency.

Mr. Sherman's bill authorizes the issue of 3 per cent. bonds for the redemption of United States Treasury notes and to pay current expenses; also, the issue of 3 per cent. certificates, to be sold at public depositories and at post offices, and allows the issue of national bank currency of the par value of the bonds deposited therefor.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Special Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, January 21, 1895.—Mr. Jones, of Virginia, tried to fight the war on the floor of the House Friday, while discussing pension matters. Thirty years ago Robert Edward Lee accepted the terms of surrender in good faith, and what he, the greatest Virginian since Washington, did the rest of us can do. Mr. Jones will serve Virginia better by working on a satisfactory finance bill.

The Confederate Veteran Association held appropriate services Saturday night in their hall in this city in honor of Gen. Lee, that being his birthday.

Mr. Cleveland says if this Congress fails to adjust financial matters satisfactorily he will not hesitate to call another session.

Secretary Lamont objects to the proposed improvement of Turner's cut, a part of Pasquotank river.

Saturday at two o'clock eulogies on Senator Vance began. The first speaker was Senator Ransom, who was followed by Senator Jarvis. Senators Morril, Sherman, Chandler, Dubois, George, Vest, Blackburn, Gray and Call will also pay a tribute to Vance.

The tiff in the Senate, between Gorman and Hill was a struggle for the leadership of the party. Both wish to be President. Senator Ransom silenced Mr. Hill in the midst of the wrangle by threatening him with some can can secrets.

Senator and Mrs. Jarvis are making preparations to leave for North Carolina. The election of Pritchard to take Vance's place at the head of the Populist party was expected. When Marion Butler was here, about two weeks ago, he was confident that the understanding would be carried out in every particular.

Tobacco Department.

THE WAREHOUSE BILL UNWIS.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Belamy, of Nash county, to reduce the salary of State and county officers and tobacco warehouse charges to a fraction over half of what they are now. To our mind the intention of the gentleman who introduced this bill was pure and all right, but in the light of common sense and sober reason let us look at what the result of such an enactment upon our statute books would be to the farming element of North Carolina. The legislature being composed mainly of farmers and not made up of tobacco warehousemen, it is but natural that such a bill should meet with much favor at their hands, because naturally they calculate that the save in charges goes into the farmer's pockets and hence is that much made for him. But let us see. If the charges that warehouses usually collect are reduced half, instead of having a friend to see that the farmers' tobacco sells for its worth the warehouseman is utterly disempowered and unable to take any risk whatever in purchases of the farmers' tobacco. Do the farmers of North Carolina want to sell their tobacco with a man whose honest desires and intentions to see that the farmers' tobacco brings market value is so handicapped by the laws of the State that he is absolutely powerless to place his bid against that of an unfettered and unincumbered competitor? It is simply placing the power of intensified and concentrated monopoly in the hands of tobacco purchasers who see proper to take advantage of it. In the disguise of approaching the farmer with a bill purporting to be their friend and for their interest after it is fastened upon our statute books as a fixed law of the land, those very ones who are now fostering and urging the passage of the bill will find that they have been harboring an empty delusion which in the space of two years will cost the tobacco farmers of this State more money than the difference between the present and proposed charges will amount to in ten years. Such an assertion may sound wild but it is actual calculation will prove it to be so. Only a cent a pound on several million pounds in two years will amount to a great deal more than some of our legislators would imagine.

There should be a mutual feeling existing between the warehousemen and planters but if the present legislature continues on in its wild and visionary schemes not talling what the feeling will be twelve months hence.

Bethel Items.

BETHEL, N. C., Jan 21st 1895.

Dr. R. J. Nelson, of Robersonville, was in town to day.

Prof. McWhorter's school, we are glad to say, continues to increase.

Messrs. W. A. Manning & Co. are moving their stock of goods in the J. J. Carson store on Main street.

Mr. J. C. Wynn and wife of Durham, N. C. are visiting their parents and relatives in the community.

Mr. J. S. Keel and family will move to Penny Hill to morrow where Mr. Keel expects to engage in business.

Mr. John H. Bryan has purchased the Harris house and lot on Pleasant street and moved in town to live.

Miss Minnie Carraway returned Sunday evening to resume her duties as music teacher at Prof. McWhorter's High School.

Mr. O. L. Joyner, one of Pitt county's leading tobacco men spent Saturday in town and delivered a lecture to a large crowd of farmers in Prof. McWhorter's school room in the afternoon on the cultivation of tobacco, which was listened to with much interest.

