

## AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

### A Young Man Commits Murder and Suicide.

THE REFLECTOR received by wire from Kinston late Saturday evening, the following particulars of an awful tragedy:

Friday morning Mr. Lonnie Lane, a young man about 23 years of age, and Miss Glennie Sauls, aged 14, both of Fort Barnwell, about 19 miles from Kinston, went out for a walk, and about 4 o'clock that afternoon their bodies were found dead near the village. It appears that the young man shot the girl and then killed himself with the same pistol.

The young man had been paying attentions to the girl and was forbidden by her parents to visit the house. This was probably the cause of the tragedy. The girl's parents were not at home at the time.

### Moonshiners Attacked Deputy Perkins and Posse in Randolph.

Deputy Collector Perkins returned from a raid in Randolph county yesterday, and he had an experience that he will not soon forget.

Accompanied by Deputies Reese and King Mr. Perkins went to Stanley, in Randolph county, in search of an illicit distillery. Some distance from that place they discovered the object of their visit, but not until a diligent search had been made. The shiners had concealed the still and four barrels of whiskey in some undergrowth. The revenue officers destroyed whiskey and still after an hour's search.

The officers did not depart with as little difficulty as in their arrival. While they were destroying the still and whiskey, the moonshiners gathered up a force of some six or eight men and from ambush they opened fire on the officers as they left. Bullets whizzed past the officers' heads with dangerous rapidity. But Deputy Perkins and his two assistants were game. They returned the fire and made it hot for the moonshiners, even though they did have to retreat up a hill while walking backwards and firing their pistols at that.

One of the law breakers had stationed himself near the road behind a tree. A cloud of smoke told his position and the officers opened a fusillade in his direction.

Their shots went well for the moonshiner took to his heels and no more was heard from him.—Raleigh Post.

## SPREADING IN KINSTON.

### Several Cases of Smallpox There.

Saturday's Kinston Free Press says eleven cases of smallpox were pronounced in that town during Friday and Saturday, and parties on the train this morning reported that more cases were found during Sunday. Sites were selected for a pest house and a houses of detention and all day Sunday work was pushed rapidly to get the house in readiness for use, so that by today it was expected to have all the cases isolated.

Dr Long, the State expert, spent Friday and Saturday in Kinston examining all suspected cases with the above result, and steps were promptly taken to stamp out the disease. The authorities held a meeting and decided upon general vaccination for both the town and county and the utmost diligence will be used in this direction.

This smallpox in Kinston brings it dangerously near to Greenville, and it would be wise for the authorities here to take such steps as will prevent the disease coming to this town. They should at once provide a suitable house so that if a suspected case should be found here it could be isolated without delay. There is no need of undue excitement over the matter, but let all who need it be vaccinated at once and every precaution taken and danger will be averted.

### Some Business Which Will Pay License Tax Hereafter for the First Time.

The new Revenue law passed at the recent session of the Legislature has not yet been distributed, but Sheriff Page yesterday was given an advance copy of it.

Looking it over with The Post the sheriff called attention to the following instances where the State license tax is imposed for the first time, the tax beginning with the present fiscal year:

Wood and coal dealers, \$20 to \$5 for each firm or individual, the tax being regulated by the size of the town. In Raleigh and all towns of over 12,000 population it is \$20; towns of less than 12,000 as much as 8,000 inhabitants, \$15; 4,000 to 8,000, \$10; less than 4,000 \$5 per annum. The tax does not apply to persons selling wood cut from their own land and where less than 100 cords annually are sold.

Real estate dealers and rent collectors who make it a business, \$15 open to \$2.50, according to the size of the town in which they do business.

Bicycle dealers, \$10 to \$5, according to population of town. Bicycle repairers, following their trade simply and not selling bicycles as a business, are not taxed.

Cotton factors, buying and selling cotton, other than merchants dealing in other merchandise, \$15 to 2.50, in the same way.

Cotton compresses, \$100 to \$10, according to the number of bales compressed.

Dealers in theatre tickets, \$5. Photographers (the tax on whom was removed a few years ago), \$5. Ice manufacturers, \$10. Laundrymen, \$10. Undertakers, \$10. Lumber dealers, \$10.—Raleigh Post.

## CORRECT ANSWER.

PARMELE, N. C., Mar 25, '99.  
EDITOR REFLECTOR:

I arise to answer the horse problem contained in extract from Pittsboro Record published in your paper of 24th. The man makes \$5 by buying his horse back for \$40 and selling him for \$45.

