

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 THE NOTE FALLS DUE.

You may say that life is trouble... When the Note Falls Due!

So row's nothing but a bubble... When the Note Falls Due!

And the corn-it goes to stubble... When the Note Falls Due!

Go it single file, or double... When the Note Falls Due!

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

GREENVILLE, N. C., June 3, '95.

The Board of Commissioners for Pitt County met this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., present Council Dawson, chairman, T. E. Keel, Jesse L. Smith, S. M. Jones and Leonidas Fleming.

The following orders for papers were issued: Martha Nelson 2 00, H D Smith 2 00, Jacob McLawhorn 1 50, Nancy Moore 3 50, Susan Britly 2 50, Lucinda Smith 1 50, Henry Harris 2 50, John and Hettie Andrews 3 00, Kenneth Henderson 3 00, Eliza Edwards 1 50, Carlos Gorham 2 00, J H Bibb 2 00, Henry Day 2 00, Sam and Ann, Cherry 4 00, Fannie Tucker 1 50, J O Proctor 5 00, Alice Corbett 3 00, Easter Vines 1 50, Alex Harris 12 00, Winfred Taylor 6 00, Lydia Stator 1 50, W. H. Parker 2 00, J G Nelson 1 50, Winnie Chapman 1 50, Polly Adams 1 50, J. W. Crisp and wife 3 00, W. F. Williams 3 50, James Long 9 00, Armelia Hearty 1 50, Edwin Haddock 1 50, R E Mizzelle 3 00, Matilda Thomas 2 00, Chas Joyner and wife 3 00.

The following general orders were issued: H P Thigpen 4 00, Zeb Hooker 4 10, D D Bryant 3 10, S R Ross 21 30, R T Wilson 4 35, J J Laughinghouse, Jr. 1 50, J H Eubanks 2 00, G W Stancil 11 75, T A Thigpen 2 00, L H Allen 3 00, M A James 30 17, J A Lang 16 55, E A Moya 4 20, J W Smith 179 15, Dr W H Bagwell 24 00, Andrew Robinson 81 00, W M King 10 91, R W King 2 00, L Fleming 8 20, J L Smith 5 60, T E Keel 15 00, C Dawson 3 80, S M Jones 3 30, R W King 86 50, B S Sheppard 2 60.

The following orders were issued, sued for the Stock Law Territory: J. B. Cherry & Co., 55, L. B. Newborn 90.

Dr W H Bagwell came forward and presented his monthly report which was filed.

It was ordered that R E Mizello be dropped from the paper list. John Cox was allowed to list his taxes for 1894 Contentnea township.

Ordered that R A Tyson's "Moore" lauds be reduced from \$1,500 to \$500 and the Sheriff refund the same.

Ordered by the Board that the Sheriff be allowed until July the first to report his insolvent list.

Ordered by the Board that T B Cherry and Fred Norris be exempt from poll tax.

The taxes in Stock Law Territory were levied as follows: 10 cents on each \$100. Swift Creek and Contentnea Stock Law Territory 33 1/2 cents on each \$100.

The Board levied a tax of one dollar on marriage license for county purposes.

The Board levied a tax of 23 1/2 cents on one hundred dollars valuation for the year 1895.

The Bicycle Path. A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature to provide for bicycle paths, which meets the approval of the leading papers.

The revolution in means of locomotion has already taken place. It is not a question of the future. It is of the past. Bicycles are used by thousands now where they were by the hundred five years ago.

The Michigan Legislature has passed an anti-treating law. When it gets enforced it will please let the remainder of the world know it, and then if the remainder of the world has any sense it will adopt it and we shall soon have an end to about half the drinking that goes on.

Undoubtedly there has been a steadily increasing interest in bicycle riding in Wilmington, and it would be well in the construction of new roads if our authorities would consider the importance of providing a path for this kind of locomotion.

A Capital News dispatch from Madrid says that 44 men and 15 women were lost by the wrecking of the steamer Dona Pedro.

The Spanish gun boat Macmahon has gone to the scene.

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, JUNE 12, 1895. NO. 22

A FORCED RIDE.

John Gilpin's famous ride was beaten by one which a Confederate soldier was forced to take during an engagement between Quirk's scouts and a regiment of Union cavalry.

The animal was yellow in color, and in running took long and clumsy jumps. The rider finally saw that he could not stop the frantic animal, and he made up his mind to make the best of his situation.

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JUST FOR FUN.

She—"Just think, Cousin Fritz while coming home from the club last night fell into the water."

He—"Great Heavens! I hope he didn't drown."

She—"He couldn't drown. He was so full he couldn't swallow any water."

"Rivers," said Banks, "turn round and let me see how it fits you. Yes, it's a pretty fair sort of overcoat. I hope it's paid for."

"Banks," responded Rivers, with dignity, "the difference between you and my tailor is that he hopes it will be paid for."

Man of the House (in a loud and angry voice)—"Confound it! Shut that door, d'you hear?"

Servant (appearing with dignity)—"Do you know who you're bollerin' at?"

Man of the House (collapsed)—"Oh, excuse me, Mary! I thought it was my wife!"

Queen Bee—"How does it happen, you are not working with the swaru?"

Common Bee—"I want to quit and go out of business, your majesty. We are the only manufacturers left that don't turn out either snide or adulterated goods, and I'm tired of bucking against the whole earth."

Breaking a Superstition. The death of the C. unit Ferdinand de Lesseps has revived many kindly memories of a great man, who will be remembered for his genius and enterprise when every error attaching to his name has been forgotten.

Many of the anecdotes relate to his attachment for his young family, and the care of his children's development.

A little incident was turned to account by him to banish respect for superstition. One morning at breakfast at his table, a teacup of beautiful Dresden ware was broken.

"Ah," cried the countess, "what a misfortune! Two more will now be broken: it is always so."

"Are you really so superstitious as to believe that?" asked the count.

"I am sure of it."

"Then let us get over with it at once," said her husband, and seizing two cups by the handles, he dashed them together.

The dismay of the countess proved that she was not so grounded in superstition as she had declared, and the lesson was an ineffaceable one for the children.

Her Conundrum. It is often hard to determine hit from "good wit" in the case of children, and some of their flashes of precocity seem not to be unconscious, but rather the fragment of some remembered knowledge.

A little maid of five, who had been listening quietly to the puzzles and conundrums of the older children, seemed at last to divine the method of their construction and, after some thought, asked:

"What could you get on a very high, steep mountain?"

The answers were ice, snow, rocks, eagles nests and the like, to all of which the little one persistently shook her head. When asked to tell the answer she triumphantly cried, "Nothing!"

"But why?" asked the others, in a breath.

"Because you couldn't get up there after it," was the demure reply.

A Small Boy's Answer. At a country school in England it is said that one of the examiners in a general exercise wrote the word "dozen" on the blackboard, and asked the pupils to each write a sentence containing the word. He was somewhat taken aback to find on one of the papers the following sentence: "A dozen know my lesson."—Harper's Round Table.

Don't Want Dr. Hufham to go to Heaven From Washington.

Mr. George Nowell, of the Treasury Department, late a Henderson (Vance county) editor, has been entertaining relatives and friends since the Baptist Convention. His visitors have now returned. He tells a good one on Rev. Dr. Hufham. He knew the doctor very well, but for some time had not seen him.

About the beginning of the Convention Dr. Hufham went to Newell and without a word of greeting or preface said: "Geo, I believe I will go home. I don't feel very well. If I stay here I'll get sick. I might die. The trouble is I don't want to go to Heaven from Washington City."

The angel at the gate would ask me where I was from, and to tell him I came from Washington would cloud my credentials, as it has been so long since a man from this city has gone to Heaven. George, I think I had better go back home."

A Scammer's Wit. On one of the old stage routes of eastern Maine was a jolly driver whose habit of stammering was the occasion of some innocent amusement on the part of his friends.

One day his lumbering coach was stopped by a foot-passenger who inquired the way to the next town. The driver attempted to tell him, but no words came. At last, waving his hand desperately toward a fork in the road, he said:

"T-try both roads, and you'll get there 'fore I can tell you."