A Bad Move.

A fusion member has introduced in the North Carolina Legislature a bill to reduce the amount of the bonds required of county officials. The reason for this is that in many counties the fusionist officials elected at the November election were unable to secure the required bond.

This movement to reduce the bonds is in the wrong direction and will serve to encourage financial delinquency on the part of the officials. Under Democratic rule county credit in North Carolina has been reestablished and maintained, and for the sake of the "loaves and fishes" the fusionists cannot afford to pass any act that will tend to destroy this credit. To do so is to invite speedy condemnation and ejection from power.—Baltimore Sun.

Col. J. S. Carr has given \$500 to the Baptist Female University at Raleigh.

THE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY.

In the Senate the following are some of the important bills introduced:

By Senator Fortune to prevent the sale of inferior and low grade oil in North Carolina.

By Senator White, of Alamance to provide for chattel mortgages separate from mortgages on real estate; also bill to prevent working female convicts on the public roads; also bill to repeal the merchants' purchase tax; also bill to prevent usury.

By Senator Adams, to extend the provisions of the Code to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad Company.

By Mr. Snipes, to incorporate a bank at Eden.

By Mr. Grant, to amend the State pension laws.

Resolution to memorialize Congress with regard to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State Banks, fails of adoption.

Resolution recommending Congress to repeal the internal revenue laws.

Mr. Abell introduced a resolution recommending the enactment of a law in Congress providing for the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

In the House, by Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, Resolution that seats now occupied by J. T. Payne and D. D. Carlisle, of Robeson county, be declared vacant.

By Mr. Smith, of Gates, for protection of girls and the promotion of charity.

By Mr. Williams, of Craven, to regulate surveying.

By Mr. Leary, bill to amend the charter of the town of Edenton.

By Mr. Crawford: Bill to provide for the working of convicts on the public roads in McDowell county.

Mr. Williams, of Craven: Bill to provide an election law for the State of North Carolina.

The bill to repeal the law of 1893, requiring the public printing to be let to the lowest bidder, which was the special order, came up and was argued at full length, the Democrats contending that the effect would be to give a bonus of some \$3,000 to a Republican or Populist pet; the opposing contending that they having the power, intended to pass the bill and give the printing to a Republican or Populist.

On a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Elections, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted yeas 42, nays 72.

Then several substitutes were offered by the Democrats, and voted down.

TUESDAY.

The principal new bills introduced in the Senate to day were: To reduce the salaries of state and county officers; to abolish county boards of education, to regulate the business of life insurance, to reduce the expenses of the State guard, to reduce the bonds of the Sheriff of Pitt county, to change the date of Thanksgiving-Day to some day in September, to reduce charges of tobacco warehouses.

The bill to reduce the Pitt county Sheriff's bond passed after a warm debate, in which the fusionists were bitterly attacked.

The Democrats asserted that it was a private bill and that thirty days notice should have been given, whereas there was no notice. They also contended that the repealing clause of the bill repealed all laws in regard to all sheriff's bonds. The fusionists say they intend to pass a general bill covering all bonds which were increased as in this case. An effort was made to adopt a resolution instructing the Senators and representatives in Congress to vote against all bills which do not advocate free coinage of silver and the abolition of all banks of issue.

The principal new matters at the House session were: A resolution in favor of the popular election of Senators; bills to amend the charter of Winston; to abolish the Railway Commission;

to abolish the death penalty; to repeal the section of the Code in regard to public printing.

Petitions were filed in seven election contests. They were all against Democrats.

The House and Senate at noon met and canvassed the vote for State Treasurer, declaring William H. Worth (fusionist) elected.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate to day the principal new bills introduced were to prevent the issue of free passes by railroads; to incorporate the Southern Manufacturers' Fire-Insurance Company; to amend the Constitution in regard to enforcing the anti-trust law. This bill proposes to add to article 14 of the Constitution the following:

"Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this State, and no incorporated company, partnership, or association of persons in this State shall either directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stock holders, or with any co-partnership or association of persons in any manner whatever, for the purpose of fixing the prices or for limiting the production or regulating the transportation of any product or commodity. This shall not prevent farmers from shipping the products of their farms together."

In the House the chief bills were to prevent discrimination by railroads in giving free passes; to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction; to prevent lynching; to relieve building and loan associations from paying taxes.

John W. Brown, of Granville, was elected enrolling clerk.