Suppose, for example, you make 50 marks on a piece of paper to represent the \$50, the amount first received for the horse. Rub out 40 marks which represent the amount paid for the horse when bought back, then add 45 marks to the 10 left when the 40 were rubbed out, and you have 55 marks. So you see the man only gains \$5 in buying the horse back for \$40 and selling him for \$45.

The above is correct. If not, why not?  
C. R. SPEIGHT.

### Are You Helping?

The following article, with Greenville written in place of Oxford, states the feelings of THE REFLECTOR so fully that we reproduce it from the Oxford Ledger:

We want the advertisement of every business interest in Greenville in THE REFLECTOR, for the following reasons:

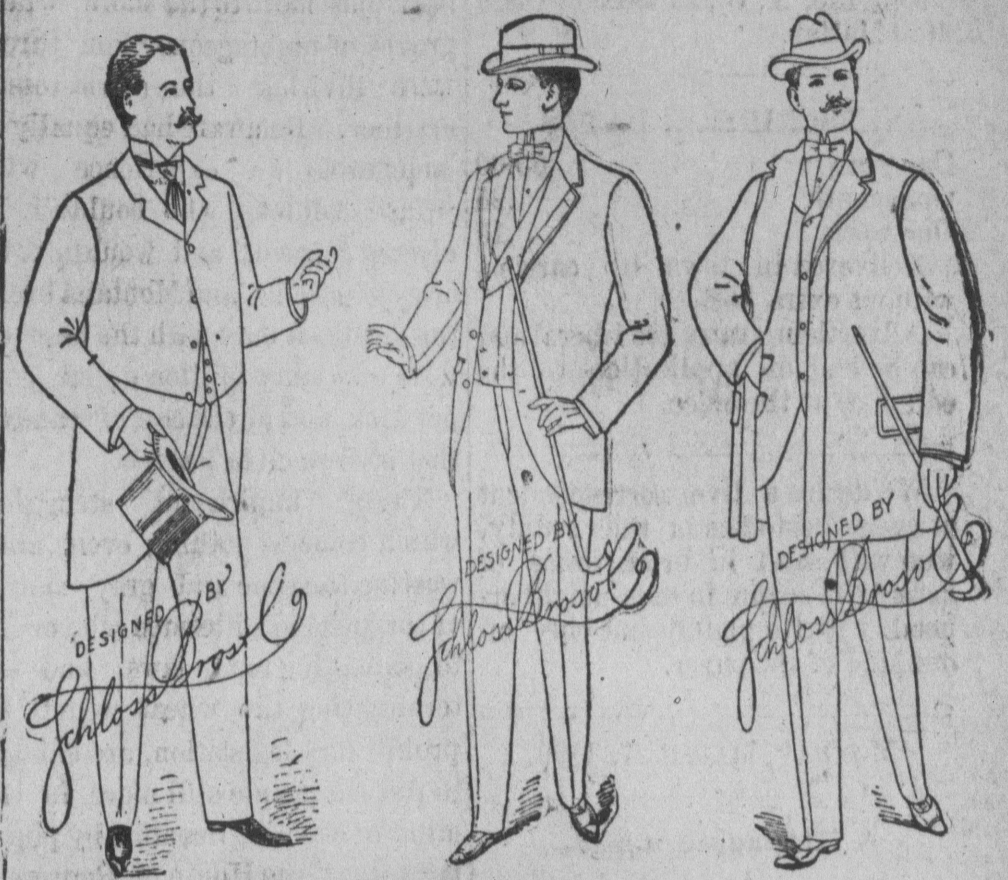
1. In order that the people may know where to go to get what they want.
2. To allow people abroad to see what a live set of business men the town has.
3. That they may thereby increase their trade, and enlarge their wealth.

4. Last, but not least, show their appreciation of the efforts of the editor, and thereby enable him to increase his facilities for getting out a more creditable paper. Substantial encouragement along this line will be much more helpful to the community, and a great deal better than an occasional harsh criticism of this and that department of the paper. Let every citizen do his duty toward his local paper, and it will do its part.