On another occasion he was helping an uncomfortably stout man into the coach. The man was so large that there was more or less delay in finding him sufficient room. Irritated by the attention he had attracted the passenger exclaimed, in imitation of the driver:

"There! s-start up your old b-b-bean pot of t-team."

"All r-ready, n-now sir, we've got the pork in" was the laughing reply.

How to Rest the Eyes. A medical journal says that in the continued use of the eyes, in such work as sewing, typesetting, bookkeeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every 10 or 15 minutes. This relieves the muscular blood supply much better.

A Slight Mistake. A writer in a Boston paper happened the other day to use the phrase "up to date" and that led him into an interesting parenthetical remark. In England, he tells us, one does not say "up to date" but "down to date," which, funny as it seems, he thinks quite logical, since we come "down the ages and centuries."

But do we? That is the very question. Aren't the numbers getting higher all the time and if they are getting higher must we not be going up? We should say that it was quite a climb from Anno Domini 13 up to Anno Domini 500, and from that to 1895. From our present pinnacle we can look down upon the little 13 and survey all the years between and note the things that happened in them as it seems as though we never could do it if we had to look up at the cycles. And it seems to us that it indicates a much finer mental twist to speak of tolling up the years than to be ever sliding down them.—Rochester Post-Express.

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Victims of Imagination. The woman with a health fond renders the lives of all her friends a burden to them. A casual cough is spoken of with gloomy brow as probable consumption; a touch of lumbago formulates itself as incipient spine disease, and the oppression caused by the constriction of a fashionable corset is rapidly diagnosed as heart disease. She is ever full of remedies, has a foreign doctor, a nauseous hot brew which a country nurse has told her is the best thing for a cold, and a marvellously concocted elixir, which applied vigorously and externally is an actual cure for everything. The fads in connection with houses are innumerable; all manner of diseases are prophesied to those who live on clay, redolent in picturesque old-fashioned roofs, and view life beneath the kindly shade of ivy, wisteria or Virginia trails. Yet they survive, and the world goes on.—N. Y. Commercial.

May Set Him Thinking. The girls in the University of Michigan will graduate in calico gowns in order to be able to subscribe more liberally to the gymnasium fund. There's a new woman idea that is likely to make the new man do some hard thinking.

GOOD AS A NOVELTY.

A New Species of Entertainment Denominated "The Dutch."

It may suit Hoboken and other Jersey towns, but not New York; at least so says a Recent Attendee Upon One.

"I received an invitation the other day," remarked a young man to a New York Sun reporter, "which began: 'You are cordially invited to attend a 'Dutch,' to be given at the residence of Miss Hise, etc.' I have received cards to all sorts of queer affairs, from donkey parties up to cotillions, but a 'Dutch' was something new to me. I tracked my brain to think what it could be, but was no nearer a solution at the end of five minutes' thinking than when I started. As the night of the affair approached I got to thinking again and finally concluded that my prospective hostess, having been in a facetious mood at the time of writing the invitations, had used the word Dutch instead of German, and that the affair was to be a dance of the conventional order. And so I attended myself accordingly and started out."

"When I reached the house I was ushered into a room, where I found a lot of my friends, who had come to the Dutch, like myself, totally in ignorance of what they were getting up against. They were then struggling to get their feet into the wooden shoes, and after a struggle I got them on. One by one we drifted into the parlors, where we found that everybody was in the same predicament as ourselves. The girls were making desperate efforts to slip their feet into the clumsy sabots, while we men were actually beginning to enjoy the novelty of it all.

"Gradually the dreadful significance of the word Dutch dawned upon me. It simply meant that our hostess was giving a dance with as many Dutch accompaniments as she could comfortably crowd upon us. We danced and we danced, or rather jumped about, for wooden shoes are not conducive to nimbleness, and then the real Dutch part of the affair became apparent. It was time for refreshment, but instead of ice cream, cake, sandwiches, coffee, salads and the like the servants brought in beer, pretzels, Frank-stuffed with caraway seeds, breaded sausages, chauserkraut, head cheese, bologna, sauerkraut, apple cake and every other old Dutch dish you can think of.

"It certainly was all a novelty, but not the sort of novelty I care about. Still, everybody else seemed to enjoy it. I don't think, however, that the Dutch will be popular in New York, although I suppose it will run other forms of entertainment out as soon as it is introduced in Hoboken and other Jersey towns. I believe it is about the latest form of entertainment, but I think, as a matter of protection, young ladies who intend giving Dutches might explain what they are in their cards of invitation."

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SMALL SAVINGS.

The Old Proverb "Many a Little Makes a Mickle" Exemplified.

The Thrifty Frenchman—A Savings Bank Book for Bright Pupils at School—A Suggestion as to Pauper Relief.

Shall we be pardoned for repeating the old Scottish proverb that: "Many a little makes a mickle"? It is so true in its teaching of thrift that it ought to be impressed upon every person, young and old, for no one is too old to begin to save.

The basis of the prosperity of the French people is their thrift. Of course, not every French man and woman saves and puts by something, but the practice is nearly universal. It seems true, also, that those who earn the least, and who are forced to pinch and screw the hardest to give themselves food, shelter and clothing of some sort, form the great saving class.

At the end of 1893, the public and private savings banks of France had more than eight million depositors, and the amount standing to their credit was three and three-quarters billion francs. Yet this vast sum—about equal to the net public debt of the United States—was made up of little accounts which average but four hundred and sixty francs, or ninety-two dollars each.

To save money is one of the lessons taught in French schools. A savings-bank book, with a small sum to the credit of the owner, is a prize commonly given to a bright pupil, in cases when an American school would give the money outright, or a book, or a bicycle.

Moreover, millions of French people who do not trust the banks have money saved in old stockings and in discarded topots.

The accumulation of savings by a community is doubly beneficial. The person who saves has something laid by "for a rainy day," and the community has a fund which can be lent at home. When savings banks exist and are generally patronized it is not necessary for the states to look to capitalists in other states for money to be borrowed on mortgages at exorbitant rates. They can borrow of the local bank, and can have the satisfaction of feeling that the interest they pay goes to their own neighbors.

This has been the experience not only in the large cities of the eastern states, but also in the factory towns where savings banks are established, and where a vast majority of the depositors are the "hands," who work for an average wage of not much more than a dollar a day.

In some parts of the country—possibly the form of endeavor is more common than we suppose it to be—there is a systematic effort to teach the poorest people to save. We have in mind a friendly society made up of ladies, each one of whom has taken under her oversight three or four families in which the father is a drunkard, or the mother a widow, or where there are many young children.

The lady visits each family once a week, makes all the members her friends, and encourages them to save something and trust it to her. Ten cents, or a quarter, anything which the family can spare, is accepted. A careful account is kept, and when the coal supply runs short there is money on hand to pay for it.

We know of an Irish family, consisting of widow and five or six very young children, who were receiving pauper relief at the time this system was applied to their case, and who are now almost independent. The boys are doing well, earn their own living and support their mother. Moreover, they have learned to save.

The mother on her knees thanks the weekly visit, but she still sends her savings to the lady who first had charge of her case.

Of course, there are many people who cannot save, but there are more who do not save because they think they cannot. What we have said is for the benefit of those of the second class, who are apt to curse rather than to bless to any cause rather than to the real one. For the first class we can have nothing but sympathy, and a wish for better times and circumstances.

If all who can save were to do so, and were to mass their savings for the common good, they would deal the most effective blow possible at the power of the great capitalists, whose accumulations of wealth are believed by many persons to be one of the great dangers of the time.

THE REFLECTOR

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAARD, Editor and Proprietor

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th, 1895.

Minister W. M. Ransom has returned from Mexico on a leave of absence and is now in the North Carolina mountains.

A few weeks ago there was a bureau report as to the cotton acreage which placed the decrease for this year at only about 2 per cent. At the time that report was believed to be far from correct. Now another report has been made which places the acreage at seventeen millions acres for this year against twenty millions for last year. In consequence of this there was an advance in price of several points on Thursday.

