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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, JULY 24, 1895.

NO. 28

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

Where He Put His Arm. He stood outside the gate awhile, And said, 'Good night.' With love-sick smile...

THE JENNYSS-WILKINSON AFFAIR. We clip the following from the News and Observer furnished it in a special from Asheville under date of July 13.

CANTON, N. C., July 13. Will Wilkinson, member of W. B. Wilkinson & Co., Asheville, a prominent lumber firm, has for some time been paying attention to Mrs. J. L. Jenness, wife of an attorney...

Found Dead in Bed. T. W. Hughes, Newbern, N. C., was placed on the Benbow register Saturday. The gentleman, who appeared to be something over 30 years of age, said he had no baggage...

The Twelve Largest Cities. The twelve largest cities in the world, in the order of their declared population, are as follows: London, Eng., (including suburbs) 5,100,613; Paris, 3,944,550; Osaka, Japan, 1,638,144; New York City, 1,513,501; Canton, China, 1,500,000; Aichi, Japan, 1,390,702; Berlin, Prussia, 1,315,297; Tokyo, Japan, 1,288,907; Vienna, Austria, 1,193,857; Chicago, 1,099,133; Philadelphia, 1,046,252; Siam, China, 1,000,000.

Philosophical. Some of the newspapers and politicians will probably protest that it should have been a boy but we are glad that it is a girl. The Democratic party cannot have too many daughters and the American nation is all the better for every American girl born into the world.

A Great Problem of the Times. One of the problems of the times is to obtain under-men who will take pains with their employer's business as with their own, and not expect a larger income than the head of the firm...

Urology of the Ear. 1899.—McKinley bill enacted. 1891.—Panic. 1892.—Panic. 1893.—Panic. 1894.—Wilson bill passed. 1895.—Mills opening. Wages restored.—Salt Lake Herald.

Papers and Towns. In noting the change in the Landmark from a weekly to a semi-weekly, the Marion Record kindly says: It is gratifying to note this step forward in this most excellent paper.

As if in confirmation of the argument here made, the Greenville Reflector, with equal kindness says: We heard a distinguished citizen of Statesville say that he was induced to make his home there through reading copies of the Landmark that had fallen into his hands...

Davidson College, June 28, '95. P. S. As said "fernel" is now in full bloom, every farmer should save enough of it for use in fall and winter.—W. in Charlotte Democrat.

Our high regard for courts of justice and trials by jury prevent our indulging in criticism at this time, but cannot refrain from saying that in the estimation of fully four-fifths of our people the verdict in the Shemwell case is a miscarriage of justice.

Baltimore is nearly all agog preparing for the International Convention of the Baptist Young Peoples Union. The scheduled arrivals will begin to-morrow. The first delegates expected will be a party from lower South Carolina. A 15,000 pound bell is being put in the big tent and will be used to call together the Baptists at service hours.

Des Jests Cannot be Cured. By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

The acquittal of Shemwell will come as a shock upon the people of the State who, while not desiring vengeance, believe in the punishment of crime. There have been two juries trying the case—one the twelve men, picked from the neighbors of the slayer and his victim, and the other the twelve men of the State, for no case in the annals of the State has been so fully and fairly reported.

Des Jests Cannot be Cured. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Good Medicine for Man, Beasts and Fowls. MR. EDITOR:—I notice in this week's Democrat that Dr. Dodge, of Hamilton, Ill., gives a recipe for hog cholera; and, while I do not doubt its efficacy, the following is much cheaper, and equally potent: Take enough Dog's Foot blossoms (known in some sections as "wild chamomile") to make a strong tea, and give them—say one cup full—in six or eight days, two or three times a week during the cholera season.

Two gentlemen were speaking about the matter yesterday afternoon. One of them remarked that the next legislature should amend the law in regard to capital punishment so as to make it applicable to all counties save Davidson. There the law should be inoperative and accused parties should be allowed to go free without trial.

It has been a queer case. Everybody around Greensboro who read the evidence of the trial said it was premeditated murder, yet there seemed to be a feeling that the jury would acquit him, or at least fail to convict him of murder in the first degree.

It is evident class distinction played an important part in the acquittal. The middle classes were made to believe that the Paynes were aristocratic, autocratic and were of the rule or ruin sort, while Shemwell was held up as one of the common people who would not bow his knee to them.

With such a case of the miscarriage of justice as that at Lexington, yesterday, before the eyes, newspapers can have little heart to inveigh against lynch law and to beg the people to respect the courts and leave violators of law to be dealt with by the law which they have offended.

The verdict of the jury was all that was talked of in the city this morning. Nine men out of ten said that Shemwell was guilty of murder and expressed the opinion that the ends of the law had been miscarried. Few anticipated acquittal and the common theory was that the jury would disagree.

When the judge refused to remove the trial, a well-known citizen said: "That is the first mistake in the trial. I know something of the county. Shemwell is rich and his friends have a knowledge of the feeling of nearly every family in the county. They know who are the friends of the Paynes, and they know who they can rely on. It will be acquitted, but it shall be a decision wholly unwarranted by the facts."

Every law-abiding citizen will feel in Shemwell's acquittal that there has been a miscarriage of justice. Imprisonment for life would have been a small punishment for the blood of which he was guilty. It is greatly to be doubted whether he would have escaped hanging in any county in which he had no acquaintances.

Shemwell was acquitted by the laws of the country and every good citizen will acquiesce in the verdict. But a thousand verdicts cannot wipe the murderous blood off of his hands. He is a marked man, and has escaped the gallows by a hair's breadth. He ought not to have escaped at all.—Raleigh News and Observer.

SHAWMILL-PAYNE. This paper was probably one of the first in North Carolina to express an opinion about the verdict in the Shemwell case recently tried at Lexington, N. C. The verdict was rendered at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that afternoon at 4 o'clock we had expressed the opinion that it was an outrage upon the State and a miscarriage of justice.

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TIM'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. The Great Log Struck a Rock and Bounded Over His Head. "We were rolling logs down a bluff into the St. John river, below Grand Falls," said a lumberman. "The bluff was about forty rods up from the river, steep and worn pretty smooth by the log rolling. A log started over the brink would roll with a tremendous velocity down that sharp descent. Towards the foot of the hill there was a slight ridge and now then a log would strike it and go bounding into the air and roll well out into the river."