There was a heated debate over a bill to require the county commissioners to reduce the bonds of Pitt county officers, in the course of which the fusionists bitterly denounced the system of county government, and gave notice that it would be entirely repealed.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate the principal new bills to day were: To prohibit the printing and distribution of false and fraudulent election ballots; to repeal the act in regard to delay of freights by railroads; to protect buyers against adulterated lard and butter; to abolish county boards of education and reduce salaries of county superintendents; to incorporate the Piedmont Stock Insurance Company; to compel all railroads to pay taxes; to provide for compulsory education of blind children; to facilitate trials and reduce their expenses; to extend the time for the beginning of work on the Cape Fear and Northern railroad. No important bills were passed.

The chief new bills in the House were: To allow county officers to give bonds in security companies; to abolish the State guard and the battalion of naval reserves; to provide for a Supreme Court reporter; to abolish inferior and criminal courts, and to establish courts of oyer and terminer; to equalize tax assessments; to provide for inspection of illuminating oils; to secure to physicians pay for their services.

There were two long political discussions in the House—one of a bill to require the commissioners of Pitt to reduce the Sheriff's bond. During this the Fusionists attacked the county-government system, and gave notice they would abolish it. The bill passed.

The other debate was on a bill to allow public printing proposals to be returned to bidders, the law requiring bids and the award to the lowest bidder having been repeated the very day when the opening was required. The change made by the Democrats was that the Fusionists opposed the bids being opened so that the lowest bid could be seen, because they wanted, under a new act, to award the printing to a partisan irrespective of the lowest bid. The bill finally passed.

In the Senate bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

Carver, a bill for the protection of owners of cattle; Hamrick, a bill to abolish the geological survey; Ammons, a bill to amend chap. 143, laws of 1893, to provide inspectors for Buncombe, Madison, Mitchell and Yancey counties; also a bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina. This bill adds a section forbidding corporations to give free passes and forbids franking privileges by telegraph and telephone companies; Dolby, bill to authorize J. A. Cruse, late sheriff of Granville, to collect arrears of taxes; Sharpe, to compel the attendance of witnesses in certain cases; Moody, of Haywood, to authorize the appointment of certain sub-committees; Eadsdon, bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina, reducing the homestead exemptions, on real property from \$1,000 to \$500, and personal property exemptions from \$500 to \$200; Hamrick, bill for the relief of L. Reynolds, a Confederate soldier; Dowd, bill to amend chap. 343, laws of 1893, incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company; Fowler, bill to regulate the rate of interest; Stevens, bill to reduce the marriage license fee to \$1.50; Grant, bill to amend chap. 180, laws of 1885, changing the time of holding Jones and Pender Superior Courts; also to amend chap. 117, laws of 1879, creating State Board of Health.

The calendar was then taken up and bills and resolutions were disposed of as follows: Bill to amend chap. 258, laws of 1891, to protect owners of stock in Hyde county. Passed second and third reading. Bill to amend the charter of the town of Mount Airy, passed second reading. Bill to reduce the official bond of the sheriff of Pitt county. This brought on a long debate in which Senators Adams, Dowd, Forbes, Carver, and others participated.

In the House bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. McClammy, to extend time of sheriffs in settling State and county taxes; by Mr. Yates, to raise revenue for public schools from dealers in pistols and pistol cartridges; by Mr. Spears, to protect life and fire insurance policies; by Mr. Walker, to clear the channel of Big Troublesome creek, in Rockingham county; by Mr. Flack, to relieve ex-sheriff Long of Rutherford; by Mr. Vickers, to incorporate the trustees of Watts Hospital; by Mr. Pool, to appropriate for the Colored Normal School at Elizabeth City, and to pay the clerk of the shell fish commission; by Mr. Peebles to allow Northampton to appoint special tax collectors (extending a former law); by Mr. Lineback, to change the time of holding court in Forsyth; by Mr. McKouzie, to protect travel on roads against barbed wire fences; by Mr. Wooten to amend section 3749 of the Code, reducing notaries' fees, in cases of protest of notes, from \$1 to 25 cents.

SATURDAY.

The principal new bill in the Senate was to reduce expenses of public institutions one third and to appoint a general board of three members to visit all institutions and see that this law is enforced.