The Sunday-school convention which met at Ayden yesterday was largely attended and was a capitol good meeting. More Sunday-schools were represented than ever before since it was organized. The discussions were interesting and entertaining. Prof. W. H. Ragsdale was elected President and Mrs. J. D. Cox was elected Secretary. The delegates elected to the State convention were Rev. P. S. Swain, Mrs. J. D. Cox and Miss Annie Cox.

Those present say Ayden is a good place to hold a convention.

Since the foundation of the government ten members of the Cabinet have died in office, four of whom—Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina; Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; and Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois—held, at the time of their decease, the portfolio of State. The others were: William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General under Washington; Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy under Tyler; John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Secretary of War under Grant; Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General, and Charles J. Folger, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury under Arthur; William Windom, Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison.

An extra census bulletin has just been issued showing the number of persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1890.

For North Carolina the figures are: Population 10 years of age and over, 1,147,446; of which 559,764 are males, and 587,682 females.

All persons in gainful occupations—males, 422,170; females, 115,193. Total, 537,363.

Engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining—males, 318,711; females, 55,648. Total, 374,359.

Engaged in professional service—males, 8,971; females, 3,325. Total, 12,296.

Engaged in domestic and personal service—males, 29,083; females, 42,177. Total, 71,260.

Engaged in trade and transportation—males, 28,171; females, 628. Total, 28,799.

Engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries—males, 37,294; females, 13,415. Total, 50,709.

If there ever was a man famous for giving surprises that man is President Cleveland. When Secretary Gresham died, the people had no trouble in suggesting his successor but no one at first thought of Attorney General Olney. It soon leaked out, however from the White House that he would be promoted. At once it was suggested that his place would be filled either by Hoke Smith or Post Master General Wilson and that Don Dickerson would take the place of the one appointed to succeed Mr. Olney. This was believed until the appointment was made when it was Olney for Secretary of State and Harmon for Attorney General. His name had never been mentioned for the place, and yet since he has been appointed it is learned that he is one of the foremost lawyers of the Central States. He is a resident of Cincinnati and a former law partner of Governor Hoadley. He will doubtless surprise the country by making a first class officer.

The Governor of the State of North Carolina and the Mayor of the city of Raleigh came very near having a clash between State and municipal authority on Monday. It grew out of poles being put up on the sidewalk of the Governor's Mansion which is the State's property. The committee which has in charge the public grounds of the State some months ago authorized the Governor to have the poles cut down, he had delayed doing this because Mr. Glass, who had them put up promised to have them removed, but instead of doing this he commenced some days ago to have others put up. On Saturday he told the Governor he would have them removed by 9 o'clock Monday morning. When Monday morning came he sent the Governor word that he would not remove them. The Governor sent out two men to cut them down when two policemen appeared on the scene and said they were ordered by the Mayor to arrest any man who interfered with the telephone poles. Several letters passed between the Governor and Mayor and Attorney General Osborne has been summoned from Charlotte to give an opinion concerning the right of the Governor to protect the property. It will be regretted should there be any further trouble between these officials.

TOBACCO GROWERS MEETING.

The Tobacco Growers Association met at the Court House in Greenville pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President J. J. Laughinghouse, Esq., at 2:30 A. M. Saturday, June 8th, 1895.

Mr. Joyner explained the absence of the Secretary who declined to serve on account of press of business, whereupon E. M. Pace was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Committee appointed at the organization on by-laws etc., being called for, Mr. Moyer explained why they were not ready to report.

On motion of Mr. Joyner that the present Committee be discharged and a new one be appointed, to report at the next meeting, the chair named O. L. Joyner, E. A. Moyer and C. D. Rountree.

Mr. Joyner at this juncture made a talk explanatory of the objects of this association. Mr. Moyer urged that all tobacco planters join by giving in their names and lend their aid to further the objects which was for the purpose of benefitting the planters of this county.

Mr. G. T. Tyson, was called upon and stated that the committee on by-laws who he had expected to do the work had disappointed him, but while upon his feet he gave some wholesome advice to new beginners as to what was essential to secure top prices. Good tobacco he stated was the only way, and to realize big prices they must make it fine. Common tobacco, like cotton, was too low to talk about.

Mr. Harris made some pertinent remarks on the subject of patent laws.

Mr. J. B. Grimes was in favor of some decided action on the part of this association and moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate and get all the data in regard to the patent laws, &c. The chair named on this committee J. B. Grimes, E. M. Pace, E. A. Moyer, O. L. Joyner and L. F. Evans.

A. J. Moyer stated what had been done at a meeting held at Farmville and moved that this association pledge itself not to purchase this patent looping process for curing tobacco.

And the association pledge itself to protect anyone who might use the system.

Mr. Joyner moved an amendment to Mr. Moyer's motion that the association do not pledge itself to protect anyone in any case that might come up before the courts.

Mr. Grimes asked for information as to the best plan to protect plant beds after the tobacco crop had been set out and if the sowing of peas upon the bed would be sufficient to save it from weeds and grass that the same bed might be used again.

Mr. Pace answered him by stating that a good located bed would improve each year if planted thoroughly dry and cover it over with leaves or pine tags and these bushes weighted down, and the following February when ready to burn remove the rubbish, stir up the leaves by reversing the same, putting the brush on the ground, leaves on top and with a garden sprinkler give it a good sprinkling of kerosene oil and fire it. This would be sufficient. It was on motion agreed that when the association adjourned it would meet at the Court House in Greenville, Saturday before fourth Sunday in June at 2 o'clock.

Some 75 names were enrolled as members, and each one was requested to urge his neighbor to become a member and be present at next meeting. No further business appearing the association adjourned.

J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE, Pres.
E. M. PACE, Sec.

LOCAL NOTES AND TOBACCO JOTTINGS.

BY O. L. JOYNER.

We notice that a good deal of tobacco seems to be growing up spindle. Farmers keep an eye to this and plough deep, else you will have plenty of buttons to soon.

The eastern Tobacco Growers has now one hundred members and at the next meeting we expect equally as many more. We hope to see a large number from the adjoining counties at the next meeting on Saturday before the 4th Sunday in June.

The Greenville REFLECTOR seems to think Kinston will have a hard time building up a tobacco market. The REFLECTOR don't know the kind of people that live here. They are slow to start—are too conservative—but when they do start a thing they keep at it until it is made a success, if success be possible. A great amount of tobacco is planted around Kinston and our people will make Kinston a first-class tobacco market. We believe it will be the leading tobacco market of eastern Carolina in a few years.—Kinston Free Press.

If Kinston doesn't have a hard time building up a tobacco market it will undergo an experience that no successful tobacco market in North Carolina or Virginia has ever witnessed and a phenomenal experience it will be. Probably the REFLECTOR doesn't know the Kinston people, neither are we impressed that the Kinston people know what is required to build up a successful tobacco market. Now for the Free Press and every other paper that is urging new enterprises of any kind we have the very highest regard and we regret very much that the Free Press should mistake our words of caution for opposition for we have nothing but friendly and kindly feelings for the news paper undertaking to build a tobacco market.

Rev. Dr. C. T. Bailey died at his residence in this city yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, aged 60 years. Dr. Bailey was one of the most prominent preacher-editors in the State. He was for nearly twenty years editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, the leading Baptist journal of the State, and one of the foremost exponents of that denomination in the South. He was an able, original and interesting writer and made of the *Recorder* a great newspaper as well as a popular denominational organ. He occupied a high place in the councils of his church, and was a safe, conservative and wise leader. During his twenty years' residence in Raleigh he endeared himself to our people generally, and was held in the highest esteem by them. He was a profound thinker, a scholar, an able preacher, a fearless, pungent, interesting editor, an honest, upright man and a genial amiable friend and neighbor. Dr. Bailey was born in Williamsburg, Va. He was educated at Williams and Mary and at the Richmond College of Virginia, he entered the ministry immediately on the completion of his education, but was during the last two years of the war, a private in the Confederate army. After the war was over he re-entered the ministry, and after serving several leading Virginia churches, he was called to Edenton, N. C. From here he went to Warrenton, and was pastor of the Baptist Church there, when called to the editorial chair of the *Biblical Recorder*. He was a very charming man, was full of good humor and good cheer. It was his nature to look on the bright side of life, and although his latter days were filled with intense suffering, he has borne these sufferings with Christian fortitude and characteristic patience.