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NEW SECRET ORDER. Oklahoma Commercial Men Organize for Mutual Protection. The traveling men who journey through Oklahoma and Indian territory selling goods and making friends for their employers have a hard enough time without any extras, says the Kansas City Star. Trips of the line to small interior towns, living on the lean of the land in a country where there are few hotels and no baths, is not any fun to speak of.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Sample of a Fusion Magistrate's Work. The following is an exact copy of a paper written by a new fusion magistrate of Cabarrus county in disposing of a case before him.

Boys, don't be idlers. If you have no regular employment take up some books, but do not loaf about the streets in the company of idle, shiftless and vicious companions. There are more boys ruined by evil associates than through inherited criminality.

A Johnson county widower, who is 50 years old, and owns a good farm near Clayton, advertises in the Smithfield Herald that that he would like to correspond with an old maid, about 40 years old with a view to matrimony.

Yes, says an exchange, these are hard times. We let our timber rot and fencible. We throw away our ashes and grease and buy soap. We raise dogs and buy hogs. We let our manure go to waste. We grow weeds and buy vegetables and broom. We catch five cent fish with a \$4 rod. We build school houses and let our children go to be educated. And lastly we send our boys out with a \$40 gun and a \$10 dog to hunt ten cent birds.

You need not hold up sending in watermelons, peaches, apples, plums, tomatoes, etc., etc., etc., because the editor is away. We will have no conscientious scruples about appropriating them for ourselves, and reporting to him that they were duly received.

Millionaire or Billionaire. We must participate, with permission of the Yankees, in their delight that a lady worth forty million pounds a year will shortly visit New York. She may, naturally, while steamers are temptingly running 'twixt America and England in six days, find it seductive to take a look at London, where she would indeed be a somebody and find all the shops kept open day and night on purpose to oblige her.

Commodore Gerry then said: "Will you take him off the stage for six years if you receive money enough to support yourself, a mother and him, and to give him the best instruction for that length of time?" The father replied that he would gladly do so, and Commodore Gerry within a week raised a sum of money sufficient to yield a yearly income of five thousand dollars. This he placed in the hands of trustees, who were bound to remit to Mr. Hoffmann in quarterly sums for six years. The lady was taken back to Europe, because the favorite pupil of Rubinstein and only a few weeks ago appeared again in public, justifying his playing the highest promise of his boyhood days.

Archdeacon Cust, who died recently in England at the age of ninety-one, was one of the founders, in 1825, of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, the first boat club in Cambridge to row an eight-oared boat. He pulled bow, and was the last survivor of a crew in which rowed Bishop Selwyn, the first bishop of Newcastle; Bishop Tyrell, of Newcastle, and Dean Merivale of Ely, the historian of the Roman empire.

LOCAL DIRECTORY. COUNTY OFFICERS. Superior Court Clerk, E. A. Moyer. Sheriff, R. W. King. Register of Deeds, W. M. King. Treasurer, J. L. Little. Coroner, Dr. C. O'H. Laughinghouse. Surveyor. Commissioners—C. Dawson, chm'n, Leonidas Fleming, T. E. Keel, Jesse L. Smith and S. M. Jones. Sup't. Health, Dr. W. H. Bagwell. Sup't. County Home, J. W. Smith. County Examiner of Teachers.—Prof. W. H. Bagnale.

TOWN OFFICERS. Mayor, C. G. Forbes. Clerk, O. C. Forbes. Treasurer, W. T. Godwin. Police—J. W. Perkins, chief, Fred. Cox, asst.; J. W. Murphy, night. Councilmen—W. H. Smith, W. L. Brown, W. T. Godwin, T. A. Wilks, Dempsey Ruffin, Julius Jenkins.

CHURCHES. Baptist. Services every Sunday (except second) in morning and night. Prayer meeting Thursday night. Rev. C. M. Billings, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. C. D. Rountree, Sup't. Methodist. Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Rev. G. E. Smith, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A. B. Edgington, Sup't. Presbyterian. Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting Tuesday night. Rev. Archie McLaughlin, pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. B. D. Evans, Sup't.

LODGES. Covenant Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night. Dr. W. H. Bagwell, N. G. Greenville Lodge No. 284 A. F. & A. M. meets first and third Monday nights. W. M. King, W. M.

Professional Cards. DR. D. L. JAMES, DENTIST, GREENVILLE, N. C. DR. H. A. JOYNER, DENTIST, GREENVILLE, N. C.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. GREENVILLE, N. C. Office under Opera House, Third St. F. G. JAMES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C. Practice in all the Courts. B. F. TYSON, Attorney and Counselor at-Law, Greenville, Pitt County, N. C. Practices in all the Courts. Civil and Criminal Business Solicited. Makes a special of fraud divorces, damages, actions to recover land, and collections. Prompt and careful attention given all business. Money to loan on approved security. Terms easy.

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THE REFLECTOR

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAUD, Editor and Proprietor

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th, 1895.

The Department of Agriculture summarizes its July reports of percentages of condition of crops made by 1,000 correspondents as follows: Cotton 75 per cent., a gain of 6 points on June; wheat 86, a decline of two points, yet the crop is practically a full one; oats 84, corn 89, an increase of 5 points tobacco 86, an increase of 2 points; peanuts 83; rice 81, a decrease of 1 point; sorghum 90 Irish potatoes 85; sweet potatoes 81; peas 89.

The jury in the case of the State vs The Raleigh Water Works Company found the Company guilty and Judge Timberlake, before whom it was tried, fined them \$10,000 and costs. The Company at first gave notice that they would take an appeal, but decided if the Judge would take off the fine they would pay all cost, which amounted to \$1,000, and not use the pond between now and winter, to move the dam and drain the pond between November 20th and December 10th. The papers were signed and then the fine was made one penny and costs.

Milliken is indignant at the reports in reference to his entering the room of Miss Gertrude Phillips, daughter of Judge Phillips of Washington, D. C. His brother has this to say in reference to the matter:

"Mr. B. H. Milliken left town on the A. H. of his brother on Saturday, July 21st, with the understanding that no criminal proceedings would be had against him. Since he had learned of the indictment and the charges against him, he is surprised and indignant and will return to Washington to meet the accusation. A full statement of the case will be given to the press later."

There was a severe hail storm in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn. on last Saturday afternoon, and great damage to growing crops was done. In Glastonbury county 300 acres of tobacco was ruined. It was calculated that the weight of the hail stones on a four acre field was sixty-four tons. The hail was gathered from a section 7 by 16 feet and weighed and found that the fall was 200 pounds to the square rod or 3,000 pounds to the acre. The hail fell in streaks. Wherever it fell in quantity, tobacco was ruined and grapes, cucumbers, tomatoes and other vine plants were stripped. The grape crop is badly damaged. On the east side of the river, the tobacco crop from north of East Windsor hill to South Glastonbury is ruined except a few acres of small plants recently set out.