There was a long debate on a most absurd bill introduced by Lunsday, Populist, changing the code in regard to Thanksgiving proclamation so it would read: "The Governor is empowered to request all Christians, men and women, whenever he may deem proper to offer prayers before Almighty God to avert from the State tyrannies and oppressions of unequal laws and baneful effect of acts of wicked rulers and people, and moreover to render thanks to Almighty God that conditions are no worse than they are. Lunsday made a ridiculous speech in which he said there was nothing this year for which farmers and laborers should give thanks.

Abell, Democrat, offered amendment inserting word "political" before word "conditions" in bill. This caused great laughter. Starbuck, Republican, said there was much to be thankful for, and Moody, Republican, ridiculed the bill, which was then tabbed.

WHAT'S THAT?

See here I'm going to make a clean sweep of my

WINTER CLOTHING

at still greater reduction and if you will come to my store and let me show them to you, you will not go out without buying one of those fine suits.

I must make room for Spring Goods and will greatly reduce prices to clean them out.

SHOES! SHOES!

Bay State and other brands which I have just received and they are beauties. All shapes and sizes—congress, lace and button for men, ladies and children. . . . Come to see . . .

FRANK WILSON

before you buy and you will go away perfectly satisfied in price and quality.

I keep a complete line of—

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which are also in the reduction and can show you great bargains.

Come and see

FRANK WILSON, The Leader in Clothing.

TO MY MANY FRIENDS.

I am pleased to state that since recovering from my recent sickness I have visited the northern markets to purchase

NEW : GOODS

and am now prepared to show you an exquisite line of—

Dry Goods, Notions HATS, CAPS

Furnishing Goods, Etc, Etc.

You will find all my goods strictly first-class and prices low. Come to see me and let me show you what I can do.

WILEY BROWN, GREENVILLE N. C.

ESTABLISHED 8.

J. A. Andrews, Wholesale and Retail GROCER.

GREENVILLE, N. C. Just Received 2 Cars Rock Lime.

50 KEGS STEEL NAILS, ALL SIZES.	3 Cars Flour,
50 Cases Sardines,	1 " Meat,
50 " Horsford Bread Preparation,	2 " Hay,
100 " Soap,	50 Tubs Lard,
50 " Star Lye,	100 Bbls Granulated Sugar,
200 Boxes Cakes and Crackers,	50 " P. Lorillard Snuff,
150 Bbls Stick Candy,	50 " Gail & Ax Snuff,
100 Cases Matches,	50 " R. R. Mills Snuff,
100 " Gild Dust,	25 " Three Thistle Snuff,
100 " Good Luck Baking Powder,	200 Boxes Tobacco,
100 Sacks Coffee,	100,000 Dicks V. M. P. Cigarettes,
50 Bbls Molasses,	50,000 Old Va. Cheroots,
25 Tons Shot,	100 Cases Oysters,
100 Eggs Powder,	

J. L. SUGG, Life and Fire Insurance Agent!

GREENVILLE, N. C. OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE.

All kinds of Risks placed in strictly FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES

At lowest current rates. AM AGENT FOR FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE

OFFICE OF Jesse Speight and Ola Forbes,

At the Planters' Tobacco Warehouse.

AGENTS FOR High Grade Fertilizers,

LIME, KAINIT AND COTTON SEED MEAL,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

FOR COTTON USE SEE US AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

FOR TOBACCO AND POTATOES USE Capital, National, Pocomoke, Alliance Official.

GREENVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 23rd, 1895.

DEAR SIR: I WISH TO SAY TO THE FARMERS OF PITT AND GREENE AND THE MANY CUSTOMERS OF THE LATE FIRM OF BOSWELL, SPEIGHT & CO., THAT I SHALL DEVOTE MY TIME IN BEHALF OF THE FERTILIZER TRADE IN THIS SECTION, AND TRUST YOU WILL SEE ME OR WRITE FOR PRICES BEFORE BUYING, BELIEVING THAT I CAN MAKE IT TO YOUR INTEREST.

VERY TRULY YOURS, JESSE SPEIGHT, For SPEIGHT & FORBES.

H. C. HOOKER

BIZ OR BUST!

Am I going to be lost in the shuffle or soaked in the soup? Not if I know it; I am here to compete with all comers, stock against stock and dollar against dollar. I am after the

Shining Shekels

and I expect to get 'em by giving value for them. I don't want 'em on any other terms. Come and see me and you'll find me

Death on the Dicker.