### A Much Abused Term.

No term is so much abused as is the term "personal liberty." Talk to the immoral man, the drunkard, the libertine about his career and he will fall back on his personal liberty and claim as his right the power to do as he pleases. Ah, it is not liberty to be a rascal because one has the chance; it is not liberty for one to be harsh and grinding and to trample under foot justice, mercy and humanity because he has the power; it is not liberty for one to drink, swear profanely, gamble and set whatever moral example one pleases; it is not liberty for Joseph to yield to Potipher's wife because the way is open. No, your personal liberty releases you from no law of heaven nor from the consequences of a broken law. Over against every law of heaven is written the awful warning, "Lest ye die," and despite your plea of personal liberty, the penalty for violation of law must be paid even to the uttermost.—Monroe Enquirer.

Because Isaac Smith, the negro Representative from Craven, voted to chisel Jim Young's name from the corner stone of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Raleigh, the colored Masonic order in Newbern expelled him for 99 years.



## THE ENORMOUS INCREASE

Of business in our store proves conclusively that our efforts to supply the best productions of the

ITS EASY TO DO BUSINESS WITH US.

## CLOTHING

Market at prices that are beyond the power of our competitors are duly appreciated by the masses. This week we offer bargains that in point of value excel anything of the kind to be had in this city. We point with pride to our Great Business Suit inducements and ask you to compare them with other co-called bargains.

SEE OUR PRICES AND STYLES.

Can save **FRANK WILSON**, The King of Money. **Clothier.**

R. L. DAVIS, President.

R. A. TYSON, Vice-President.

J. L. LITTLE, Cashier

RE-ORGANIZED JUNE 15TH, 1896.

STATEMENT OF THE

## BANK OF GREENVILLE

GREENVILLE, N. C.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 4TH, 1899.

Resources.	Liabilities.
Loans and Discounts : \$77,858.55	Capital stock paid in : \$23,000.00
Overdrafts : : : : 2,978.45	Surplus Fund : : : : 742.81
Furniture and Fixtures : 1,540.85	Undivided Profits less
Due from Banks : : : : 31,116.20	Expenses and Taxes paid 3,941.98
Cash Items : : : : 3,584.19	Deposits subject to chk : 118,914.22
Cash : : : : : 30,688.37	Due Banks : : : : 39.09
Rev. Stamps : : : : 134.50	Cashiers' chks outstanding 1,263.01
\$147,901.11	\$147,901.11

## Safely : Housed.

We are in our new quarters and invite you to come and see us. We will continue to sell

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

at the lowest price possible. We can save you money.

J. C. COBB & SON

ESTABLISHED 1875.

**SAM'L SCHULTZ**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Prepared buckwheat, fancy Ponce molasses, side meat, hams, shoulders, coffee, sugar, flour, tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, Elgen butter, mountain butter, full cream cheese, macaroni, sausage, oat flakes, hominy flakes, cottonseed meal and hulls, cotton seed bought at 10 cents per bushel.

D. M. FERRY GARDEN SEEDS.  
STANDARD Sewing MACHINES  
100 BAGS SALT.  
BEDSTEDS,  
BUREAUS.

MATTRESSES,  
CHAIRS, Etc,  
AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Come to see  
**SAM'L M. SCHULTZ.**  
Phone 55.

A Perfect Infant Food

**Gail Borden**  
**Eagle Brand**  
Condensed Milk

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE. N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

# THE DAILY REFLECTOR

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor.

EVERY AFTERNOON [except Sunday]

Entered at the Post Office at Greenville, N. C., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year \$3.00  
One month .25  
One week .10

Delivered in town by carriers without extra cost.

Advertising rates are liberal and can be had on application to the editor or at the office.

We desire a live correspondent at every Postoffice in the county, who will send in brief items of news as it occurs in each neighborhood. Write plainly and only on one side of the paper.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1899.

### A Kidnapped Child.

Painesville, Ohio, March 21.—A startling sequel to the abduction of Gerald Lapiner, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lapiner, which occurred in Chicago March 30, 1898, developed here today in the recovery and restoration of the child to his mother and the arrest of Mrs. Ann Ingersoll and John C. Collins, who live about a mile west of Painesville, at whose place the child was found and where he had been kept since last June. On March 30th Gerald Lapiner was abducted by a mysterious woman from in front of his parent's home, in Chicago. The woman and child were traced for a short time and then all track of them was lost. A large reward was offered for the recovery of the child, and although the Chicago police made every effort to bring the kidnapers to justice, nothing further could be learned.

