

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor.

EVERY AFTERNOON (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

Subscription Rates.

Single Copies.

Advertisements.

Legal Notices.

Obituary Notices.

Public Notices.

Advertisements.

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Frills of Fashion

Black gowns in cloth and various other new black materials are very fashionable.

Heliotrope, in all the shades imaginable, is in evidence among the new colors for spring.

Among the latest embroideries are zonava and bolero fronts, with long panels reaching almost to the hem of the skirt.

A novel trimming for a velvet gown is Valenciennes lace insertion over white satin, outlined on either edge with imitation pearls.

Fichus and sashes of net and chiffon made to match and covered with ruffles and frills are displayed among the new fancies. Bebe ribbon edging the frills give a pretty effect.

The black satin blouse heads the list of stylish and useful waists. It is tucked up and down or around, according to the figure it adorns, and with satin belt embroidered with jewels, the effect is charming.

One of the coming shapes in spring wraps is made like a half handkerchief of colored velvet and covered with Venetian lace. It is edged with fur in trim of chiffon, and supplied with the fashionable high collar.

Hats with willow brims and white satin crowns are promised as a coming fashion. White violets are much used for trimming, and the whole tendency seems to be toward the use of an excess of white in the new millinery.

A unique costume for a January bridesmaid is built of white corded silk, with a pink velvet zonava turned back in front in draped revers. The back is made sacque fashion, falling from a yoke outlined with fur in two box pails. The velvet capulettes and the revers are also edged with fur.—New York Sun.

His Breath Cost Him a Bride.

Miss Georgia Kendall started to ride to a minister's residence with George King to be married, but changed her mind on the way and insisted upon being returned to her home. King had come all the way from Durham, N. C. to wed Miss Kendall, and the lady's trunk is now on the way to Durham which was to be their future home.

King reached Baltimore on Tuesday and was to have been married that night, but he started in to see the town first. Miss Kendall waited for him until midnight, when she received a message from him saying that he was then sick at the Eutaw House. The following morning Miss Kendall went to the hotel to see him.

He got a license and engaged a carriage, and they started for the parsonage of the Union Square Methodist Episcopal church. On the way Miss Kendall discovered something about King's condition.

King remained in the city until last night, pleading with her to change her mind. He left for his home this morning. Miss Kendall says that her chief anxiety now is about her trunk.—Baltimore Dispatch, 29th.

It has been found that from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in unpaid taxes are due the new city of New York from the boroughs which compose it.

Taxes are remitted on Paris houses which are unoccupied. If any part of the house is untenanted a corresponding reduction is made in the amount of the tax.

Slavery Under the Stars and Stripes

The large Chinese settlement in San Francisco has made traffic in human beings not possible, but a business followed as a means of profitable investment, under the protection and patronage of two Chinese societies, and here, in the heart of an American city, we find one of the best organized slave marts of modern times, fostered by as motley a band of criminals as could be produced in any portion of the uncivilized world; a band numbering at least three thousand, who derive their support, directly or indirectly from the sale and barter of female slaves.

The Chinese population of San Francisco is estimated at 20,000. Of these 5,000 claim to be merchants; 4,000 are domestic servants; 3,000 are the criminals referred to, and 3,000 are women and children. Of the 2,500 females it is estimated with more or less accuracy that 1,300 are legitimate wives, the remaining 1,500 being slaves in the fullest sense; girls kidnapped in their hours in the Orient, brought to America by fraud and imposture passed through the custom house under false oaths, in fear of death or dire consequences, put up at auction before professional slave merchants, knocked down to the highest bidder, and condemned, in the majority of instances, to a life under duress in the Chinese brothels of an American city.

A young Chinese girl, from 10 to 12 years of age, in San Francisco today has a market value of from \$150 to \$500. A girl from 12 to 16, if attractive, is quoted on 'change among the highbinders, who constitute the brokers in this unique American exchange, at from \$500 to \$1,500, while for girls over this age the prices range up to \$3,500, which has been paid on the very good ground that such an investment will return a profit of 20 to 30 per cent.—Charles Frederick Holder, in American Review.

Matters of History.

If a prize for killing ducks, turkeys or geese had been offered in Scotland, Macbeth would have won the belt. He did "murder most foul."—New Orleans Picayune.

"Peachontas was a patron of the legitimate," said the actor. "She objected to the introduction of an Indian club exhibition in a melodrama."—Philadelphia Record.

Too Suggestive.

Miss De Pretty—Let's form a secret society.

Miss De Pink—Let's. Just like the Odd Fellows and Red Men. Call it the "Ancient Order of—of King's Daughters."

Miss De Blood—Or the "Ancient Order of Dinams."

Miss De Young—Or the "Ancient Order of American."