Dr. Bailey was stricken with paralysis on March 6, 1892, from which he never fully recovered although up to a year ago he was able to look after his work. During the past year he has been gradually growing weaker, and the fact that his valuable life was fast ebbing away has been known to his family and friends for several months. The end came yesterday morning and one of the noblest hearts ceased beating and one of the States best citizens was no more.

Dr. Bailey leaves a widow, who was Miss Annie S. Briley, of Virginia, three sons, Messrs. C. T. Bailey, J. William Bailey, who succeeded his father as editor of the *Recorder*, and E. L. Bailey; and one daughter, the wife of Mr. Wesley N. Jones, of this city.

In the bereavement with which these good people have been stricken they have the sympathy of a very wide circle of friends in Raleigh and throughout the State.—Raleigh News and Observer 6th.

DEATH OF DR. C. T. BAILEY.

A printer in making up forms one day in a hurry got a marriage and grocer's notice mixed up so that it read as follows: John Smith and Iba Quary were united in bonds of good sourkrant which will be sold by quart or barrel. Mr. Smith is a highly esteemed cod-fish a ten cents a pound while the bride has nice fresh shoulers to display.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1895.

President Cleveland surprised a great many people when he tendered the Secretaryship of State to Attorney General Olney, but there was nothing surprising about it to those who are familiar with the workings of the administration. On the contrary, it appears to them to have been the logical thing to do. Attorney General Olney is thoroughly familiar with the foreign policy of the government. Indeed, it is not stretching the truth to say that he had a hand in the formulation of that policy, as he was in constant consultation with President Cleveland and the late Secretary Gresham whenever any important move was contemplated. What then was more natural than that he should be selected to fill the vacancy? He is thoroughly familiar with all the unfinished negotiations now pending with various countries, more so than an able outsider could possibly become after months of study. It is altogether probable that Mr. Olney would have preferred remaining at the head of the Department of Justice had he considered it merely as a question of personal preference.

Secretary Carlisle will return to Kentucky to deliver the speech which was postponed on account of Secretary Gresham's death and it is possible that he may while there make other speeches. The news from Kentucky is not altogether pleasing to Democrats who desire the success of the party. The Republicans of the State are said to be enthusiastic over their prospects of success which would not exist if the Democrats were united as they ought to be. There have been several conferences of prominent Democrats to discuss ways and means for bringing the Democrats together, not only in Kentucky but in other States where there seems to be a disposition to think there are enough Democrats to form two parties.

Gen. A. L. New, of Denver, who is collector of internal revenue for the district composed of the States of Colorado and Wyoming, and who is one of the most popular Democrats of his section, is in Washington on official business. Speaking of the political situation he said: "If Colorado keeps on increasing her gold output in the same ratio that she has of late I wouldn't be surprised to see her classed as a single standard gold State within five years. The discoveries of a yellow metal at Leadville and Cripple Creek have been astonishing, and the people are gradually ceasing to talk about the demonetization of silver. I doubt very curiously whether the Democrats could carry the State in the Presidential election for a free silver candidate."

The opinion is general among Democrats who come from New York and Brooklyn that the voters in those towns have had quite enough of the professional reformers and will restore the control to the Democrats at the next election. Mr. W. H. Belford, of the latter city says: "In Brooklyn there is deep disgust at the way things are run. On Sunday the whiskey shops are in full blast, yet it is impossible for a man to get shaved. The conditions are ripe for a return of the Democrats to power on both sides of the East River, and if they put up good candidates they will win without any trouble."

"Look out for a big row at Cleveland," remarked a prominent Republican who occasionally gives a newspaper man a national. He was referring to the Pointon convention of the Republican National League, which begins a three day session at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 19th inst. And well he might say look out for a big row. One is certainly brewing, and nothing but the most careful management can avoid it. It has been clear for some time that an attempt would be made to commit the convention on the silver question; also to use it to boom one of the quartette of leading aspirants for the Republican Presidential nomination. Unless both of these attempts can be sidetracked a fight that may result in splitting the Republican party seems inevitable.

President Cleveland this week removed from office Mr. Charles B. Morton, Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department. No official explanation has been made, but it is understood that the removal was in part brought about by letters written by Mr. Morton to which the names of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were used in a disrespectful manner. It is probable also that a long line of difficulties which Mr. Morton has had with naval officials, about which Secretary Herbert had complained to the President, had something to do with it; likewise some deals reported to have been made by Mr. Morton in connection with Federal officers in Maine.

THE 8 TO 7 DECISION.

Justice Clark Dissents in a Powerful and Convincing Opinion.

We print below the dissenting opinion of Justice Clark in the case of Wyatt vs manufacturing company which embraced the question of fraud in having the presiding officers of the Legislature sign a bill which never passed the Legislature. Justice Avery concurs in the dissent, but the fusionists agree and therefore the law cannot be reviewed by any court.

"This case resembles much that of Carr vs. Coks, at this term, an investigation of the same fraud being asked, and it is unnecessary to repeat the reasons given in the dissenting opinions filed in that case. In this case the plaintiffs claim under an assignment executed in accordance with the laws heretofore in force in this State and which legislature after legislation, including the present one, has declined to alter. The plaintiffs contend that such assignment is valid, and that their rights are not affected by the pretended "assignment law" which after being defeated on its passage in the present General Assembly was surreptitiously fraudulently procured to be signed by the Speaker. The action was dismissed below on the ground that, taking the allegations to be true—and indeed they were not seriously controverted on the argument—the Court had no jurisdiction to right this great wrong and fraud.

It would seem that certainly the Speakers of the two Houses should have been allowed to testify that this fraud had been practiced on them and that their signatures had not been knowingly and intentionally placed to a bill which they knew had not been passed, but which had been defeated. This was due to them, to the Legislature and to the people. The people are entitled, as a sacred and inviolable right, to be governed by no laws save those enacted by their representatives duly and legally assembled. The act of a corrupt and hired villain, whose proper place is in the penitentiary, should by no process of reasoning or refinement of logic be imposed on the people, in express contradiction to a vote of their General Assembly. The power of consolidated, wealth, acting through the channel of a purchased and hired lobby, is a growing evil in all American legislation. The solemn and unmistakable issue in this case, brushing aside all technicalities, is simply this: Shall the law be what the representatives of the people declare it shall be, or shall the will of powerful and menacing combinations of capital acting through the lobbyists, with which they everywhere assail legislative action, override and be substituted for the popular will? To a fearful extent this has been the result in Congress and in many State legislatures, but by more devious methods. This is the first instance in which one of these combinations, failing to secure its end by influencing legislation in the usual mode, has boldly and cynically defied the action of the General Assembly and set aside its negative vote by fraudulently substituting the defeated bill as a genuine one, and procuring the unintentional signatures of the Speakers. For the first time in American history accumulated capital and its hirelings have dared to take so bold a step.

We are asked to say that such action is beyond the power of the Courts. The plaintiffs have no power to call the legislature together, and they may be unable to satisfy the Governor that their wrongs, great as they are, are sufficient to tax the public with the expensive precedent of re-summoning the legislature whenever the fraud of a lobbyist is discovered. There is an easy, a cheap and speedy remedy by setting aside the signatures, as fraudulently, upon the testimony of the Speakers to that effect and the verdict of a jury. Upon the verdict of a jury, every man is dependent for the protection of his property, his reputation, his liberty and his life. Surely it is a competent tribunal to decide whether the signatures to a piece of paper were knowingly and intentionally affixed by the Speakers with the assent of their respective Houses, or whether the bill had been defeated on its attempted passage and notwithstanding such defeat the signatures had been thereafter procured by a hold and shameless fraud. Reduced to its last analysis, the question is simply whether Legislatures shall legislate, and whether time honored institutions of "twelve good men and true" shall be trusted to declare, upon the testimony of the presiding officers of the two Houses, that a

gross fraud was perpetrated on them in procuring their signatures to a bill which had not been enacted by the two Houses, but had been tabled.