Two months ago a newspaper account of the abduction and the reward offered came under the notice of Mr. E. E. Ferris and his sister, Miss O. C. Ferriss, neighbors of the Ingersolls. Mr. and Miss Ferriss suspected that the little boy who had been at the residence of Mrs. Ingersoll since last June might be the missing child, and they entered into correspondence with the Chicago police. After about two months' investigation and correspondence, it was determined that the child was the missing Gerald Lapiner. Mrs. Lapiner was not satisfied and arrived here this morning. She was met at the station by Deputy Sheriff A. T. May, who has been in charge of the case, and was taken to the Ingersoll place, while Sheriff St. John went on ahead to prevent the escape of the abductors. Access to the house was gained through the rear door, and there, tied in a high chair, half dressed, the boy was found. Both Mrs. Ingersoll and Collins were placed under arrest. Mrs. Ingersoll denies the charge of abduction and could be induced to say nothing about the case.

The hearing of the prisoners, which was set for this evening, was postponed until Thursday morning. Sheriff St. John this evening received a dispatch from Chicago saying that an officer was on his way to take charge of the prisoners who will probably be removed to that city as soon as requisition papers can be secured.

### Electing Senators by The People.

It is becoming fashionable for State legislators to adjourn without electing United States Senators in cases where the division is close and the merits, or demerits, of the candidates about equally balanced. We had a famous instance of this

in Kentucky, and this year the legislatures of California, Pennsylvania, Utah and Delaware have quit in disgust, refusing to make a choice. The unspeakably Quay, even with the aid of "Honest Joe" Sibley and the Hon. Babe Bailey, was unable to guide his wandering bark once more to the shore where groves of umbrageous plum trees were inviting the storm-tossed mariner. Delaware had equally as lamentable an experience with "Gas" Addicks, who couldn't be elected himself, and wouldn't let any one else be, and Montana broke the deadlock only with the best efforts of a sixty-million-dollar copper king, and at the cost of scandals that still smell to heaven.

These unpleasant struggles, which come to nothing even after wasting the time and gray matter of the bucolic statesmen who ought to be making road laws, and exterminating the wheat weevil by prohibitory legislation, are enough to put the people still more in the mind of choosing Senators by popular vote. The House of Representatives last year, with only eleven dissenting ballots, declared itself in favor of the election of Senators by popular choice, and many a State has recommended the same thing through its legislature. The change would be near at hand if it were not for one objection of the Senate itself.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### THEY RIDICULE IT.

MANY PEOPLE RIDICULE THE IDEA OF AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH TROUBLES.

Ridicule, However, is not Argument, and Facts are stubborn Things.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases, so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines. This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested is poison as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

"The Stars and Stripes have never been taken down from where they have been planted," exclaims Secretary Alger. Similar expressions have been made by other advocates of imperialism regardless of the fact that they are notoriously untrue. Nor is it any discredit to this great nation that its flag has been withdrawn where justice and the interest of the American people demanded it.

The Stars and Stripes were planted all over Mexican soil, including the capitol of that country, and taken down because it was deemed unwise to keep them there. The men who took them down were not only as brave soldiers as faced shot and shell but they received in no uncertain way the confidence and honor of their countrymen. So, when Gen. Alger and the other reckless advocates of imperialism talk of dishonoring the American flag by taking it down from where it has once been placed they simply make historical asses of themselves.

### THE FLAG OF STARS.

Oh, not alone the eager south—  
Alone the steadfast north—  
Saw with wet eyes each spring skies  
Our flag of stars go forth!  
Oh, not alone the eager east,  
Nor the young hearted west,  
Smiled high with pride where side by side  
The nation's children pressed.

But north and south and east and west  
The mountain and the plain  
The prairie and the desert  
Yielded their flower again  
East and west and south and north  
The flower of the land  
Feeling the mother's call, went forth  
To stand at her right hand.

We be many hands in labor,  
But one arm for the right,  
One blood to shed, one heart all dead,  
One good sword for the fight,  
We be many tongues and mided,  
But one mind and one tongue  
When once wide sent through a continent  
The nation's word has rung!

Then northern tongues sing "Dixie"  
Beneath the ancient flag,  
And the southerner dies to rebaptize  
His own the "Yankee rag!"  
Brothers—to keep for freedom's sake  
The flag of stars unfurled  
Beneath the stars of heaven—to make  
The starlight of the world!

—Grace Eilerly Channing in Youth's Companion

### AN HONEST ARTIST.

He Would Not Paint a Lie Even For a Napoleon.