Miss Oldmaid—Oh, don't let's call it the ancient order of anything.—New York Weekly.

A New Jersey man claims to have discovered a process by means of which he can make gold. There are many processes by means of which gold can be made, but they all require manual labor or brainwork and strict attention to business.

John Owens, a liveryman of Millerton, N. J., on Friday loaned a horse to a customer. When he returned the horse's hoofs were balled with snow, and when the liveryman knocked the snow from one of the hoofs out rolled a pocket book containing \$11.

A Georgia editor describes a defaulter who had skipped out "as six feet tall and \$10,000 short." That is certainly the long and short of the matter.

It is said that about 18,000,000 bunches of bananas are consumed in the United States annually.

ANDY CATHARTIC Secret Cure for CONSTIPATION

FREE TO MILLIONS A Valuable Little Book Sent Free for the Asking

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact scarcely one person in ten is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later sickness must come.

It is also a well established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion, a weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble or a weak heart and nervous system as long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to a cure so simple that anyone can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headaches, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease or nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

This little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Amylaceous Dyspepsia, Catarrh of Stomach and all affections of the digestive organs in plain language easily understood and the cause removed.

It gives valuable suggestions as to diet, and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked but simply send your name and address plainly, written on postal card to the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little 'look on Stomach Diseases and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

Cotton and Peanut.

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

Table with columns for COTTON and PEANUTS, listing various grades and prices.

GREENVILLE Male Academy

The next session of the school will open on:

MONDAY SEPT. 6, 1897

and continue for 10 months.

The terms are as follows:

Table with columns for Primary English per mo., Intermediate, Higher, Languages (each) and prices.

The work and discipline of the school will be as heretofore.

We ask a continuance of your liberal patronage.

W. H. RAGSDALE.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST—Services every Sunday, morning and evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Rev. A. W. Setzer, Pastor. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. C. D. Rountree, Superintendent.

CATHOLIC—No regular services.

EPISCOPAL—Services fourth Sunday, morning and evening. Lay services second Sunday morning. Rev. A. Greaves, Rector. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. W. B. Brown, Superintendent.

METHODIST—Services every Sunday, morning and evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. N. M. Watson, Pastor. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. A. B. Ellington, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN—Services third Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. J. B. Morton, Pastor. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. E. B. Ficklen, Superintendent.

LODGES.

A. F. & A. M.—Greenville Lodge No. 284 meets first and third Monday evening. J. M. Reuss, W. M. L. I. Moore, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Covenant Lodge No. 17 meets every Tuesday evening. J. V. Johnson, N. G. L. H. Pender, Sec.

K. of P.—Tar River Lodge No. 93, meets every Friday evening. H. W. Whedbee, C. C. A. B. Ellington, K. of R. and S.

R. A.—Zeb Vance Council No. 1696 meets every Thursday evening. W. L. Wilson, R. M. R. Laag, Sec.

K. of H.—Insurance Lodge No. 1169 meets every Friday evening. John Flanagan, D. Henry Sheppard, R.

A. L. of H. Pitt Council No. 236 meets every Thursday night. J. B. Cherry, C. W. W. Sec.

Greenville Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Butter, Sugar, Flour, etc.

T. H. BATEMAN PRACTICAL TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER.

Offers his services to the citizens of Greenville and the public generally.

ROOFING, GUTTERING, Spouting and Stove Work, a specialty.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no charges made. Tobacco Flues made in season. Shop on Dickinson Avenue.

W. B. RODMAN, W. Demise Grimes, Washington, N.C. GREENVILLE, N.C. RODMAN & GRIMES ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Barbers.

A. B. PENDER, FASHIONABLE BARBER. Can be found below Five Points, next door to Reflector office.

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

HERBERT EDMUNDS, FASHIONABLE BARBER. special attention given to cleaning.

Atlantic Coast Line.

Schedule in Effect Jan. 17th, 1897.
Departures from Wilmington.

NORTHERND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11:02 a. m., Warsaw 11:15 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 p. m., Weldon 12:55 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:40 p. m., Tarboro 2:45 p. m., Weldon 4:33 p. m., Petersburg 6:22 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 8:05 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11:06 p. m., Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., Norfolk 10:50 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4:06 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:55 a. m., New York 2:53 a. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

SOUTHERND.

DAILY No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourne 5:41 p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:16 p. m., Columbia 10:30 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., August 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 49—Passenger—Boston 5:50 P. M., New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:12 p. m., Rocky Mount 12:47 p. m., Wilson 2:37 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:17 p. m., Magnolia 4:24 p. m.