They are starting the fight for and against the free coinage of silver in Georgia. On the 18th inst., a big convention was held at Griffin where very strong resolutions were passed favoring free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and not waiting for any co-operation from any other country. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made a three hours speech which greatly pleased the Convention. Mr. Morgan is the recognized equal of any man in America to-day in point of information and intellect. In fact he is probably the best equipped all-around man in public life now. We will make extracts in the next issue from this great speech. One will suffice for to-day. In reference to the silver question as it now stands he said:

"And now and here, just as soon as possible, this controversy should be settled—no more evasion—no more straddling—no more postponing. The country and the business of the country, regardless of personal or party ambition or success, want it settled as quickly as can be. Let business and the laws know and understand each other, and adjust themselves accordingly, for not till then will the country be prosperous and at ease again. We of the United States, of all people of the earth, by this time ought to know, and I think we do know, the great wisdom of tampering with and dodging questions vital to the country. This delayed, much more, and sickness, prostration, paralysis and death are near at hand. And much will, I venture to say, depend upon the action of this convention: and with a heart full of wishes for its complete success, it will, I do hope, come manfully and squarely to the work and announce its views in no uncertain terms."

John D. Arnold, of Charlotte, N. C., shot David Rives with a Winchester rifle in front of the Central Hotel on Monday night. The shooting is a mystery as no assignable cause has been discovered as yet.

In the Massey-Pilot libel suit now being tried at Norfolk Mr. Massey was kept on the stand five or six days, and passed through a wonderfully rigid examination at the hands of Capt. Wise.

It was flat against flint and sometimes the sparks would fly. Wednesday was a good day for the plaintiff, Ex-Governor McKinney was on the stand. He said he had measured Mr. Massey up and down and all around and does not hesitate to say that he would trust him; that he is right, and ought to be believed; that his character was good and that he had never heard any thoughtful person say to the contrary. Governor O'Ferrall, Ex-Governor Cameron and Attorney-General Scott was next put on the stand. Counsel for Mr. Massey succeeded in positively refuting the charges made by defendants in reference to Mr. Massey writing a will so that the property went to him, and the charge that he had offered to secure a wife for some one, if paid. There is no telling when the case will be finished.

What is the matter with Stewart brothers, State Printers? It seems as if they were elected to correct the laws of the last Legislature as well as to print them. If not, they have assumed the responsibility of doing so. Another evidence of this fact is shown by the following from yesterday's News and Observer:

Mr. J. C. Ellington, State Librarian, after comparing the certified list of magistrates now on file in the office of the Secretary of State, states that in the list as printed by the State Printers, M. I. and J. C. Stewart, the most apparent changes are shown.

In 260 cases the names of magistrates have been changed, or printed incorrectly. Eighty-five names of magistrates that are not shown on the certified list in the office of the Secretary of State have been added to the list.

The terms of office of magistrates have been changed in eighty-nine cases. Six names of magistrates on the certified list have been dropped by the State Printers, and do not appear on their printed list. In an appendix to the volume these changes will be found under the head of "errata."

Can it be possible that the Stewarts, whose work the Fusionists pronounce so excellent, have a proof-reader who makes 419 serious errors in a single list?

And if these changes were simple errors, how does it happen that eighty-five names not on the certified list were added by the Printers to the State?

Where did these eighty-five names come from? Were these printers elected, and are they authorized to remedy the mistakes of incompetent clerks and ignorant members?

The certified list filed with the Secretary of State is final and cannot be legally changed. Why did the Stewarts change it in four hundred and forty nine particulars?

If it was through ignorance and error, are they capable of being printers to the State?

If it was through intention, is there not some means by which the State can stop the accepted falsifying of its records?

In closing his oration before the Press Association at Greensboro on last Thursday, Hon. John R. Webster, of Reidsville, said:

"It is a great fact that North Carolina's great war Governor stood almost alone in appreciating the magnitude of the struggle from the beginning. The result was that North Carolina troops were the best clothed in the field. Had all the Southern Governors had the same practical wisdom of Zebulon B. Vance our attempt to change the map of America might have succeeded. North Carolina owes it to herself to perpetuate his memory in imperishable stones. I point to him as the typical North Carolinian, the colossal figure around which the history of our State revolved for thirty years. In victory and defeat, in sunshine and shadow, he was our leader, counselor and elder brother. All the powers of his gigantic intellect and noble heart were consecrated to North Carolina. What Washington was to America, Vance was to us. First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

desolate waste. With a heart full of love for his State, Judge Schenck bent all his energies to the work of finding the truth and publishing it, and now all North Carolinians are proud to honor the men whose memory was treasured so long. Long may he live to enjoy the homage of his fellow citizens and may his example be emulated.

The facts I have given cannot be repeated too often. They fully answer the question as to what position North Carolina is entitled to in the national family. Verily we have a goodly heritage and should be proud of it.

"But what of the future? What shall we do with the great problems that are pressing upon us? Shall the old State stand as a barrier against the will that the work of our land? Shall the worship of the golden calf be set up? Shall robbery by trusts be legalized? Shall money cheat the penitentiary and the galloves? Shall corporations be allowed to control the life blood of commerce? These questions must be answered. Let us face these problems bravely and hand them to our children in all its purity 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'"

Just following the Silver Convention at Griffin, Georgia, and the big speech of Senator Morgan for the free coinage of silver comes the following from Washington in reference to Hoke Smith, showing that the gold bugs are awake and at work with a vim:

Secretary Hoke Smith will leave Washington Friday for Georgia, where he will deliver several speeches against the free coinage of silver. The invitation to deliver the speeches has been extended by leading business men of important cities of the State.

His first speech will be at Gainesville, in the northern part of the State. He will then speak at Columbus, in the district represented by Mr. Moses, a free silver advocate, and then at Cordele, in ex-speaker Crisp's district. Each of these engagements Mr. Smith has made at the earnest solicitation of the different localities. Every effort will be made by the men in charge of the arrangements to gather together as many people as possible to hear the Secretary. At Cordele Macon and Americus, the latter, the home of Mr. Crisp, and the farm, for miles around each of the cities at which Mr. Smith will speak, will be carried by the railroads at half fare.

There will be a barbecue at Cordele, at which provision will be made for 5,000 people. Assurances have been received by the Secretary from those who have asked him to address them that large crowds of people are anxious to hear him.