It is not an occasion when public policy or individual rights can tolerate the suppression of an investigation. The investigation should be full, free and searching. "The lights should be turned on," not off. Nothing that is honest and pure and of good repute, need fear an investigation. Others have no claim to be protected from it."

Avery, J. concurs in this dissent.

BY JINGO:

What's the matter with Jingo?
Who is there to say
The great American eagle
Shan't
Get
Gay.

What's the matter with Jingo?
Who is there to shy
Just because Old Glory
Flies
On
High?

What's the matter with Jingo?
Who will dare to growl
When the American people
Make
Rome
Howl?

What's the matter with Jingo?
Who's the man to shirk
If we stop Great Britain
With
A
Jerk?

What's the matter with Jingo?
Who is there to groan
When our Uncle Sam
Bangs
A
Throat?

What's the matter with Jingo?
Breathe there men to-day
Who think this nation shouldn't
Have
Its
Say?

What's the matter with Jingo?
The red white and blue
Can lick the whole world
P.
D.
Q.

Quinlerly items

QUINLERLY, N. C., June 11 '95.

Miss Lena Hatton, of Ayden, is visiting Misses Annie and Essie Brooks.

Drs. Botts and Peck, of Vanceboro, were here Sunday.

Misses Mary and Neppie May are visiting relatives in Jones county.

Messrs. J. P. Quinlerly and E. A. Johnson have been appointed school committeemen in our district.

The *Caucasian* says the Populists tried to set the Democrats a good example by not sweeping Democrats from every office. The fact is the confusion legislature did its best to get all the offices for its own members. It was the most disgraceful scramble for office on the part of the confusionists ever seen in North Carolina.—Kinston Free Press.

Rambler Bicycles.

represent perfection in bicycle building. In them the least possible weight of material is arranged to give the greatest strength. There are no weak spots and yet there is not an ounce of superfluous metal. They are made for service and speed, and are fully guaranteed. All styles are the same price—\$100. A handsome descriptive catalog may be had for the asking.

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AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.

Wire and Iron Fencing sold. First-class work and prices reasonable.

Marble Yard erected on the old Dancy lot, on the same street as postoffice.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Martin County Superior Court, before N. S. Peel, Clerk Dennis Simmons, plaintiff, vs. W. W. Grady, A. H. Grady, F. L. Grady, W. W. Hunter and wife, Sophie E. Hunter, W. B. Taylor, and wife, Anna E. Taylor, Elizabeth Balaud, D. H. Carter and wife, W. V. Carter, J. O. Gubhrle and wife, Jessie M. Gubhrle and H. W. Stubbs, Trustee, John F. Reed, W. T. Reed, C. O. Reed, Sophie E. Martin, Maggie Simmons, Sidney M. McMillen, John B. McMillen, Mary E. McMillen, J. W. Hayes, Mary McMillen Moyer, and L. W. McMillen, defendants.

The defendants will take notice that the plaintiff has begun an action against them in this court for the purpose of selling for a division that Swamp property in Martin county in which said plaintiff and defendants are tenants in common, commonly known as the "Simmons, Grady & Co." property consisting of a tract of swamp land containing by estimations five thousand acres, and a lot of cutovers, and the said defendants are required to appear at my office in Williamson on the 8th day of June 1895 and answer or demur to the complaint or petition in said action. The defendants will take notice that if they fail to appear and answer or demur to said complaint or petition the relief demanded by said plaintiffs will be granted. Witness my official hand and seal at office in Williamson, N. C. this 4th day of May 1895.

N. S. PEEL,
Clerk Sup. Court, Martin County.

There's No Mystery About It.

The truth is I am doing a rushing May business. Lively scenes about the store. People appreciate my superb styles and low prices.

I ask no man to buy a dollar's worth here who feels he can do better elsewhere, but I do ask all men to investigate the broad claim we make and the truth or falsity on which we stand or fall, and that is that we give better values on a given amount in

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING!

Hats, Caps, Gents Furnishing, SHOES for men, women, misses.

DRESS GOODS

for maid, wife, mother,



than any competing concern anywhere. My stock is more varied, my styles higher, my prices lower and my methods more modern, more liberal, more up-to-date, and in consequence my business is greater and growing larger.

Come and see me and I will treat you right.

FRANK WILSON,

THE KING CLOTHIER.

TOBACCO

Flues are Now Ready for Delivery

S. E. Pender & Co.

Prices greatly reduced. Same price to all. Terms Cash.

S. E. PENDER & CO.

Opposite Wooten's Drugstore.

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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 " Boston Bread Preparation,	2 " Hay,
100 " Soap,	50 Tubs Lard,
50 " Star Lye,	100 Bbls Granulated Sugar,
200 Boxes Cakes and Crackers,	100 " P. Lard and Suet,
150 Bbls Stick Candles,	50 " Gall & Ax Suet,
100 Cases Matches,	20 " R. R. Mills Suet,
100 " Cold Dust,	25 " Three Thistle Suet,
100 " Good Luck Baking Powder,	200 Boxes Tobacco,
100 Sacks Coffee,	100,000 Dunks 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

Notice to Creditors.

Ship your produce to J. C. Meekins, Jr., & Co. Cotton Factors AND Commission Merchants NORFOLK VA. Personal Attention given to Weights and Counts.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

S. M. Schultz

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OLD BRICK STORE

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

PORK SIDES & SHOULDERS.

FLOUR, COFFEE, SUGAR

RICE, TEA, & AR.

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 bought and sold for CASH, therefore, having no risk to run, we sell at a close margin.

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

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WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND FLORENCE ROAD. Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57
Apr 24, 1895.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Leave Weldon	A. M. 11:30	P. M. 9:27			
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12:57	10:20			
Lv. Tarboro	12:20				
Lv. Rocky Mt.	1:05	10:20			6:40
Lv. Wilson	2:03	11:03			
Lv. Selma	2:32				
Lv. Fayetteville	4:30	12:53			
Ar. Florence	7:15	3:00			

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62
Apr 24, 1895.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Florence	A. M. 8:15	P. M. 7:35			
Lv. Fayetteville	10:55	9:35			
Lv. Selma	12:32	11:03			
Ar. Wilson	1:20	11:28			
Lv. Wilmington	A. M. 9:20	P. M. 7:30			
Lv. Magnolia	10:56	8:40			
Lv. Goldsboro	12:05	10:40			
Ar. Wilson	1:00	10:27			

Train on Scotland Neck Branch leaves Weldon 8:40 p. m., Halifax 4:00 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 p. m., Greenville 6:37 p. m., Kinston 7:25 p. m., returning leaves Kinston 7:20 p. m., Greenville 8:22 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:00 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 8:40 p. m., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 p. m., Fayetteville 6:10 p. m., arrives Washington 7:35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scott and Neck Branch.

Trains leave Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, at 5:00 p. m., Sunday 8:00 p. m.; arrive Plymouth 9:20 p. m., 5:30 p. m.; returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 a. m., Sunday 9:30 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:25 a. m. and 11:45 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leave Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, 7:30 a. m.; returning leaves Smithfield, 8:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro, 9:30 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:30 a. m., arrives at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch, Florence R. R. leaves Latta 6:50 p. m., arrive Dunbar 8:00 p. m., returning leave Dunbar at 6:30 a. m., arrive Latta 8:00 a. m., Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday at 11:00 a. m., returning leave Clinton at 1:00 p. m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk & Carolina railroad for Norfolk daily and all points North via Norfolk, daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Supt.
J. B. KENNEDY, Gen'l Manager.
J. M. EMBERTON, Traffic Manager.