I take no man's dust on the trade track. I won't be bluffed out of the business game. I now have ready a fine stock of Fall and Winter Goods and they are all marked at a low price. Come and size them up and you'll see I'm

Fixed to Stay in the Game

No fakements or shenanigans with me. A fair deal to all is my motto.

H. C. HOOKER, MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING,
Gents Furnishing Goods, Etc.
Cor. 5th and Evans St.
Greenville, N. C.

Happy New Year



Read the BULLETIN

Use Orinoco Tobacco Guano. The highest price tobacco sold in Eastern North Carolina in 1894 was made from Orinoco Tobacco Guano. Call on G. M. Tucker, Greenville, A. G. Cox, Winterville, Ormond & Turnage, Grimsdale, R. L. Davis & Bro., Farmville, J. L. Fountain, Falkland.

POSITION WANTED.—As Book-keeper or Salesman in General Merchandise store. Will give satisfactory testimonials. Apply for name at Reflector office.

Plenty of land mortgage blanks at Reflector office now, also chattel mortgages, deeds and crop liens.

For good reliable Shoes go to Wiley Brown.

Tucker & Edwards will have another lot of horses and mules at auction on Saturday, 26th. See announcement.

People who write should make a note that Diamond Inks cannot be surpassed. Sold only at Reflector Book Store.

THE REFLECTOR.

Local Reflections.

The bill board near the depot has been torn down.

Car load fresh Flour, just in. D. W. HARDEE.

If your business is dull advertise and make it better.

Cotton Seed wanted for Cash at the Old Brick Store.

Tell us an item if news of your kind one—don't be afraid.

Handsoms and cheap Oak Sets, up stairs, Old Brick Store.

J. D. Webb has been appointed postmaster at Old Sparta in place of W. G. Harrel, removed.

D. M. Ferry's New Garden Seed at the Old Brick Store.

Farmers are getting tobacco beds ready. Some have already sowed.

Complete line of Dry goods at Wiley Brown's.

The Pasquotank Rifles, of Elizabeth City, among the best companies of the State Guard have disbanded.

Remember I can take your measure and have you a suit of clothes made to order. Fit guaranteed. Frank Wilson.

Buy Cotton Seed Meal and Bliss Triumph Potatoes at the Old Brick Store.

Mr. J. E. Smith, of Ayden, tells us he bought a bale of cotton at Winterville, a few days ago, that weighed 793 pounds.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. R. L. Humber, of this town, to Miss Lena C. Davis, of Beaufort, on January 31st.

Remember I pay you cash for Chicken Eggs and Country Produce at the Old Brick Store.

The REFLECTOR is indebted to Mr. Chas. Reizenstein, secretary, for a complimentary ticket to the Newbern fair during the week beginning February 18th.

Just received car load of best Flour, lowest prices. D. W. HARDEE.

You should read Frank Wilson's advertisement to day. His entire stock of clothing and dry goods have been placed in a sweeping reduction to make room for spring stock.

Sewing machines from \$1 to \$30. Latest approval New Home \$3. WILEY BROWN.

Jesse Speight and Old Forbes have formed a copartnership as selling agents for fertilizers. They have an advertisement to day calling attention to the brands they can furnish planters. You would do well to see them.

The Board of County Commissioners have been in session two days re-examining the bonds of W. H. Harrington and J. A. Thigpen but had not completed the work at the time this issue of the REFLECTOR goes to press.

A large stock of nice Furniture cheap at the Old Brick Store.

A mule became unmanageable Sunday evening in the neighborhood of Mr. H. A. Blow's residence and created a ripple of excitement for a while. No damage except breaking a dog cart up a little.

If you don't see us on the street when you are in town, call at the REFLECTOR office and renew your subscription for this year.

New assortment of Bibles from American B. S., just received. WILEY BROWN, Depositor.

The hill just at the edge of town on the road leading out to Falkland is in a bad condition and almost impassable. It should be fixed before it gets worse.

Use Orinoco Tobacco Guano. The highest price tobacco sold in Eastern North Carolina in 1894 was made from Orinoco Tobacco Guano. Call on G. M. Tucker, Greenville, A. G. Cox, Winterville, Ormond & Turnage, Grimsdale, R. L. Davis & Bro., Farmville, J. L. Fountain, Falkland.

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Mrs. O. Cathrell has been sick for several days past.

Mr. J. B. Cherry, Jr., left for Wilmington Friday morning.

Col. Harry Skinner left Saturday morning for Raleigh.

Sheriff R. W. King returned Friday night from Raleigh.