In addition to the cities named Mr. Smith has been asked to speak at Rome and at a number of other towns in Georgia. It is probable, however, that he will confine his present efforts to three speeches and that later in the campaign he will accept the other invitations. Mr. Smith's address will practically open the sound-money fight in Georgia.

The purpose of Mr. Smith's visit just now is not, as has been supposed, to pave the way for his own candidacy for the Senate next year, but is solely to denounce the financial question.

Speaking of the matter to-day Mr. Smith said: "There is absolutely no personal politics in my trip. I am not in the Senatorship fight, but I am going to Georgia to make a few speeches at the request of the sound money men of the State. The election of a United States Senator from Georgia is still a long way in the future and many things may occur before it takes place. My desire now is to aid the party in declaring in favor of sound money."

Mr. Cone, President of the Coee Export and Commission Company, sometimes called the paid trust responded to the toast "North Carolina's Cotton Manufacturers" at the banquet of the Press Association. He said he was a free trader, but uncompromisingly opposed to the free coinage of silver, and proposed to give \$500 to defray the expenses of two editors to Mexico so that they might see the condition of a free silver country—they to return and report the facts just as they saw them. He nominated as the two editors to make the trip. J. P. Caldwell, of the Charlotte Observer, and Josephus Daniels, of the News and Observer. This was a novel proposition as coming from Mr. Cone, and created considerable comment among the editors.

Charlotte seems to be infested with a band of thieves just now. There were nine open day entrances into house on Wednesday reported in the Charlotte Observer.

The following communication from Mr. J. W. Dixon, of Greenville, N. C., July 16th, 1895.

The Tobacco Department.

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

Tobacco curing is now getting in full blast.

A good many Granville county curers have already come in and more are expected soon.

There is some as pretty land in the eastern part of Martin county as there is in the State.

The South Carolina market is making strenuous efforts to sell most of the crop grown in the State.

For the last month seasons and crops too have somewhat reminded one of the year 1890. May it continue so until our crops are in the house.

One of the prettiest all around crops of tobacco that we have seen this year is cultivated by Mr. J. S. Jenkins on the farm of Col. R. W. Wharton.

The Greenville tobacco market will be ready for the sale of the new crop August 1st, but we will here say to the farmers that if you have good tobacco it will pay you better to hold it for a while at least till the excessive hot weather has passed.

Several bundles of new tobacco have been exhibited on the streets here. The tobacco as a matter of course, shows up very thin and pappy but it has good color. These curings are principally plant bed leaves primed off and cured.

From the up-country tobacco curers that have come to Pitt this year we learn that the tobacco crop up there is not at all flattering. The unfavorable weather in early Spring caused very late plants and just about the transplanting season for that section it turned off very dry and caused a bad stand. The crop is a late one, but if seasons are good from now until curing time a good crop may be saved. They say that so far the crop has been less troubled with insects than any crop for several years.

A copy of this issue of the REFLECTOR will go into the homes of many of tobacco dealers and manufacturers of tobacco in this State and Virginia. From now until January 1st, 1895, we shall endeavor to let the tobacco trade know what we are doing, what we have and what we are. This will cost considerable money for the papers cannot be manufactured and sent out without cost yet we hope that the outcome of it will be remunerative by bringing more men and more money in our midst. Mr. Whichard is furnishing the papers as cheap as they can be made and this writer does not charge a cent for his work and all we want is encouragement, and just as many subscriptions as can be had.

Passing through his tobacco field, last Tuesday with Mr. J. W. Hodges, he called our attention to one row of tobacco in the middle of the field, that was at least by an actual count of the leaves one third smaller than the surrounding tobacco. He said that it was all manured just alike and that no attention would ever have been given the row had it not been for the fact that there was a difference of opinion as to the best mode of starting the cultivation of the tobacco. One contended that the turn plow should be used in throwing dirt from the tobacco while Mr. Hodges contended that the best implement to use the first time the tobacco was worked. So under the difference of opinion they decided to use the harrow on all except one row through the middle of the field. This row was barred off with a turn plow and worked afterwards just like the other tobacco. Mr. Hodges says it has had the same cultivation and mode of management that the other has had and yet it is one third smaller clear through the field than the other rows. These two modes of cultivating tobacco the first time are employed by very near all of our people and each one is used just about as much as the other, hence the importance of ascertaining the better method of the two. It may have been the condition of the soil, that favored the harrow. At any rate we hope that our farmers will look after this matter next spring and give the two systems, as Mr. Hodges has done an impartial test.

The following communication from Mr. J. W. Dixon, of Greenville, N. C., July 16th, 1895.

county will be read with interest by all the farmers:

WILLOW GREENE, N. C., July 16th, 1895.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor asking me to give you my views as to the management of a tobacco crop is at hand. In reply, I will say finding me in my infancy regarding tobacco culture. I fear my views will be of little value or interest, however, I am willing to do what I can to help my fellow-man and if you find the following, my experience in tobacco culture, worth anything, you can use it, if you wish.

It seems to me that the greatest success that can be obtained in tobacco culture must be the result of careful thought and sober judgment from the very beginning. This it must be remembered is the base rock of all successful tobacco growers and without which it is only chance that success in tobacco culture is ever made.

In selecting land for tobacco I am always careful to pick out a medium gray soil from 6 to 8 inches deep with a yellow clay sub-soil. I prefer rested land with a good heavy coat of muck. I break the land thoroughly early in October, just as soon as the muck has been killed by frost, then in February I sow broadcast about 20 or 30 bushels of cotton seed and then break land again by cross ploughing. In February I prepare my plant land which is a very important matter, for without plenty of vigorous, healthy plants, transplanting will be delayed and I always find the first setting the best.

The land should be burned to a crust about an inch deep, then drag off the coals, and to 300 square yards of land I put 20 bushels of stable manure and then dig it into the land. I then broadcast 150 pounds of guano, 150 of cotton seed meal and dig in with a rake, drag off all roots and trash and mix one tablespoonful of ash to 100 square yards, mix in ashes, dry sand or guano. I sow over two or three times to get them regular and then pack them in with a roller which I find is the best and fastest way, I put a scantling frame around my bed about six inches high and stretch canvass across close and tight, so as to keep out insects. I then dig trenches around bed to drain off the water in case of wet weather. My experience is that manure acts better in a mellow condition than in a sour state, hence, I have about five times as much dirt as I have other manures upon my lot and mix all my stable, hog pen and cow lot manure with the dirt, grade them all together and throw up in a compost, and let it remain until ready for use. If there have been hard packings rains the tobacco land needs a third breaking in April. If in a mellow condition I do not break the third time. Now comes the most important part, manuring and setting the plants. I run off my rows three and a half feet apart and very deep. I think this quantity of manure would make a very good tobacco, 200 bushels of the compost and 700 pounds guano. These manures should be put in very careful and regular to prevent spotted crops and an uneven stand. If you want to make good tobacco, you must not think of what it is costing to manure it, but think how much more it will cost to cultivate a poor crop than a good one.