A Motto by Francis Joseph

A German author who is collecting autographs for an album for girls and has valuable contributions by the Emperor William I and Frederick has obtained the following motto from the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is not known to have given such autographs before:

It is written in a clear bold hand and runs thus: "Take your duties seriously and require the same of others but be lenient toward the failings of your neighbor. Franz Josef."—London News.

Proof Positive.

Much has been written in ridicule of the wild answers given from the witness stand, where all connected thought seems to escape some people. But strictly to the point was the evidence of a woman in Maine who was striving to prove an alibi for a boy in a horse-stealing case.

A witness testified that he had seen the boy at the village on that day, when the woman sprang from her seat, and cried: "He wasn't out, nuther! His pants was hangin' on the clo'es line all day!"

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles will send you to the very first dose of your own strength, and it is pleasant to take.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuritis, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send you Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book-lets.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

This Reminds

You every day

in the month

June that if

you have

your Printing done

at the

REFLECTOR

JOB -- OFFICE.

It will be done right,

It will be done in style

and it always suits.

These points are

well worth weighing

in any sort

of work, but

above all things in

Your Job Printing.

The Tobacco Department.

Conducted by O. L. Joyner, Proprietor Eastern Tobacco Warehouse.

Mr. B. F. Sugg, who has just returned from a trip to Graeco county says the farmers over there are perfectly satisfied with their tobacco crop prospects.

The excessive warm weather of the past few days has changed the condition of crops more rapidly than we have ever seen before. Tobacco that a week ago could not be seen from the road is now looking green and fresh and thoroughly healthy.

Mr. P. H. Gorman after finishing up his work here left Tuesday morning for Richmond. He will spend some time there and will then visit several of the most important tobacco markets in North Carolina and Virginia and return here in time for the opening of this market, August 1st.

We venture the assertion that Pat will be thoroughly acquainted with the crop prospects when he returns as any of the older leaf men in the country. Through only a genial, jolly boy he is one of the shrewdest business men in the trade. In the firm of J. N. Gorman & Co. Greenville is fortunate in permanently establishing them here.

The Hooker and Bernard prize house formerly occupied by the American Tobacco Co., and which come very near, as, sizing some time ago, has just been forced back to original position. Mr. Cowell says there will be no danger now as the main strain and important work is over. They will set about now to make it thoroughly substantial and safe. Mr. Hooker said to us that they would make it thoroughly safe before they finished it and that braces would be put in both on the inside and outside beside they will run a double partition on each floor. This will add a great deal of strength to the base. We sincerely hope that the building will be pulled back and braced so that no question of doubt can arise about its safety, for several reasons, first, we need the house and second, these gentlemen took hold and built the house when no one else in town outside the tobacco trade seemed to care whether there were any more houses for taking care of tobacco erected or not, and while to a certain extent it is their fault that the building is in its present condition because they did not have timber enough put in it to make it substantial, yet they were inexperienced in the motion of the house and the strength required, and left the whole matter with some one else with the result that the tenant got a very unsatisfactory leaf factory, and the landlords a great deal of uneasiness and unnecessary expense. And again the building of this house broke the ice in the erection of more prizes, for this was the first house of the kind built in Greenville by anyone outside of the tobacco men directly interested in the market, and in the first attempt to help us along by the merchants and citizens we regret to see any discouragement. So again we say let every effort be made to make the factory thoroughly substantial and let us offer every encouragement to those who seem willing and disposed to help us. This building occupies a very prominent position from the depot, a very conspicuous position from the town and by all means in justice to the lessee and to the owners of the building themselves let the house be given a decent coat of paint, and in this connection also we would add that the Greenville Warehouse property could be improved materially.

ORDINANCES

OF THE TOWN OF BETHEL, N. C.

ORDINANCE NO. I.

SECTION 1.—That no person or persons shall fire off or discharge within the limits of said Town any gun, musket, rifle or pistol, fire ball, pop-cracker, man candle or any other explosive contrivance except by the permission of the Mayor, under a penalty of One Dollar for each offense.

SEC. 2.—That a fine of One Dollar is hereby imposed on any person or persons who shoot a sling-shot or throw a base-ball or missile on the streets of Bethel.

ORDINANCE NO. II.

A fine of Five Dollars is hereby imposed on any person or persons who shall run any horse or mule through the streets of Bethel, or trot a match race abreast.

ORDINANCE NO. III.

No person or persons shall let or cause to be let any bad horse or jack-ass or any mare within the limits of said Town. Nor shall any person lead, drive or ride for the purpose of exhibition, any stall horse or jackass through the streets of the Town of Bethel, under a penalty of Ten Dollars for each and every violation of this Ordinance.

ORDINANCE NO. IV.

The owners of any animal dying within the limits of the Town, shall, within six hours after being notified by the Town Constable of the death of such animal, carry or remove the same to some place beyond the limits of the Town under a penalty of Two Dollars for each and every violation of this Ordinance.

ORDINANCE NO. V.

SECTION 1.—No person or persons shall suffer or permit his, her or their house, or ass to run, or go loose at large within the limits of the Town, under the penalty of One Dollar for each and every violation of this Ordinance.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for any bitch or bitch to run at large within the limits of the Town during the erratic stage of copulation, and if any bitch or bitches are so found running at large, it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to have said bitch or bitchies destroyed.

ORDINANCE NO. VI.

SECTION 1.—No person shall be permitted to hitch his or her horse, mule or other animal to any tree on the sidewalk or to any pole connected with any building in town, under a penalty of One Dollar for each and every violation of this Ordinance.

SEC. 2.—No person shall cut, deface or injure in any way any sign, lamp post or lamp of said Town, or hitch any horse or other animal thereon, under a penalty of Five Dollars for every violation of this Ordinance.

SEC. 3.—No person shall ride, drive or lead any horse or other animal on the sidewalks of the Town nor hitch any horse or other animal to any wall or pole on the sidewalks under a penalty of One Dollar for each and every violation of this Ordinance, except while receiving and delivering goods.

SEC. 4.—A fine of One Dollar is hereby imposed on every person who shall ride a bicycle or pull a go-cart on the sidewalks of Main street, from Pitt street to the Railroad.

SEC. 5.—That all dogs that catch or destroy chickens or other domestic fowls, are hereby declared to be a nuisance; and whenever complaint shall be made to the Mayor or Constable of the Town, or any such officer, that any dog or dogs are running at large within the corporate limits of said Town, the Constable shall forthwith notify the owner or owners of said dog or dogs to put the same on a leash, and if the owner of such dog or dogs shall refuse or fail to prohibit such dog or dogs from running at large in said Town within six hours after being notified by the Constable, then the Constable shall take up and confine said dog or dogs and forthwith notify the owner of the same for which the Constable for taking up and confining such dog or dogs, shall be entitled to the proceeds of such sale, pay the cost and expenses of taking up and keeping said dog or dogs, and if the owner of any such dog or dogs, if so taken up and confined shall refuse or fail to pay said cost and expenses within five days after they have been confined, then the Constable, after advertising the same for ten days, shall sell said dog or dogs at public auction, and the cost and expenses of taking up and keeping said dog or dogs, and making the same appear and claim, shall be paid by the owner of said dog or dogs, and if the owner or owners of such dog or dogs shall be unknown to the Constable and he cannot find such owner or owners, then the Constable shall forthwith take up and confine said dog or dogs and advertise them giving a full description of them; and if the owner or owners shall fail to appear and claim said dog or dogs within five days and pay cost and expenses the Constable shall proceed to advertise and sell said dog or dogs as heretofore prescribed and pay the surplus to Town Treasurer.

ORDINANCE NO. VII.

SECTION 1.—No person shall obstruct the sidewalks with boxes or other things, at any time under a penalty of One Dollar for each day's violation of this Ordinance; nor shall any person leave any goods, wares, or other articles of merchandise, calculated to obstruct, on the sidewalks between the hours of sunset and sunrise, without the permission of the Mayor or Constable, under a penalty of One Dollar for each offense.