Miss Mary Harris, of Falkland, is visiting Mrs. Lucy Bernard.

Mr. P. H. Gorman left for Richmond Tuesday morning.

Mr. J. W. Wiggins, one of our tobacco boys has gone to Rocky Mount.

Mr. Willie Marphrey, of Greene county, was here Friday selling tobacco.

Mrs. L. H. Rountree who has been sick for several days is much improved.

Mr. H. C. Edwards has gone to Norfolk to get another car load of horses.

Messrs. R. L. Smith and Oscar Hooker have gone to Richmond to buy stock.

Mr. R. J. Proctor went to Washington Saturday to see his mother who is sick.

Miss Lucy Cox left Friday morning for Goldsboro to spend a few weeks with relatives.

Mr. O. L. Joyner, proprietor of the Eastern Warehouse, left for Raleigh Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Georgia Pearce and Miss Hortense Forbes Friday night for Europe, by way of Kingston.

Mr. Willie Sloan, of Morehead City, has accepted a position with the Greenville Lumber Company.

Mrs. Ellen Warren and children, of Penny Hill, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Wilson.

Master Milton White left Wednesday for Raleigh to enter upon his duties as page of the House.

Engineer George Smith, of the passenger train, is suffering with a boil on his arm and is taking a few days off.

Chief of Police W. B. James has been appointed as one of the marshals for the Newbern fair. Will make a good one.

Mrs. Lucy Abbott and two daughters, from near Grifton, came up Friday morning to spend few days with her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Rountree.

Misses Bettie Heilbroner, of New York and Julia Heilbroner, of Tarboro, who have been visiting Mrs. M. R. Lang, left for Tarboro Tuesday morning.

Miss Mary Skinner returned home Thursday from Slom where she has been attending school, her health being such that she had to discontinue her studies for the present.

Prof. Charles Foust, a former teacher of Greenville Institute but now a lawyer of Abilene, Texas, arrived on Tuesday evening's train and went out to Falkland to see his sister, Mrs. J. S. Harris.

Judge A. L. Coble and wife left Saturday for Louisville, where the Judge holds his next Court. Mrs. Coble made many friends here and expressed herself as delighted with Greenville. She says she will be sure to return here with the Judge in March.

Superior Court.

The following cases were disposed of after our last report: John Grimes, Jr., resisting officer, guilty, 4 months in jail and costs.

John Grimes, Jr., resisting officer, guilty, motion for judgment, continued.

George Kirk, carrying concealed weapon, guilty, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

W. H. James, L & B not guilty.

Tobe Wilks, felonious assault, guilty, one year in penitentiary.

W. B. Bland, trespass, not guilty.

W. B. Bland, trespass, not guilty.

Arm Dislocated.

Saturday afternoon a little child of Mr. J. H. Kinloe got one of his arms dislocated accidentally. A negro was riding the child in a small wagon when the little fellow fell out.

Narrow Escape.

Some boys hunting rabbits, Thursday afternoon, in the edge of Skinnerville, set fire to the grass and came near burning the house occupied by Mr. W. J. Yancey. The boys should be learned better.

Off the Track.

As the South bound freight train was leaving Parmele, Wednesday afternoon, a bumper to one of the cars pulled out causing the car to jump the track, and delaying the train for ten hours. No damage was done to the train.

Succeeds His Father.

Mr. S. T. White has purchased the mercantile business of his father, Capt. C. A. White. Sam is a splendid young man of good business qualities, has had much valuable experience under his father, and will meet with success.

Meat Thieves.

A few nights ago thieves entered the smoke house of Mr. W. L. F. Cory, seven miles from town, and stole all the meat therein. For nothing for Mr. Cory he had not killed hogs and put up his new meat when the thieves paid him a call.

Marriage Licenses.

The Register of Deeds issued only four licenses last week, two for white and two for colored couples. They were F. S. Harris and Mary J. Stokes, S. M. Bailey and Mamie Congleton, white; Frank Parkins and Licy Teel, James Matthews and Lou Johnson, colored.

New Addition.

We took a walk recently through College City, just in the rear of the Seminary, and were surprised at the number of houses and inhabitants. There are twelve houses and about fifty inhabitants. The houses rent for three dollars per month and nearly all occupied. It is quite a town over there.

Come to Our Camate.

The papers all over the State, and even in the towns near about us, have been speaking of the skating the cold weather afforded, but there has not been ice enough around Greenville to skate on since the big freeze two years ago. This speaks well for our climate. While other sections are freezing hard we are just moderately cold.