Tobacco that is half manured requires about one-third more work, because the tobacco is poor and you keep working the harder trying to make something out of it. I find that a tobacco crop does better transplanted from the last week in April to the 20th of May. Tobacco lives much better set with a transplanter and the land just dry enough to require a little water to wash the roots of the young plants which gives it an early start. When set by hand the dirt is very often pressed too hard at the top and not filled at the bottom, which always gives you a late and uneven crop.

In about eight days after the tobacco has been transplanted I use the turn plow with the Pate wing attachment which is fastened on to the bar, I run the bar side to the tobacco not over two inches deep. I let it remain in this condition about eight days, and then side it up with a cotton plow not very deep and split middles immediately. When young tobacco is ploughed deep especially with a turn plow the manure is left exposed to the sun and rain and hence loses a great deal of its strength, besides the young roots are out which of course is injurious to the growth of the plant. The land should be stirred after every packing rain so as to

keep it in a soft, mellow condition. I do not think it necessary to use the hoe more than one time and that is often the first ploughing with cotton plough. Some very good farmers claim that hilling tobacco with the hoe after it has been topped does it good but my experience teaches me that it is unnecessary expense and besides has a tendency to make the tobacco take the second growth. If the land has been properly prepared during the fall, winter and spring we will have but little use for the hoe in the cultivation of the crop. Topping tobacco is a lottery business. Some times you strike it right and then again you miss it outright. Strong, healthy plants on good land may be topped from 14 to 16 leaves high while poor plants on medium land must be cut down to from 10 to 10 and sometimes 12. If you top it too high it is easy enough to go over and top it again, but not so if you get it too low the first time. So my advice is to top sufficiently high the first time to warrant you against danger of getting it too low and go over the second time if necessary and prime it down. The best plan is to use your own judgment about topping. And then to make the worms and suckers must be kept off. Turkeys are the best hands I ever had to keep off worms out you must do the sucking and you certainly must attend strictly to that part of it otherwise your tobacco will not be much. In curing tobacco it is necessary to have some one that has had experience. Green and ripe tobacco will not cure alike hence it is necessary to have some one aid in the cutting who understands it. It is useless for me to undertake to give a formula for curing tobacco for as every tobacco farmer knows no two barns will take heat alike and in that, like topping, every curer must be his own judge. When tobacco is first taken from the barn you should be particular not to take it out too high order. Let it be dry enough for the stems to break if mashed. The tobacco should be first sheeted or shingled in the pack house in even rows and after it has remained a few days then rebulk it in square pens, leaving the butt of the stalks out, so in case of wet weather there will be no danger of the tobacco damaging from coming in contact with the stubs of the stalks which frequently are not killed. Above all things be sure that your tobacco is handled carefully when you are preparing it for market. Don't handle it in such a way as to cause the warehouseman and buyer to kick but handle your tobacco nicely, so that you can get the top market price. They like to buy tobacco that is nicely handled.

After tobacco is graded it should be bulked in a safe condition and rebulked often. It will get better every time it is changed.

In conclusion, I will say that from my limited experience, I am led to believe that there is more money and satisfaction in a small crop of tobacco well cultivated and nicely handled than a large crop struck at. No man has any business trying to cultivate a crop of tobacco, unless he is going to stay with it and give it his undivided attention. With best wishes, I am yours truly, J. W. DIXON.

Mr. Dixon has made great success in tobacco culture. Last year he sold from about 12 acres of tobacco over three thousand dollars worth. The year before from about the same number of acres he got about twenty-five hundred dollars. Such farmers as he, are the kind for the new beginners in tobacco to be governed by, and as there are numbers of new men in tobacco who want information we write Mr. Dixon to write us his views. Next week we shall try to give our readers a letter from some other successful, practical farmer.

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Enterprise--Integrity.

GOVERNS every movement, every idea, every transaction at "The King Clothiers." It is the pulse of the great business. Its vibrations are felt in every department, every aisle, and on every shelf. For every cent expended Frank Wilson returns full value. No discrimination is made between the small purchaser or the great, the rich or the poor, the experienced or the inexperienced. All have the same advantages, and no one is given special concession, commission or discount. I must make room for my fall stock and will put prices down to a low notch so as to clean them out. My stock of Fine

CLOTHING,

must be hoke down as I intend to have a beautiful line this fall and do not want to carry a suit over. In

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, BOOTS HATS
Gents Furnishing Goods.

I have knocked the bottom clean out and will sell you if you will come and look.

FRANK WILSON,
THE KING CLOTHIER.

To the Farmers.

I have rented the old Greenville Warehouse and prizees and with Messrs. R. D. Evans and A. H. Critcher, under the firm name of Evans & Co., will be in the warehouse business the coming season. We earnestly solicit your patronage with the best light in the State for showing your tobacco, polite and competent assistants, plenty of prize room, experience and ample means to successfully conduct the business. We know we can get as much for your tobacco as any house or market in the State. Give us a trial and we will try to please you. Respectfully, L. F. EVANS, Greenville, N. C.

TOBACCO

Flues are Now Ready for Delivery

BY
S. E. Pender & Co.

Prices greatly reduced. Same price to all Terms Cash.

S. E. PENDER & CO.
Opposite Wooten's Drugstore.

ESTABLISHED.
J. A. Andrews,
Whole and Retail GROCER,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Just Received 2 Cars Rock Lime.
50 KEGS S TEEL NAILS, ALL SIZES.
53 Cases Sardines,
43 " H rford Bread Preparation,
100 " Soap,
50 " Star Lye,
200 Boxes Cakes and Crackers,
150 Bbls Stick Candy,
100 Cases Matches,
100 " Gold Dust,
100 " Good Luck Baking Powder,
100 Sacks Coffee,
50 Bbls Molasses,
25 Tons Shot,
100 Kegs Powder,
3 Cars Flour,
1 " Meats,
2 " Hay,
50 Tubs Lard,
100 Bbls Granulated Sugar,
50 " P. Lorillard Snuff,
50 " Gall & Ax Snuff,
50 " R. E. Mills Snuff,
200 Boxes Tobacco,
100,000 Dukes V. M. P. Cigarettes,
50,000 Old Va. Cheroots,
100 Cases Oysters.