There was no love lost between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, whom the Parisians called "Pon Pon." The prince used to make abusive speeches against the emperor, which people were only too ready to repeat to him. "Let him alone," Louis Napoleon would reply. "He is too well known. No one would turn me out to place him on the throne." The emperor was correct, for no one said a good word about "Pon Pon." He was commonly believed to have shown the white feather in the Crimea and never exposed himself where the lead was falling. An English lady, who in her young days mingled with French society, tells in her "Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes" a story as discreditable to Prince Napoleon as it is honorable to a French artist.

While the artist was painting the historical picture of the battle of the Alma, which the emperor had ordered, Prince Napoleon called at the painter's studio to make known to him the facts. On leaving he said he wished the prominent figure in the battle to be himself mounted on his white charger. He sent the horse to the artist so that he could paint its exact portrait. When the picture was finished and invitations were sent out for a "private view," the white charger was seen, a prominent figure in the battle, but without a rider.

On hearing of this terrible omission the prince sent an aid-de-camp to ask the reason. The honest artist said the horse should remain if the prince wished, but no rider would be on it. "Tell the prince I have never yet painted a lie." The hint was taken. The prince ordered the horse to be rubbed out.

### The Business of a Theater.

A prosperous theater in the city of New York may in a favorable season do a business of more than \$250,000 and keep in employment 150 persons. There are 37 theaters, including the variety houses, in active operation in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, while the borough of Brooklyn adds a score or more. Everything which affects business in general affects the theater immediately.

A man will reduce his expenditures for tickets to places of amusement long before he thinks of cutting down his supply of cigars, for the cigar belongs to that class of luxuries which subtly become necessities, while the theater habit, as any observant manager will tell you, requires constant cultivation. The management of a theater is therefore an occupation requiring business sagacity in a greater degree than it calls for artistic taste.—W. J. Henderson in Scribner's

### THE PROFESSOR'S BABY.

Medical Students Provided a Surprising Array of Presents For It.

"When I was a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania," said the doctor, "the boys celebrated an interesting event in the domestic life of one of the professors in a unique way. The news that the favorite professor was a happy father reached the students on Thursday morning, and that afternoon and evening there were consultations held all over the university buildings, and sundry dimes and quarters were collected by two or three of the students, who constituted a sort of finance committee. Every Friday morning the professor gave a lecture to the students in the amphitheater. The subject for the lecture that week was 'The Relation of the Sympathetic Nervous System to the Nerve Centers of the Brain,' and half an hour before the time set for the lecture every man in the class, which numbered about 350, was in his place waiting for the fun to begin and glancing now and then toward the three long operating tables in the center of the room.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the door opened and the favorite professor entered the amphitheater. He carefully closed the door behind him, then with a self-conscious clearing of his throat turned toward the class. At the first glance his jaw fell, while every one of the 350 fiends in the seats above began to yell at the top of his lungs. Spread out upon the three long operating tables were about 150 baby's toys and furnishings of every kind and description. There were rattles by the dozen, Noah's arks, dolls of all sizes, a toy cooking stove, a baby carriage, an embroidered flannel petticoat, a nursing bottle lying in a graduated glass, a pair of little blue kid shoes and other things too numerous to mention. After the first shock of surprise and embarrassment, the professor was game. He thanked us, in a speech peppered with five syllabled words, for our thoughtfulness in thus providing for the future needs of his offspring, but he observed, after a careful examination of the various instruments of infantile delight spread out before him, that we had forgotten one thing, a bottle of paregoric. Then he yawned in a way suggestive of midnight vigils and turned his attention to 'The Relation of the Sympathetic Nervous System to the Nerve Centers of the Brain.'

"But he was not allowed to proceed beyond the first sentence or two. His attention was drawn to the blackboard, where some student of artistic tendencies had drawn an elaborately decorated design in red, white and blue chalk, 'Is Marriage a Failure?' The poor professor, seeing that there was no possibility of a serious lecture that morning, entertained us for about ten minutes on the text posted on the blackboard; then, after inviting us all to visit the newcomer in the immediate future, he marched off to the music of 350 voices singing, 'Go to Sleep, My Little Pickaninny' and 'Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bowwow.'—New York Sun

In considering the problem of heating the large department stores which are now to be found in nearly every big city it is very well worth taking into account the annual heat distributed by the many customers who come into such establishments. That this is considerable is evidenced by the experience of at least one engineer, who, in one such case, found that after 9:30 a. m. on a day in midwinter, with the thermometer at the freezing point, no other heat was needed to keep the place warm. This fact, however, emphasizes as well the great need of a good system of ventilation in such buildings, as without it the air would soon become vitiated much beyond any reasonably permissible degree.—Cassier's Magazine.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative; try it.