Our G's.

A gentleman who has travelled much takes occasion to say in a letter to the editor: "I have been all over the State, and seen the girls, and affirm that Greenville has some young ladies who will compare with any in North Carolina. I would like to call a few names, but might leave out some and spoil it all." He is a good judge of the fair sex, too.

To Leave Us.

We see it stated that Rev. J. N. H. Summerell, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tarboro for several years, and who has served the church here since it was organized, has accepted a call to Anderson, S. C. This section loses a good man in parting with Mr. Summerell, and there are many in Greenville who will regret his going away.

Building Notes.

Another tenant house is going up on Ninth street in Forbestown. Mr. J. S. Smith is building a stables on his premises.

Lumber is being hauled to build a store near the Planters' Warehouse.

The large fertilizer storage house near the depot is nearly completed.

Mr. J. R. Moore is building three small tenant houses near the depot.

The King House is receiving a new dress of paint.

Bishop Watson.

It is announced that Bishop Watson will go to Long Island City next week to take charge, for a few months, of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, during the absence of Bishop Littlejohn, who will go to Europe soon. The request came to Bishop Watson officially, through the standing committee of the Diocese of Long Island. Mrs. Watson will accompany the Bishop to Long Island and will remain with him during his administration of the affairs of that Diocese.—Wilmington Star.

Too Much of It.

Begging is getting to be a nuisance. Every tramp that comes along, and many able bodied people who are too lazy to work, take a turn from house to house and store to store putting up one pretext and another to get money. Greenville has a generous hearted people, but their liberality is often imposed upon. They have given money recently, a large part of which was soon spent for whiskey. No real needy case should be turned away, but something should be done if possible to protect the people from professional beggars.

The Solicitor.

Hon. W. P. Shaw, of Henderson, who served as Solicitor for the term of Court just closed, left Friday for his home. Mr. Shaw proved himself an able prosecutor, is a most courteous gentleman, and it would be well to have such a man as he could remain Solicitor. We understand that the agreement between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Bernard is that the former was to be Solicitor at the first terms of Pitt, Franklin and Wilson counties, and then let the office go to the latter at the sitting of Vance county Court without contest.

DROPPED DEAD.

(Special to Reflector.)

AYDEN, N. C., Jan. 19th 1895.—Mr. Willie Jones, aged about 70 years, living near ex-Sheriff J. F. Hellen's, went out to his work yesterday morning as well as usual, and dropped dead in less than half an hour.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

(Special to Reflector.)

GRIFTON, N. C., Jan. 17th.—About five miles from Grifton Mr. Theo. Bland has a gin that was run by an engine. Yesterday evening the boiler to the engine exploded, instantly killing Mr. Theo. Bland, Jr., and a colored man named John Smith. Another man was wounded but not dangerously. The cause of the explosion is not known.

In Use Two Hundred Years.

Mr. J. W. Smith, Superintendent of the County Home, showed a small gold fuzger ring that has been in his family for several generations. He says the ownership of the ring can be traced back among his ancestors for two hundred years. It is valuable for its history and age.

A Good Company.

The Chick Medicine and Concert Company closed their two week's engagement here Saturday night and left for Washington Sunday. We have never met a more clever set of people and their performances throughout were chaste and highly enjoyed by all. If they ever come this way again they will be welcomed by the Greenville theatre goers.

They paid over to the free school committee about \$90, being one fourth of receipts, to procure seats for the new public school house. We cheerfully recommend the company to the Washington people, they will find them perfect ladies and gentlemen and do what they say they will do.

Hold Thieves.

A colored woman with several children have lately been doing some stealing from the merchants here. Saturday night they went to the store of Mr. H. C. Hooker and while the woman engaged the attention of the clerk in showing her some shoes the children stole a pair of pants. Then they went to the store of Mr. S. T. White and while the woman was looking at some goods the children stole a bolt of bleaching and some other goods. Mr. W. H. White was on the sidewalk in front of his store and saw the darkies when they came out of Mr. S. T. White's with the bolt of goods. He told his brother and they started after them. Seeing they were followed the negroes ran and began throwing away the stolen goods in their flight. Most of the goods were recovered.

Suit for Possession.