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The One Crop System

of farming gradually exhausts the land, unless a Fertilizer containing a large percentage of Potash is used. Better crops, a better soil, and a larger bank account can only then be expected.

Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money.

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PORK SIDES & SHOULDERS

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BUY their interest to get our supplies before our chasing elsewhere. Our stock is complete in all its branches.

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

always at LOWEST MARKET PRICES

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, making you to buy at one profit. A complete stock of

FURNITURE

a always on hand and sold at prices to suit the times. Our goods are small enough to suit the pocket, and large enough to run, and we sell at a close margin.

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

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MARBLE.

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

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.

AND FLORENCE RAIL ROAD.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.					
Dated July 5th 1895.	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25
Leaves Weldon	12 30	1 15	2 00	2 45	3 30
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1 15	2 00	2 45	3 30	4 15
Lv. Rocky Mt. 1 15, 2 00, 2 45, 3 30, 4 15, 5 00, 5 45, 6 30, 7 15, 8 00, 8 45, 9 30, 10 15, 11 00, 11 45.					
TRAINS GOING NORTH.					
Dated July 5th 1895.	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30
Leaves Weldon	11 00	11 45	12 30	1 15	2 00
Ar. Rocky Mt.	11 45	12 30	1 15	2 00	2 45

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 p. m., Halifax 4:00 p. m., arriving Scotland Neck at 4:55 p. m., Greenville 6:07 p. m., Kingston 7:25 p. m., returning leaves Kingston 7:20 a. m., Greenville 8:22 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:20 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 a. m., arrives Pamele 8:40 p. m., Tarboro 9:50, returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 p. m., Pamele 6:10 p. m., arrives Washington 7:35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on South-nd Neck Branch.

Trains leave Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, at 6:00 p. m., Sunday 6:00 p. m., arriving Plymouth 9:20 p. m., 5:20 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, 6:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield, 7:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield, 8:00 a. m., arrive at Goldsboro, 9:20 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 6:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:55 a. m., arrive 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 leaves Dunbar 6:30 a. m., arrive Latta 8:00 a. m., Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday at 11:00 a. m., returning leaves Warsaw 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 Norfolk. Carolina Railroad for Norfolk, daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Agent.

J. H. KENT, Y. Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMBERSON, Traffic Manager.

THE UPWARD GLANCE.

It is Not Equally Effective in All Kinds of Women.

The Use of Floor Cushions is Delightful But the Fair Maiden Must Be Careful How They Stool Their Eyes—Good Advice.

With the advent of Turkish roofs and various oriental decorations came also the delightful fashion of floor cushions, gives the New York World. Nothing gives a room such a cozy appearance, and surely nothing is less difficult or expensive to own. They are charming in the drawing-room or sitting-room near the open grate fire, or on the veranda in the summer twilight. If finished with large brass rings, they are easily moved about, placed, perhaps, near the great armchair, where some one is telling a thrilling story, or piled at the head of the lounge, where a near and dear friend is stretched languid and weary and longing to be fanned from just such a vantage point.

But the girl who is addicted to the use of floor cushions must beware. To use them well requires quite a little talent and not much avoidance, and not only must she be agile and lithe of form, but she must also be one of the women who are at their best looking up.

That women differ in their ability to appear fascinating or even interesting when their eyes are rolled heavenward or even up to the sterner sex, on route to the celestial regions, is one of the facts constantly thrust upon one in the various crowded city conveniences, where women are more apt to be seated than their escorts.

A girl, to look well while talking to some one who stops to her, must be able to roll her eyes upward without having them disappear under the lids showing thereby to her cavalier only an expanse of white that is far more apt to be startling than captivating in effect. She must also possess a flexible spine, so that her head moves backward easily and gracefully, revealing a rounded throat and not an unsightly display of muscles.

Very often a girl who is not at her best looking up can talk well and effectively with eyes cast down and lashes drooping. If natural, it is a pretty, modest pose, and far more interesting than a shower of glances meant to be coquettish, but failing utterly from physical deficiencies.

Many a girl who is distinguished in appearance and wholly captivating in manner when seated on teatete or standing by a table or leaning on a chair is awkward and ill at ease if compelled to throw her head back and look up while conversing. Such a girl should avoid the enticing charms of the floor cushions. They are not for her.

They are for the young woman who craves throat with unconscious oriental grace, whose every upward glance is a revelation of a new wondrous and charming, until her auditors are forced to the conclusion that in some previous incarnation she must have been a dusky sultana or an Arabian princess, whose only object in life was to fall on soft cushions.

This Reminds You every day in the month of July 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.

FREEZING QUICKSAND.

Novel Engineering Experiment in Progress in New York.

A Difficult Problem Which Gotham's New District Has Presented to the Contractor—How It is Being Solved—Watched with Interest.

Some of the work on the Speedway, as contractors who are doing it have already found out, is going to cost much more than the preliminary estimates of the park department engineers, says the New York Herald. The city will, of course, will have to pay for it finally, but meanwhile as the costs roll up engineers are very greatly interested in a process to be used, the added expense will be due. It is no more or less than freezing quicksand. The work is going on at a point in the construction of the Speedway immediately south of High Bridge, where there is now a huge hole in the ground along the Harlem river, which will be ever longer and deeper before the work of securing a foundation for the Speedway retaining wall is completed.

The work is of a character to peculiarly interest engineers. Though somewhat similar steps have been adopted once or twice in the history of engineering science before, never have the same intricate problems been presented as now. The success of this experiment will be watched, therefore, with interest. Its cost will probably be in the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand dollars.

James D. Leary has the contract for constructing the section of Speedway upon which this unusual effort is to be made, and, curiously enough, the difficulty was encountered in the final fifty feet of his contract, which extends only from One Hundred and Fifty-first street to High Bridge. The work necessitates sinking a retaining wall to a rock foundation along the river side of the Speedway, and engineers' soundings at this particular point located this rock eighteen feet below the surface. Whether their sounding rods struck a detached stone here or not is not certain, but it has developed that hard bottom is probably twenty feet lower than supposed at the outset.

After sinking their sheeting to what was presumed to be the required depth it was found to be too short, and then a bed of quicksand developed, and no headway could be made. In this emergency the expedient of freezing this bank of quicksand and water so that it would not overflow the excavation for the wall's foundation had to be adopted.

Stewart & McDermott are doing this work, and they have introduced several new ideas into it. The plan is to freeze the bank whence the flow of mud and sand comes, so that a solid wall will be formed, preventing the excavation will be sunk to the required depth—probably thirty-five feet or more.