DAILY No. 41—Passenger—Leave 5:30 A. M., Boston 12:00 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:00 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., Norfolk 9:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., Tarboro 6:01 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m., Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7:53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY No. 51—Passenger—Leave 10:26 A. M., New Bern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m., This train arrives at Wilmington 12:15 P. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 54—Passenger—Leave 1:30 P. M., Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:17 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 night, Charleston 6:23 a. m., Columbia 6:00 a. m., Atlanta 8:29 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:31 p. m., Denmark 4:25 p. m., Sumter 8:08 a. m., Florence 9:58 a. m., Marion 10:35 a. m., Chadbourne 11:28 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 a. m.

Train on Seaside Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:31 p. m., arrives Seaside Neck at 5:29 a. m., Greenville 3:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m., Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 3:52 a. m., Arrives Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m., and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parham 9:10 a. m., and 4:00 p. m., Tarboro 9:45 a. m., returning leaves Tarboro 3:30 p. m., Parham 9:35 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., arrives Washington 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on coalfield Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R., daily except Sunday, at 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:35 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 P. M., 6:19 p. m., Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 p. m.

Train on Midland N. C. branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:19 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Latta branch, Florence R. R., leave Latta 6:40 p. m., arrive Dunbar 7:50 p. m., 8:05 p. m., Returning leave Clifton 6:10 a. m., Dunbar 6:30 a. m., arrive Latta 7:50 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:20 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m., and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Pass. Agent

EMERSON, Traffic Manager
KENNEDY, Gen'l Manager

ALL ABOUT

A handsomely illustrated book of 200 pages descriptive of Texas and the resources of that great state will be mailed to any address on receipt of eight cents to cover postage.
D. J. PRICE
G. P. & T. A., I. & G. N. R. Co.,
Palestine, Texas.
Fast Texas lands are attracting considerable attention. Mention this paper.

MULES AS TIMEKEEPERS.

When They Have Done Their Trick on the Towpath, They Quit.

It was just before 7 o'clock in the morning and the sun had just come enough way from across the sea to climb up part way on the big globe and cast a pale gray light over the awakening city. Laborers and shop-girls were hurrying to work, shivering in the chill air that marked the sudden appearance of winter.

On the bridge crossing the canal at the weighlock two men stood watching the approaching boats, and yawning and stretching in contemplation of another day's work. One was a canal employee.

"See those sleepy mules," said he, as he stretched himself again sympathetically. "See that clock over there in the tower of the railroad station across the river. Two minutes of 7. Bet you those mules will give the time first before the whistle blows. They're great on time. Know it better'n you do. Just watch."

The three gaunt beasts, with their ears flapping in apparent forgetfulness, were urged into a trot over the bridge, and the two men dodged the towline that slipped over the bridge railing to the other side of the canal.

It was one minute of 7. The mules stopped on the towpath.

All three loudly brayed, and the chorus of "Eh hows" awoke the sleeping people along the canal bank for hundreds of yards. And then the whistles in all the factories sent out steam into the cold air and in tones shrill and somber sounded the beginning of the day's work.

"Wot I tell you? Them mules beat 'em out by a minute," remarked the canal employee leaning on the railing of the bridge. "They won't go no further. They know it's time for feed and rest. See the boatman. They're going to take a snub and put on a new team."

Lines were thrown and in a few minutes the canalboats were tied fast to the bank. Three dejected looking mules, still munching a wisp of hay, scrambled up the gangplank, and their places in the stable of the forward part of the boat were soon taken by the timekeepers.

"Why, those mules," remarked the canal man on the bridge, as he watched the new team starting under way and the towline stretching as the lines were cast on, "know more about the time of day than you do unless you look at your watch. They work just so many hours. They go along the towpath with heads cast down and ears drooping, to be awakened occasionally with the whip, when they have to hustle across bridges and take up the slack of the towline, but when breakfast or dinner or supper time comes, why you can bank all your money on it every time that they'll holler within a minute of the right time whether it rains or snows, whether it's dark as pitch or the sun shines out clear and bright. They may call 'em jackasses, but there's wits that wears pants."—Boh'ster Union and Advertiser.

GUAQUEROS OF COLOMBIA.

Men Who Hunt for Gold Buried With the Ancient Inhabitants of the Country.

The burial places of the ancient inhabitants of Colombia, more particularly in the provinces of Antioquia and Cauca, have for more than three centuries afforded a precarious livelihood, first to some of the Spaniards who colonized the country and then to some of the present inhabitants, for the Indians of Colombia followed the custom of burying the dead with their possessions and treasures. In Antioquia and Cauca an Indian tomb is known as a guaca and a group of tombs as a pueblo. The guacas are said to be rich when they contain a large amount of gold, poor when they contain little and empty when they contain only bones and pottery.