**CAMP FIRES OF THE CONFEDERACY.**  
  
By Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Gordon, Rosser, Butler, Otis, and 200 other brave officers, privates, sailors and patriotic Southern women.  
The Heroic, Humorous and Thrilling Side of the War,  
Consisting of Humorous Anecdotes, Reminiscences, Deeds of Heroism, Thrilling Narratives, Hand to Hand Fights, Terrible Hardships, Imprisonments, Perilous Journeys, Daring Raids, Sea Fights, Tragic Events, Etc.  
600 Pages—Over 200 Illustrations.  
AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Good pay. Send for beautiful descriptive circulars in colors, and terms. Address Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, Louisville, Ky.

### LETTER ON THE HANDS.

For several years I was a sufferer from Tetter on my hands. It would come in little watery pimples and the itching was almost more than I could stand. The skin was tender and the itching would swell so I could hardly bend my fingers. Sometimes my hands would become perfectly raw from scratching or breaking of the pimples. When I was in this condition I tried one half dozen bottles of Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy and some Wash in 1884, and by the time I took it my hands were cured, and I am now well of the trouble. It has since broken out a little at times, but not enough to inconvenience me or make me try more medicine. I am now well. MRS. M. E. KING. Burlington, N. C., May 27, 1896.

### WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	
DATED Jan. 15, 1899.	
No. 23 Daily	No. 24 Daily
No. 25 Daily	No. 26 Daily
No. 27 Daily	No. 28 Daily
No. 29 Daily	No. 30 Daily
No. 31 Daily	No. 32 Daily
No. 33 Daily	No. 34 Daily
No. 35 Daily	No. 36 Daily
No. 37 Daily	No. 38 Daily
No. 39 Daily	No. 40 Daily
No. 41 Daily	No. 42 Daily
No. 43 Daily	No. 44 Daily
No. 45 Daily	No. 46 Daily
No. 47 Daily	No. 48 Daily
No. 49 Daily	No. 50 Daily
Leave Weldon	11 50 9 43
Ar Rocky Mount	12 55 10 39
Leave Tarboro	12 21
Lv Rocky Mount	1 00 10 36 6 45 6 40 12
Leave Wilson	1 58 11 14 7 10 6 20
Leave Selma	2 56 11 57
Lv Fayetteville	4 30 1 08
Ar Florence	7 25 3 15
	P. M. A. M.
Ar Goldsboro	7 50
Lv Goldsboro	
Lv Magnolia	7 01 3 2.
Ar Wilmington	8 09 4
	9 40

TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
No. 28 Daily	No. 29 Daily
No. 30 Daily	No. 31 Daily
No. 32 Daily	No. 33 Daily
No. 34 Daily	No. 35 Daily
No. 36 Daily	No. 37 Daily
No. 38 Daily	No. 39 Daily
No. 40 Daily	No. 41 Daily
No. 42 Daily	No. 43 Daily
No. 44 Daily	No. 45 Daily
No. 46 Daily	No. 47 Daily
No. 48 Daily	No. 49 Daily
No. 50 Daily	No. 51 Daily
Lv Florence	9 50
Lv Fayetteville	7 40
Leave Selma	12 25 9 45
Arv Wilson	1 50 10 32
	2 35 11 31
	A. M. P. M. A. M.
Lv Wilmington	7 00 9 45
Lv Magnolia	8 34 11 19
Lv Goldsboro	5 15 9 35 12 10
	P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35 5 06 11 31 16 38 1 16
Ar Rocky Mount	3 30 6 15 12 07 11 35 1 53
Arv Tarboro	7 04
Leave Tarboro	12 21
Lv Rocky Mount	3 30 12 07
Ar Weldon	4 42 12 58

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6 57 p. m., Kinston 7 55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8 52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11 18 a. m., Weldon 11 33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8 30 a. m. and 2 30 p. m., arrive Parlane 9 10 a. m. and 4 00 p. m., returning leave Parlane 9 35 a. m. and 6 30 p. m., arrive Washington 11 00 a. m. and 7 20 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro daily except Sunday at 5 30 p. m., Sunday 4 15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7 40 p. m., 6 10 p. m., returning, leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 7 50 a. m. and Sunday 9 00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10 05 a. m., 11 00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7 05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8 10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9 00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10 25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10 a. m., 4 03 p. m., Spring Hope 10 40 a. m., 4 25 p. m. Returning leave Spring Hope 11 00 a. m., 4 55 p. m., Nashville 11 22 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11 45 a. m., 6 00 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11 40 a. m. and 4 15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7 00 a. m. and 8 00 p. m.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent  
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.  
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

### SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN LOT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pitt county, made in a certain Special Proceeding therein pending, entitled "Lillie Baker vs Sophia Baker and others," I will, on Monday, April 3rd, 1899, before the Court House door in Greenville, sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, that certain part of lot No. 58 in the plan of the town of Greenville adjoining the lots of T. C. Cannon and J. A. Braddy on the south; the lots of J. A. Braddy and B. F. Tyson on the east; the lot of B. F. Patrick on the north and Greene street on the west. It being that part of said lot No. 58 upon which situated the dwelling of the late Sally Ann Jones, deceased. This February 25th, 1899.

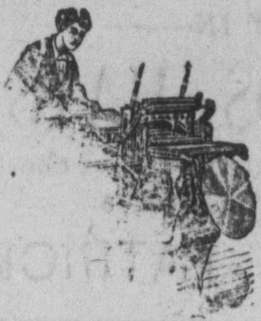
ALEX L. BLOW, Commissioner.

You May Never but Should you ever

# Want Job Printing

Come to see us

The Reflector Job Printing Office



Anything from a

Visiting Card

to

Sheet Poster



We carry a full line of the celebrated

Geo. S. Parker

## Fountain Pen

It is a big hit in fountain pen making and is distinctive Parker feature. Not only does it feed the ink perfectly, but prevents soiled fingers.



## 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.

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### GERM CELLS OF LIFE.

THEY RETAIN VITALITY EVEN AFTER APPARENT DEATH.

**A Startling Theory Showing That Instant Death Is an Impossibility and That We May Be Conscious For Some Time After Dissolution.**

"You often meet with the phrase 'death was instantaneous,' and you believe it, but instant death is impossible.

A professor has been studying the subject, a man of renown in his own world, and he has discovered certain important data proving conclusively that no one can meet with instant death. He works out his theory on the data afforded by the physiology of cells. He states that no one yet has proved the difference between a dead and a live brain cell. When this has been done, then we can more easily ascertain how long a time elapses before the death of a cell takes place.

But, first, what is a cell? To be brief, both plants and animals, including, of course, man—are built up of units, elementary units, which you can only detect under the microscope. Now, each tiny cell is a vital elementary unit. We are nothing but highly developed results of the individual vitality of huge quantities of these fundamental cells.

As this is undeniably so, how is it possible, by simple decapitation, say, to cause instant death in the millions of cells which compose the brain? It is known that brain cells have their own cell life and are able to live a certain time after they are cut off from outside nutrition without the supply of any blood whatever from the body. The nourishment is supplied inside the cell walls, and it can go on living after being cut off from other resources.

From this argument it is clear to the professor that these millions of cells in the brain must continue to live after death has apparently intervened—that is, when death appears, but only on the outside, to have been instantaneous.

After a man's leg is cut off, or an animal's, you can stimulate the nerves for a long time, but you cannot do it after the cells are dead. You cannot get any response at all.

Electricity has been thought to be the germ of life, but this is a fanciful theory when confronted with the new laws as by research established.

The countless millions of cells of which our bodies are entirely composed contain the germ of life, and it is impossible for these to be visited with an instantaneous unconsciousness.

You can take living cells from a pig's glands, and this same professor will demonstrate to you that after these glands have gone through their preparation the cells are still living.

But the curious fact remains that at present there are no data showing the supposed length of time it takes for the cells of the brain to empty themselves of the germ of consciousness or life, but it is certain that consciousness does not cease immediately after, say, a head has been cut off a body. The belief, however, is that at least four or five minutes must elapse ere death finally steps in to arrest life.

It has been noticed in the case of a decapitated head that the cheeks remain red for some minutes after the severance, a conclusive proof that the cells are living.

The heads of decapitated animals have continued to bite and snap at the air for three or four minutes after severance. This phenomenon is well marked in the head of a tortoise separated from the body. The life of the brain, therefore, must be retained for some time after the head is severed, from the very fact that, though being separated from the trunk, its nutritious blood and gases, taken from the fund stored up in the cells, are in sufficient quantity to carry on life, but for what exact period is unknown.