There was a right interesting case tried Tuesday before Justices G. M. Tucker and J. A. Lang over the possession of property held by tenants. B. F. Anderson & Co. have been conducting a bar room in the Bernard corner near the Court House. On the 10th of December Anderson obtained an option from Bernard to rent the property again this year provided they could agree as to terms of rent. On the 21st of the same month Anderson sold out his interest in the business to his partner and on the strength of this sale Bernard rents the house to W. L. Cobb. In the mean time another partnership is formed between Anderson's former partner and R. Greene, and they want to hold the building under the Anderson option. The suit for possession is between Cobb and Greene, both claiming the right to occupy the building. The jury decided in favor of Greene.

New Law Firm.

Mr. John E. Woodard, of Wilson county, and Mr. F. C. Harding, of Pitt county, have formed a law partnership at Greenville. Mr. Woodard for four years was solicitor of the third district and was a popular, able and proficient officer. Mr. Harding graduated at the University in 1893 and after receiving license to practice law, returned to the University and completed the course leading to the degree of L. L. B. Mr. Harding is a Pitt county boy and recognizing that there is no better county in the State than Pitt, comes back to make Greenville his home.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of W. G. Lang & Son doing business at Farmville, N. C., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1895. W. G. Lang withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued by W. M. Lang. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to W. G. Lang. W. M. LANG.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of J. J. Stokes & Co., doing business at Ayden, N. C., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th day of December, 1894. J. W. Allen withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued by J. J. Stokes to whom all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment. J. J. STOKES, J. W. ALLEN.

Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county as administrator of the estate of William Warren, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said decedent to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate must present the same before the 29th day of December 1895 or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. This 7th day of Dec. 1895. W. R. WHITCHARD, Jr., Adm. of William Warren, dec'd.

Ship your produce to J. C. Meekins, Jr., & Co. Cotton Factors

Commission Merchants NORFOLK VA.

Personal Attention given to Weights and Counts

They quote the following as Monday's Norfolk prices on produce: Middling cotton, 5 1/2; Peanuts, 2 to 2 1/2; Irish Potatoes, 2 00; Old Chickens, 25 30; Sweet " 1 00; Young " 10 to 15; Eggs, 18 to 19; Peas, 69 to 75; Corn, 45 to 48.

ESTABLISHED 1876. S. M. Schultz AT THE OLD BRICK STORE

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

PORK SIDES & SHOULDERS, 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 therefor, having no risk to run, we sell at a close margin. Respectfully, S. M. SCHULTZ, Greenville, N. C.

Notice to Creditors. Having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county as Administrator of the estate of J. L. W. Nobles, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same for payment on or before the 7th of January 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. W. B. WINGATE, Adm. of J. L. W. Nobles. This 7th day of January 1895.

YOUR NEAREST FRIEND IS YOUR UNDERWEAR.

Perhaps you are particular about it most folks are. Needs to be well chosen—like other friends. Good Underwear has warmth and lasting qualities, and is not given to back-biting, like some friends. If you WANT A WARM TIME of it this winter, buy Underwear from us—for men, women and children.

YOUR NEXT BEST FRIEND

Is your Overcoat and Clothes, and if your pocketbook is not heavy laden it is just the same, for our prices on Clothing are so low every one can buy. No doubt you have heard about our Dress Goods prices. The ladies of Greenville are all talking about the elegant line—and prices so low. I remain, respectfully yours,

C. T. MUNFORD, Next door to bank.

All the above goods will be sold at as near cost as possible for the next 30 days in order to reduce stock for spring goods.

J. B. CHERRY & CO.

The Leaders of Quality and Prices

Offer the best selected line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

to be found in Greenville. Comprising seasonable goods at reasonable prices.

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Wood and Willowware, Hardware, Plows and castings, Agricultural Implements, &c. A full line of Heavy Groceries, Sugar, coffee, Molasses, Meat, Flour a specialty. The largest and most complete line of FURNITURE to be found in Pitt county. Ladies, men, children, farmers, mechanics and laboring people of any and every profession come to see us and get Cherry's prices fixed in your minds before you try to buy elsewhere. Black and Spring Oats and Seed Potatoes on hand and to arrive.

Yours for fair dealings, good quality and low prices, J. B. CHERRY & CO.

Accepted With Thanks. Yesterday Mr. W. G. Lamb, representing Daniel Miller & Co., of Baltimore, invited us into his sample room to take our choice of the beautiful line of cravats he has along. We accepted the invitation and got a beauty. No drummer shows a better line of dry goods and notion samples than Mr. Lamb, and he has taken large orders here.

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