"The art of the guaqueros, or grave searchers," says Don Manuel Uribe, a quaint writer of a century ago, "has perfectly plain rules, easy to be understood, whose application is so certain in its results that they are almost exact."

Of the men themselves he says: "Like all who seek treasure, their life is enthusiastic and full of dreams that too often are dispelled and replaced by painful realities. There is in the Antioquian guaquero something strange and typical that makes its impress on his character and gives him a peculiar physiognomy. Light hearted and observing, he is always sanguine of finding enormous treasures; he speaks of his occupation with pride, praises it, defends it with tenacity, and often shows signs of a kind of insanity

which might well be called sarcophagomania."

The don might have added that once a guaquero always a guaquero, and that the guaqueros are the only miners in all the country who cannot obtain credit. This is saying a good deal, for in Colombia every retail as well as every wholesale merchant expects to give from 6 to 12 months' credit.

The searchers claim to be able to locate a guaca with unfailing accuracy, but the writers has seen them fail too many times to believe it to be other than a matter of great luck. The sole indication of a guaca, so far as an outsider can learn, is a sinking of the ground corresponding to the size of the grave, but in the course of centuries such indications have disappeared to a large extent. The tools required are few—a crowbar, shovel, a botca for washing the dirt, and a block and tackle if the grave be deep.

Having located his guaca, the guaquero can, after digging a little, tell pretty nearly what he may expect. If he finds a stone wall or signs of steps, he may be pretty sure that the grave is of some one of importance. If the wall is of hewn stone, well joined, he knows it must be of a great chief or a cacique. By the hardness and compactness of the soil he knows whether the grave is very ancient or comparatively modern. By the kind of utensils found he can tell whether the grave is that of a man or a woman. He can also tell whether the grave has been previously robbed and whether by Indians or Spaniards. This he determines by indications that would appeal very forcibly to Sherlock Holmes. The ancient Indians were extremely careful in filling the grave to place the different earths, generally black, bluish gray, and brown, in the exact order in which they occurred.

If the grave was subsequently robbed by Indians, the bones and pottery would be carefully replaced, but the same care would not be exercised in replacing the earth. If the grave was robbed by Spaniards the grave would be hurriedly filled with bones, broken pottery, and earth indiscriminately.

When it becomes evident to the guaquero that he is nearing the bottom, the earth is removed in thin slices and every piece is carefully examined. When the bones are uncovered, the place about the head is searched for earrings and nose-rings. The pottery is broken and washed for gold fishhooks or rings, but it is under the body that the largest quantity of gold is generally found. If the amount found is satisfactory, the guaquero fills up the grave, all the time praising and flattering the memory of the dead, his ancestors and heirs; but if the grave is empty, the dead man is cursed and his bones are left to fall to pieces.

The greatest find of this kind recorded by history was that of Don Pedro de Heredia, who left Cartagena for El Dorado in 1499. The party encountered an Indian town called Tera, and from a large graveyard or pueblo near it they obtained so much gold that Don Pedro divided the spoils among his followers, after deducting the royal fifth and a fair share for himself. —New York Sun.

Two Sides.

"The morning stars sang together for joy. How unlike a church choir!"

"I don't know. The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." They fought. How like a church choir! —Chicago Tribune.

A Financial Puzzle.

Here is a problem in finance which we submit to those of our readers who are always loaded for an argument on the money question:

A banker sauntering home for his dinner saw a \$10 bill lying on the curbstone. Of course he picked it up and took the numbers in order to find the owner. While at home his wife remarked that the butcher had sent in a bill for meat amounting to \$10. The only money he had found, which he gave her, and she paid the butcher. The butcher paid it to a farmer for a calf, and the farmer paid it to the merchant, who in turn paid it to the washerwoman, and she, owing the banker a note of \$10, went to the banker and paid her note. The banker recognized the bill as the one he had found, and which up to that time had settled the \$10 debt. On a more careful consideration he found the bill counterfeited.

Now will some of our financial friends tell us what has been lost in this transaction, and by whom, and how much exchange.

SEE THAT?



What Is It?

It is a picture of the celebrated

PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS

Best in use The outfit of no business man is complete without one.

The Reflector Book Store

has a nice assortment of these Fountain Pens also a beautiful line of Pearl Handle Gold Pens, You will be astonished when you see them and earn how very cheap they are.

You may never,

But should you ever

Want Job Printing

Come to see us.

Reflector Job Printing Office.

Anything from a

Visiting Card

Full sheet Poster.

The Daily Reflector

Gives the home news every afternoon at the small price of 25 cents a month. Are you a subscriber? If not you ought to be.



The Eastern Reflector.

TWICE-A-WEEK.

Is only \$1 a year. I contains the news every week, and gives information to the farmers, especially those growing tobacco, that is worth many times more than the subscription price.