SEC. 2.—Any person or persons obstructing the streets or sidewalks with carts, logs, curbs or wagons, or other boxes, vehicles or any other obstructions are prohibited under the penalty of Two Dollars for each offense and cost of removing said obstructions: Provided that this section shall not apply to goods, boxes placed in the streets under twenty-four hours.

SEC. 3.—The assemblage or collection of persons either on foot or in vehicles, on the streets of said Town so as to impede the passage along the streets is prohibited under a penalty of Two Dollars upon every person engaged in so obstructing the streets, and any and all persons who by sitting on the sidewalks or otherwise prevent or impede the passage of persons on foot, shall be subject to the above penalty.

SEC. 4.—A person or persons who shall play checkers, patch or play any other game on the sidewalks or in the street of Main street from Pitt street to the Railroad, shall be fined Five Dollars for each offense.

ORDINANCE NO. VIII.

A fine of Twenty-five Dollars is hereby imposed on any person who shall offer resistance to the Town Constable, by physical force or threats, or attempt to excite others to do so or who shall abuse him while in the discharge of his duty.

ORDINANCE NO. IX.

SECTION 1.—No person shall expose his or her private parts or any portion of them to any other person or persons in any of the streets of public places of said Town under a penalty of Five Dollars for each and every violation of this Ordinance.

SEC. 2.—Any person who shall write, paint, carve, cut or draw any obscene characters, or write any obscene

language upon any building, wall, fence, sill or elsewhere shall be fined Two Dollars for each offense.

ORDINANCE NO. X.

SECTION 1.—No person shall wash or cleanse any public, bottle or any other thing whatsoever, at any pump or well, which has been, or may be erected by the Town for the use of the public, or at any trough placed at such a public or pump, or at any well, for the watering of horses or other stock, or from emptying or pouring fish, beef or pork pickle or placing any other offensive matter in the curbs or open lots of the Town, under a penalty of Two Dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for any person or persons to allow their back lots, privies, outhouses, or any other place to remain in a foul condition twenty-four hours after being notified of the same under a penalty of Five Dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3.—It shall be the duty of any person or persons, to sell either lemonade, milk shakes or any other drinks of similar kind on the sidewalks or in the streets of the Town of Bethel, under a penalty of One Dollar for each offense.

ORDINANCE NO. XI.

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell spirituous or vinous liquors, porter, lager beer or other malt liquors in the Town of Bethel, unless the same shall have first obtained from the Board of Commissioners of said Town a certificate of license, which shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Justice of the Peace, and shall expire on the first day of July succeeding the day on which they were granted. Any person procuring a certificate of license shall pay a tax of \$5 a year for the issuing of such license. Any person violating the foregoing ordinance shall be fined Five Dollars for every offense.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for any salaried or other person to sell any liquor in the town of Bethel, unless accompanied by his or her parent or parents, guardian or some person having control of said minor or without an order from some one controlling said minor for the purchase of some article at the time of entering, under a penalty of One Dollar for each violation of this Ordinance. Provided that this section shall not apply to minors employed in bar-rooms as clerks.

SEC. 3.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for any bar-room to be kept open in the Town of Bethel, where any liquors are sold without placing over the entrance to said bar-room in large legible letters "No Minors Allowed in Here" or to any minors to collect inside of said bar-room, without complying with the law under a penalty of One Dollar for each violation of this section.

SEC. 4.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for any salaried or other person in the place of business to sell or give away on Sunday any spirituous, vinous, malt or any intoxicating liquors, except in case of sickness and then only upon a certificate of a physician, under a penalty of Ten Dollars for each offense.

ORDINANCE NO. XII.

SECTION 1.—All circus or menageries under tents shall pay a tax of twenty-five dollars. Concerts, panoramas or shows of any description exhibited within the corporate limits of the Town, shall pay a tax of two dollars for each exhibition.

SEC. 2.—All Merry-go-rounds and all other amusements which shall be used for a profit or for charging pay, shall pay a tax of One Dollar for each day used or Five Dollars for each year, said license to expire July 1st, each year. Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and pay a fine of Ten Dollars and cost.

SEC. 3.—Every itinerant person who sells or peddles drugs, nostrums, medicines or food, wares or articles of whatever name or description, shall pay a privilege tax of One Dollar for each day or Three Dollars a year. Any person violating this Ordinance shall pay a fine of Five Dollars for each offense.

ORDINANCE NO. XIII.

A fine of Twenty-five Dollars is hereby imposed on any person or persons who shall disturb any church during religious worship.

ORDINANCE NO. XIV.

A fine of Five Dollars is hereby imposed on any person or persons who shall gamble, play cards or any other game of chance for money or treat within the limits of the Town.

ORDINANCE NO. XV.

SECTION 1.—A fine of Fifty Dollars is hereby imposed on every person who may engage in any riotous or disorderly conduct within the limits of the town, or who may in any manner, disturb the peace or quiet of the town. Any violation of this Ordinance whether occurring in the streets, public or private houses or any other place within the corporate limits of the town shall be subject to the penalties stated above.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for any person or persons to use vulgar or profane language in a boisterous manner on the streets or any other public places in the Town of Bethel under a penalty of Five Dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3.—Any person or persons who shall be found drunk, or who shall be down asleep, or in a stupor, in the streets or any of the sidewalks shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of Five Dollars for each offense.

ORDINANCE NO. XVI.

Every person having at home or in his house in the Town of Bethel, any closed by a wall shall stand around said house or houses after having been notified for thirty days. Every person failing to comply with this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined Two Dollars for each and every thirty days such house shall remain open hereafter.

ORDINANCE NO. XVII.

The streets of the Town of Bethel shall be worked in the same manner in the Town of Bethel, as the streets of the Town of Pitt are worked, or in lieu of a day's work any person may pay thirty cents for each day's work on or before the beginning of the day's work, any person failing to work on the streets shall be subject to be indicted and pay a fine of Two Dollars and cost for each day that he fails to work, said fines to go to the use of the streets. The constable shall have charge of the hands and his compensation shall be One Dollar per day for summoning hands and attending to street work.

ORDINANCE NO. XVIII.

SECTION 1.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for any person or persons, ten years old to attempt or get on the train when approaching or leaving or standing still at Bethel, without the written consent of their parents or guardian or some other person in charge of said boy, or without a railroad ticket. Any boy guilty of said offense, shall be fined One Dollar and cost, unless accompanied by his parents or legal representatives.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby declared a nuisance for a railroad engine to run at a faster speed than ten miles an hour through the corporate limits of the Town of Bethel, under a penalty of Five Dollars for each offense.

ORDINANCE NO. XIX.

Any person or persons who shall fail to file their taxes at the appointed time to list the same, shall be subject to pay a double tax.

ORDINANCE NO. XX.

It shall be the duty of the Town Constable to collect all fines and taxes and

pay the same over to the Treasurer and take his receipt for the same, to arrest or cause to be arrested any person who shall violate any of the Ordinances of this Town and present them to the Mayor for correction.

ORDINANCE NO. XXI.

Any person or persons violating the provisions of any of the Ordinances of said town, who may be arrested after 9 o'clock P. M. in the night time, may be committed to the town prison until 9 o'clock A. M., on the succeeding day, when the offender shall be brought before the Mayor or Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

ORDINANCE NO. XXII.

The Mayor shall have power to commute or release any of the fines mentioned in the foregoing Ordinances (or any part thereof) whenever in his opinion it is just to do so.

ORDINANCE NO. XXIII.

Any person violating any of the foregoing Ordinances who shall be tried and convicted before the Mayor of said Town, and who shall fail or refuse to pay any fine or cost that may be adjudged against them may be imprisoned in the Town prison 30 days, subject to work on the streets to pay fine and cost.

The foregoing Ordinances were duly passed and ratified at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said Town of Bethel, held this 21st day of May, A. D., 1895.

D. C. MOORE, Mayor.
J. E. CARSON, Clerk,
A. B. CHERRY, Treas.,
Mc G. BULLOCK,
Constable and Tax Collector.

J. I. BARNHILL,
S. T. CARSON,
A. B. CHERRY,
W. J. ROLLINS,
J. E. CARSON,
Commissioners

SELF-RELIANCE.