Do the brain cells die simultaneously? No, because they have their own individual cell life. Our scientific friend also makes the very startling statement that in many diseases the brain cells, although the person to all appearances is dead, may live for three or four hours after supposed death has taken place.

In the case of a healthy person being hanged, seeming death is not instantaneous at all. Organic motion is arrested, but real death is certainly not instantaneous. The brain cells are the last to die, and life is not really extinct until rigor mortis sets in, which in the case of a healthy person dying suddenly is protracted.

Now, when it is known that an organ may cell lives after being removed from a living body, why then cannot the brain cells retain their life when the conditions immediately surrounding them are much the same as during their previous existence?

The head of a chicken was cut off, and after certain stimuli had been made it opened its mouth and gasped five minutes after its head had been decapitated from the body.

The head of a certain animal was cut off and found susceptible to light for many minutes after it was apparently dead. A strong electric light was held in front of the eyes and moved alternately near to and far away from them. The pupils of the eyes followed the light in its movements, expanding and contracting, that is to say, focusing themselves upon the light as it moved backward and forward. It was

proved that the animal was capable of smelling by the use of certain pungent odors placed near the nasal organs—and all this because the brain cells were yet living.

#### Raising Ducks Without Water.

Ducks don't need water to thrive. There are many duck raising plants in this country where thousands of the fowls are bred each year for market and where there is not even a puddle for them to flounder in. One of these farms is credited with an output of 20,000 ducks a year.

#### Accounted For the Fit.

Hon. George R. Peck so keenly appreciates a good joke that he tells the following on himself.

"When after a foreign trip, I was being welcomed by some of my friends in Topka, I wore a suit of clothes made by a London tailor that was uncomfortably tight in places. I expressed my surprise that a loose fit in London should prove a tight fit in Topka, whereupon an Irishman of the party exclaimed:

"Mr. Peck, don't forget you're a bigger man in Topayka than you were in London."—Chicago Journal.

#### Untimely Nap.

"What time did the hotel catch fire?"  
"Midnight."  
"Everybody get out safely?"  
"All except the night watchman. We couldn't wake him up in time."—Boston Traveler.

#### The Danger of It.

The man with too many irons in the fire is sure to take one by the hot end.—Dallas News.

Vegetarians assert that one acre of land will comfortably support four persons on a vegetable diet.

#### Concealed.

"Mike," said Phodba Pete, "did yer hear 'bout Alaska?"  
"Lots. Are yer t'inkin' of de trip?"  
"I dunno. I'm told dat daylight lasts 24 hours at a stretch. Et I could get a job in dat locality as light watchman. I dunno but I'd be willin' to work."—Washington Star.

## 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.**—Sunday-school 9:30 a. m. W. B. Brown, superintendent. Divine service and sermon every Sunday morning and evening. Evening prayer Wednesdays at 4 P. M., and Litany Fridays at 10 A. M., Rev. I. A. Canfield, Minister in Charge.

Extra Lenten services Tuesdays at 4 P. M. and Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.

**METHODIST.**—Services every Sunday, morning and evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. N. M. Watson, pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m. W. F. Harding, superintendent.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—Services third Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. J. B. Morton, pastor. Sunday-school 3 p. m. J. R. Moore superintendent.

### LODGES

**A. F. & A. M.**—Greenville Lodge, No. 284, meets first and third Monday evening. R. Williams, W. M. J. M. Reuss, Sec.

**I. O. O. F.**—Covenant Lodge, No. 17. Meets every Tuesday evening. E. E. Griffin, N. G. L. H. Pender, Sec.

**K. of P.**—Tar River Lodge, No. 93, meets every Friday evening. Dr. W. H. Bagwell, Jr., C. C.; R. L. Carr, K. of R. and S.

**P. A. U.**—Zeb Vance Council, No. 1146, meets every Thursday evening. W. B. Wilson, R. M. R. Lang, Sec.

**Jr. O. U. A. M.**—Meets every Wednesday night at 7:30, in I. O. O. F. hall. G. J. Woodward, Councilor.

**A. O. A.**—Egyptian Council, No. 6, meets every first and third Thursday nights in Odd Fellows Hall. F. M. Hodges, Worthy Chief; D. S. Smith, Sec.

**I. O. H.**—Greenville Conclave, No. 540, meets every second and fourth Monday nights in Odd Fellows Hall. W. B. Wilson, Archon; D. S. Smith Sec.

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