To accomplish this a row of four-inch pipes about three feet apart, capped at the bottom, have been sunk perpendicularly to a depth of forty feet. Into each a smaller pipe, open at the bottom, has been inserted to within an inch and a half of the bottom. By means of a large condenser coil air is forced through the small pipes into the larger and returned for further service into the condenser. It has been possible to thus dry air cooled by expansion to about fifty degrees below zero, and the effect of this intense cold upon the flowing mud and quicksand has been to solidify it. With a coffer dam to exclude the water of the Harlem the excavation is now being slowly sunk to rock. Some time will be required to complete this intricate work, but it is expected to prove a success in the end.

A Girl In Gray.

A certain Auburn-haired girl appeared at an evening party not long ago in a simple gown which made her look like a picture. It was of sheer gray organdie made over mouse-gray satin, the outer skirt being very full and edged with fluttering ruffles. The blouse was composed of gray satin ribbon, three inches wide, alternating with creamy white lace, with a beautifully finished edge which lapped over the selvedge of the ribbon. About the neck was worn a dog collar of silver. The sleeves were immensely gathered, the tightly fitting lower arm buttoned with silver ornaments to match the collar. Gray silk stockings and gray suede slippers, with a bit of silver embroidered and gray suede gloves completed the picture, which any red-haired girl may duplicate for very little.—N. Y. Advertiser.

The Presbyterian church.

The Presbyterian church in the United States claims a membership of 179,721, and holds church property valued at \$8,812,162. The number of societies in this denomination is 2,391, which hold services in 2,288 churches, seating 690,843 people, and capacities also 143 halls, with a seating capacity of 18,893.

Helen Keller.

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, who is the modern Laura Bridgeman, and is being educated in a private school in New York, writes and composes fluently upon the typewriter. The keys of the machine have the letters in bas relief upon the buttons. Miss Keller, who is about fourteen years of age, has marked ability, and has received recently two hundred and fifty dollars for a short sketch of her impressions of life from the editor of a young people's magazine.

Too Common in the Profession.

"Sir," she said, "I am a woman with a past." The theatrical managers shook his head. "The woods," said he, "that is to say, the wood wings, is full of 'em."

"But," said the fair creature, "I don't only have a past, but it has been continued without change right up to the present time."

But the manager was obdurate

A WONDERFUL TASK.

A Marvelous Genius Constructed a Watch in Eight Hours.

Jules Curzon, a Polish mechanic, who was presented with a gold medal for his inventions, performed a most extraordinary thing when he succeeded in manufacturing a complete watch in the space of eight hours, and from materials on which any other watchmaker would have looked contemptuously. It appears that the czar of Russia, hearing of the marvelous inventive genius of Curzon, determined to put him to the test, and forwarded him a box containing a few copper nails, some wood chips, an cracked china cup, some sand and a few shavings; with a request that he should transform them into a timepiece. Nothing daunted, and perceiving favorable opportunity for "winning favor" with the czar, Curzon set about his task with enthusiasm, and in the almost incredibly short space of eight hours had dispatched a wonderfully constructed watch to the czar, who was so surprised and delighted at the work he sent for the maker and conferred upon him several distinctions, as well as granting him a pension. The case of the watch was made of china, while the works were simply composed of the odds and ends accompanying the old cup. Not only did it keep good time, but only required winding every three or four days. This remarkable watch is believed to be still in the possession of the Russian royal family.—Household Words.

King's Chapel.

That tyrannical Old Gov. Andros, who so sorely vexed the souls of our Puritan ancestors, left as a monument of his high-handed rule King's chapel, which still stands on the corner of School and Tremont streets, Boston. Until this reckless governor from Merry England arrived upon the scene, the austere and rigorously refused a foothold in Boston to any form of Episcopal worship, considering a Church of England service as iniquitous a thing as the observance of Christmas or any other kind of popish mummery. The pious Pilgrim Fathers when Gov. Andros calmly announced that henceforth the Old South church should become an Episcopal chapel. Such a stream of opposition did his edict arouse that he changed his mind. Instead of utilizing the Old South, he coolly appropriated a choice lot of land, the property of an opposing colonist, and built King's chapel.

HE WAS ALL RIGHT.

The Old Man Had Not Known the Whole Truth.

"My daughter, be not deceived." As the aged father laid his hand caressingly on the head of the beautiful girl who knelt at his feet there was a suggestion of deep seriousness in his voice. "This young man who has asked you to marry him," he said, "has all the outward blandishments that attract a young girl, but if I mistake not, he is lacking in those deep and solid traits which alone are the best materials that husbands are made of. You tell me he has an artist's nature, which, beautiful and attractive to itself, I fear—"

THE WANTED LIST.

Qualified.

Stage Manager—Can you act? Applicant—No.
Stage Manager—Sing? Applicant—No.
Stage Manager—Dance? Applicant—No.
Stage Manager—Make new jokes? Applicant—No; nothing but old ones.
Stage Manager—Good! You can consider yourself engaged. You're just the man the owner of the show has been wanting for our new society farce-comedy.—Chicago Record.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

A Puzzling Question for Even a Sporting Editor.

"Is this the place where they answer questions?" asked the rough-looking man as he entered the little back room in a newspaper office. "There's a man on the staff who speaks a bluff at doing it," said the sporting editor, "but he isn't in now."
"Oh, well, maybe you'll do," said the stranger.
"We don't answer verbal queries," protested the sporting editor. "Write your question out and send it in."
"It isn't much of a question, and I thought perhaps you—"
"Oh, I don't know where the reference books are," interrupted the newspaper man.
"They wouldn't do you any good anyway," said the stranger. "This isn't a book question; it's an up-to-date modern one. It's timely, you understand?"
"Well, then, fire ahead. I may know something about the new man—"
"It's about the new woman—"
"Stop there!" cried the sporting editor. "That's clear out of the sporting department."
"No, it isn't," protested the stranger. "The bloomer girl belongs to that department along with bicycles, doesn't she?"
"Maybe she does," replied the sporting editor. "I hadn't thought of that. Go ahead."
"Well, you see, I'm a street car conductor."

A Freeless Locomotive.

A fireless locomotive was recently used on the Alx-la-Chapelle Julich railroad. The motive power is derived from soda. The invention is based on the principle that solutions of caustic soda, which have high boiling points, liberate heat while absorbing steam. These engines eject water by steam, and work noiselessly. Compared with coal-burning locomotives, the soda engines have a capacity equal to the former, while they are worked with greater ease and simplicity.