Why Parents Should Teach It to Their Children.

It may sometimes be the means of saving not only their own but other lives—should be among the first lessons.

It is a task demanding time, patience, perseverance, steadiness and gentleness to teach a baby to walk, but the necessity for such knowledge is apparent to every individual. It is also necessary to teach it the use of its hands, and how to help itself to food and the other needs of its physical existence.

The majority of parents think it obligatory upon them to teach it ways in which to provide for its everyday wants; but it is rare, indeed, to find those who make a study of instructing the little ones in things that pertain to accidents and the unusual affairs of everyday life. There are persons of whom it may truthfully be said that they are never at a loss in emergencies. They have self-reliance, executive ability, and that quickness of comprehension that makes them invaluable in sudden need, or when disaster or calamity overtake a community.

We are wont to look upon this faculty as inherent, or, as we express it, a natural gift. It might be interesting to note the result of careful training on these lines, and see whether mental alertness, the ability to weigh, and judge and decide with precision and dispatch, is not as acquirable as the power to stand on one's feet, use the bean shooter with unerring aim, bring down the small bird from the bough with a pebble, or trap an unoffending bull-frog with a stick whittled to a point.

The great trouble in matters of this sort is that children are not developed in this direction. Once in awhile a parent thinks it of sufficient importance to teach his child a course of conduct proper in times of danger or when there is an imperative demand for action and no time to work out the problem.

When public and private schools began the fire drill, the training that enabled the teachers to clear a schoolroom in an incredibly short time without a panic, the idea was ridiculed by a great many persons, but there are numbers of instances when this sort of drill has unquestionably saved life and prevented those horrible casualties that shock communities and leave heart-breaking vacancies in families.

Some years ago a man who lived on the shore of a large body of water made up his mind that there should be no deaths by drowning in his family. So gradually he accustomed the children to the water, and, after some practice, was able to throw the little ones over his head into the surf. He taught them to change position in some what the same way as does the cat, in order that they might fall in such shape as to receive no injury. Timid at first, yet confident of the rescuing power of their father's hand, they gained courage, until their shouts of some-sounding from his shoulders were the wonder of the community. Before the children were ten years old there was scarcely an accident or emergency along the coast that they were not able to understand and meet with the quickness and comprehensiveness of veterans. On more than one occasion they were the means of saving life, and once, in a driving storm, a two-year-old boy in a cork jacket, organized a life-saving brigade that brought a disabled yacht into a safe harbor, which otherwise would have brot to pieces on a projecting ledge of rocks. It is claimed by many that it is entirely possible to teach children to meet all emergencies; indeed, that they are much more easily taught than when they have grown up and formed the habit of inactivity and the dumb terror that strikes unreasonable human beings and many animals. To stand paralyzed with fear is the least desirable of the many dreadful situations in life. It often means personal peril and the destruction of all that is dear and held.

It is a wise parent who teaches mental alertness along with the first lessons in setting the little feet in safe places.—N. Y. Ledger.

Chessing in Old Egypt.

The unrolling of an Egyptian mummy, supposed to be that of a princess, disclosed a curious cheat. The priest who did the embalming probably spoiled or mislaid the body entrusted to them, and for its substitution that of an ordinary negro man.

1895 VICTOR BICYCLES—\$100.00



There are eight Victor Models for ladies and gentlemen, practically any height frame furnished. Victor leads the cycling world. Send for catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHOENIX, CHICAGO, DENVER, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALT LAKE CITY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$4 Shoes. They give the best value for the money. They will wear longer than any other shoe. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The price of each pair, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer refuses to supply you, write for catalogue.

\$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05, \$0.02, \$0.01

Unmated (self and Reserves).
\$3.50 Polio Shoes, 3 soles.
\$2.50 and \$2 Workingmen's.
Ladies' \$1, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

R. L. Davis & Bro., Farmville, N. C.

R. J. Cobb, Pitt Co., N. C.
C. C. Cobb, Farm Co., N. C.
Joshua Skinner, Perquimans Co., N. C.

COBB BROS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
Commission Merchants

FAYETTE STREET NORFOLK, VA
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

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—IS STILL AT THE FRONT WITH A COMPLETE LINE—
OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Forty years experience has taught me that the best is the cheapest. Hemp Rope, Building Line, Cucumber Pumps, Farming Implements, and every thing necessary for Millers, Mechanics and general house purposes, as well as Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Ladies Dress Goods I have always on hand. An expert Quilter for Heavy Groceries, and Jobbing agent for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, and keep courteous and attentive clerks.

ALFRED FORBES,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

GREENVILLE HENRY SHEPPARD,
MALE ACADEMY,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

The next Session of this School will begin on Tuesday the 4th day of September, and continue 40 weeks.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Primary English	\$3.00
Intermediate English	\$5.00
Higher English	\$8.00
Languages (each)	\$8.00

The instruction will continue through Discipline mild out firm. If necessary an additional teacher will be employed. Satisfaction guaranteed when pupils enter early and attend regularly. For further information apply to

W. H. RACSDALE, Prin.
Aug. 6, 1894.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Connecting at Washington with steamers of the Norfolk, Newbern and Washington direct line for Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Shippers should order their goods marked via "Old Dominion Line" from New York "Clyde Line" from Philadelphia "Hancock, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company" from Baltimore "Merchants & Miners" line from Boston.

JNO. MYERS' SON, Agent, Washington, N. C.
J. J. CHERY, Agent, Greenville, N. C.

HERBERT EDMONDS'
TONSORIAL PARLORS

Under Opera House,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

Call in when you want good work

ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLIN
R. R. TIME TABLE.
In Effect December 4th, 1894.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
3	4	3	4
Ex. Day	Ex. Day	Ex. Day	Ex. Day
Ar. Lv.	Ar. Lv.	Ar. Lv.	Ar. Lv.
P. M. 3:20	P. M. 3:20	A. M. 11:00	A. M. 11:00
5:20	4:30	9:45	9:45
5:50	5:38	Newbern	8:17
7:28	7:33	Morchester	6:42
P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	A. M. A. M.	A. M. A. M.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington Weldon train bound North, leaving Goldsboro 11:55 a. m., and with R. R. train West, leaving Goldsboro 2:35 p. m.

TARRIVER SERVICE

Steamers leave Washington for Greenville and Tarboro touching at all landings on Tar River Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

Returning leave Tarboro at 5 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Greenville 10 A. M. same days.

These departures are subject to stage of water on Tar River.

Connecting at Washington with steamers of the Norfolk, Newbern and Washington direct line for Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Shippers should order their goods marked via "Old Dominion Line" from New York "Clyde Line" from Philadelphia "Hancock, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company" from Baltimore "Merchants & Miners" line from Boston.

JNO. MYERS' SON, Agent, Washington, N. C.
J. J. CHERY, Agent, Greenville, N. C.

CHRISTMAN'S OINTMENT

TRADE MARK

For the Cure of all Skin Diseases

This Preparation has been in use over fifty years, and wherever known has been in steady demand. It has been endorsed by the leading physicians all over the country, and has effected cures where all other remedies, with the attention of the most experienced physicians, have for years failed. This Ointment is of long standing and of high reputation, and is now being used extensively, which has obtained it a well deserved name of its own efficacy, as but little effort has ever been made to bring it before the public. One bottle of this Ointment will cure all cases of skin disease, and be sent to any address on receipt of the Dollar. All Cash Orders promptly attended to. Address all orders and communications to

T. P. CHRISTMAN,
Greenville, N. C.

C. A. SNOW & CO.
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WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR LUMBER!

We will fill them QUICK!
We will fill them CHEAP!
We will fill them WELL!

Rough Heart Framing, : : : \$0.00
Rough Sap Framing, : : : \$7.00
Rough Sap Boards, under 10 inches, 8-5
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Wait 30 days for our Framing Mill and we will furnish you Planned Lumber as heretofore.

Wood delivered to your door for 50 cents a load.

Terms cash, unless otherwise stated.

Send your order for past patronage.

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GREENVILLE, N. C.