A Missing Vase.

It turns out that the Peacelov vase is not in the art collection of the late Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, in whose possession it had been supposed to be. This famous little jug, which was intrinsically worth about two cents and which was sold at auction by the Morgan sale about eight years ago for \$18,000, has disappeared from view as completely as if it had been buried in the prairie. His judgment he was not the purchaser, whoever he was, of his investment.—Boston Herald.

Advantages of Publicity.

Ho—Well, I must be off. Going to the station to meet my wife's eldest sister.
She—But she can find her way to your house.
Ho—She can. But if I meet her in public I won't have to let's see her.

THE UNEXPECTED.

A Cat in a Basket and Her Three Kittens.

A stout old lady with a red face and a big market basket on her arm boarded a crowded Girard avenue car yesterday afternoon, and taking the only vacant seat, deposited her basket in front of her. In a few minutes strange sounds began emerging from the basket and the stout old lady showed visible signs of embarrassment. The racket continued, and finally she tried to quiet the cat—for such it was—by speaking to it. Her efforts were futile, though, and an old gentleman sitting next to her thought she had better take off the lid and see what was the matter. Maybe it was crawling on one knee the old gentleman raised the lid slightly and peeped inside. He took one look. His face grew red and silently replacing the lid he walked to the platform and jumped off without waiting for the car to stop. This peculiar action aroused the curiosity of the rest of the passengers, while the owner of the basket appeared to be greatly mystified. By this time the noise had ceased, but fully determined to investigate herself the old lady tore the lid of the basket completely off. Horrors! Instead of one cat there were four, three being sleek little kittens, all scrambling around with their eyes shut. The passengers were all crowding around now to get a look at the new family. But the stout old lady did not seem to relish her position and signaled the conductor to stop at the next crossing.—Philadelphia Record.

Unable to Oblige.

"Excuse me, sir," said the man in the row behind, "but would you mind asking your wife to remove her hat? I assure you that I cannot see a thing on the stage."
"I'd like to oblige you, sir, but it is impossible," said the man addressed. "We live out of town and we must get home to-night."
"What has that got to do with it?"
"Why, our train goes twenty minutes after the end of the performance, and it takes her an hour to put that hat on."—Harper's Bazar.

Qualified.

Stage Manager—Can you act? Applicant—No.
Stage Manager—Sing? Applicant—No.
Stage Manager—Dance? Applicant—No.
Stage Manager—Make new jokes? Applicant—No; nothing but old ones.
Stage Manager—Good! You can consider yourself engaged. You're just the man the owner of the show has been wanting for our new society farce-comedy.—Chicago Record.

HE WANTED TO KNOW.

A Puzzling Question for Even a Sporting Editor.

"Is this the place where they answer questions?" asked the rough-looking man as he entered the little back room in a newspaper office. "There's a man on the staff who speaks a bluff at doing it," said the sporting editor, "but he isn't in now."
"Oh, well, maybe you'll do," said the stranger.
"We don't answer verbal queries," protested the sporting editor. "Write your question out and send it in."
"It isn't much of a question, and I thought perhaps you—"
"Oh, I don't know where the reference books are," interrupted the newspaper man.
"They wouldn't do you any good anyway," said the stranger. "This isn't a book question; it's an up-to-date modern one. It's timely, you understand?"
"Well, then, fire ahead. I may know something about the new man—"
"It's about the new woman—"
"Stop there!" cried the sporting editor. "That's clear out of the sporting department."
"No, it isn't," protested the stranger. "The bloomer girl belongs to that department along with bicycles, doesn't she?"
"Maybe she does," replied the sporting editor. "I hadn't thought of that. Go ahead."
"Well, you see, I'm a street car conductor."

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A BLOOD-WON TROPHY.

The Saving of Our Grand Old Flag at Fredericksburg.

From time immemorial the armies of every warlike people have set the highest value upon the standards they bore to battle. To guard one's own flag against capture is the pride, the ambition, the flag of one's enemy the capture of every valiant soldier. In consequence, in every war between peoples of good military record, feats of daring performed by color bearers are honorably common. The civil war was full of such incidents. Out of very many, two or three stand as especially noteworthy.

One occurred at Fredericksburg on the day when half the brigades of Meagher and Caldwell lay on the bloody slope leading up to the Confederate intrenchments. Among the assaulting regiments was the Fifth New Hampshire, and it lost 188 out of 300 men who made the charge. The survivors fell back singly behind the fence, within easy range of the confederate rifle pits. Just before reaching it the last of the color guard was shot and the flag fell in the open.

A Capt. Purdy instantly ran out to capture it, and as he reached it was shot through the heart; another captain, Murray, was also killed, and so was a third, Moore. Several private soldiers met a like fate. They were all killed close to the flag, and their dead bodies fell across one another. Taking advantage of this breastwork, Lieut. Nettleton crawled from behind the fence to the colors, and bore back the blood-won trophy.—Harper's Round Table.

Felling Trees by Electricity.

Trees are now felled to a considerable extent by electricity. A platinum wire heated white hot by the current is used, strung between two poles, as a saw. There is less work than with a saw, no sawdust is produced, and the charring of the surface of division tends to prevent decay. In some cases the time required to fell a tree by this method is only one-eighth of that necessary for sawing.—Electric.

Illinois Factories.

The plantations of Illinois employ 312,198 persons, the annual output being \$908,640,280.

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.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, begin at once taking a few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles will cure you. It is the most powerful blood purifier and strengthener, and will restore your vitality. It is the most reliable remedy for all the ailments that result from a weak blood.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Notice to Creditors.

Having fully qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county as executor of the Last Will and Testament of Warren Tucker, 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 same for payment on or before the 15th day of June, 1896, or this notice will be placed in law of recovery. This 15th day of June, 1895.

J. S. RUCKER, Executor of Warren Tucker.

CHRISTMAN'S OINTMENT

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 has the high reputation which is obtaining. It is being sold at its own price, and the little effort has ever been made to bring it before the public. One bottle of this Ointment will be sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar. All Cash Orders promptly attended to. Address all orders and communications to T. F. CHRISTMAN, Greenville, N. C.

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are the product of skilled workmen, and rank with Victor Bicycles in quality. We make the best baseballs, baseball bats, baseball gloves and mitts, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis workmen, racket cases, boxing gloves, footballs, football suits, football and gymnasium shoes, gymnasium supplies, sweaters, etc. We guarantee better goods for less money than asked by other manufacturers. If your local dealer does not keep Victor Athletic Goods, write for our illustrated catalogue.

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