

# THE DAILY REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor  
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Truth in Preference to Fiction

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NUMBER 5907

## CANAL WAR WILL BE SETTLED IN NORFOLK.

### CANAL SHOULD BE PURCHASED AND MADE FREE.

Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State for North Carolina, Talks of Contest Over Route for Inland Waterway.

Raleigh, N. C., August 16.—"The old fight that for several generations has been waged between the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and the Dismal Swap Canal," said Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State, "bids fair to be settled at the meeting in Norfolk September 6th, when the government will have a hearing of the interests representing the two canals. Each canal is anxious to be purchased, by the government, and it is a most momentous issue to many thousands of people in Eastern Carolina.

"The purchase and making free of one by the government means the practical confiscation of the other. The making free of either of these canals means the re-establishment of boat lines that have been brought up or strangled by the railroad companies; it means that about twenty-five counties in Eastern North Carolina will get much lower freight rates, as Norfolk is a great basing point for making rates and is the great distributing gateway for the counties of North Carolina watered by the Pasquotank, Perquimans, Little, Chowan, Blackwater, Meherrin, Roanoke, Cable, Scuppernon, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar, Neuse and Trent rivers, and Currituck, Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

"A successful business man, a large mill owner in Eastern North Carolina, writing to a gentleman in this city answering an inquiry as to the amount of savings in freight that the making free of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal would mean to the people of Eastern North Carolina says:

"The figures have been carefully estimated covering the question you have asked, but in doing so both the Albemarle and Chesapeake and the Dismal Swap Canal were taken into consideration, and as a matter of fact the figures represented over six hundred thousand dollars per year. You, of course, understand if this canal is made free the waterbound commerce will be increased very much, possibly double. You are aware of the fact that the present canals permit boats to pass through them loaded not to exceed nine feet. If, as suggested, either of the canals should be purchased by the government and made free and made deep enough to permit boats loaded to twelve feet, there would be a marked increase in business and a decrease in the freight rates, and when you take into consideration the fact that the Eastern coast of North Carolina has twenty-six hundred miles of water front, bottled up, subject to toll canals, I am inclined to say that I would be modest in suggesting that a saving of at least a million and a half dollars per year might be made by the people of Eastern North Carolina.

"As anxious as the people of Eastern North Carolina are for an inland waterway, which has been the hope of that section for a hundred years, there are many who believe the making of a free water way from the Chesapeake to Albemarle Sound would give that section almost as much benefit as the more extended waterway. There is a bill before Congress now which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purpose of a canal, subject to the approval of Congress. The government engineers are to recommend which canal is to be selected and there is strong possibility of the recommendation of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. This has been a live matter with the people of Eastern Carolina for many years. A resolution recommending the Dismal Swap Canal was introduced at the Democratic Congressional convention of the First District last month, but was not favorably considered.

"Albert Galatin when Secretary of the Treasury in his famous report (1808) advocating and urging an inland water way from Boston to the south of Georgia (Florida then being Spanish territory) discussed three proposed routes from Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound.

"The Dismal Swap Canal was commenced in 1787 and opened in 1794. Its construction cost about \$3,000,000. At one time the State of Virginia and the United States had large holdings in the shares of this corporation. The State of North Carolina also at one time owned some stock in this canal. It is now owned

## FROM LONDON TO PARIS.

### Aviator Moissant Crosses English Channel.

By Cable to The Reflector.  
Calais, Aug. 17.—Aviator Moissant flew across the English Channel this morning. He is flying from Paris to London. He started out to win a prize of \$25,000 offered by a London paper for the first continuous flight made, but had to descend here because boat detailed to accompany him was not ready, and also had to descend on the other side of the channel because of cold. It is announced that as soon as he is warm he will continue the flight.

### Carries Mechanician With Him.

London, Aug. 17.—Aviator Moissant who flew across the English Channel this morning carried his machinician with him. It is the first time that two men in one machine have crossed the channel.

## WINS MONOPLANE RACE.

### M. Le Blanc Gets the \$25,000 Prize Offered by London Paper.

By Cable to The Reflector.  
Paris, Aug. 17.—M. Le Blanc won the 489 mile cross country aeroplane race. All told he was in the air nearly 14 hours. He wins a prize of \$25,000. M. Ambrun was the second, finishing 20 minutes later. Both used monoplanes. These machines proving much superior to biplanes in the race.

## FLYING MACHINE WRECKED.

### But Hubert Latham, Aviator, Unhurt—Collided With Tree.

By Cable to The Reflector.  
Avering, France, Aug. 17.—Hubert Latham started to continue his Paris-London flight, but collided with a tree. Machine was wrecked, but he was unhurt.

## WILL RECEIVE MORE.

### Telegraphers Treated Liberally by Arbitration Board.

By Wire to The Reflector.  
Washington, Aug. 17.—An increase in wages amounting to 8 per cent, fifteen days vacation with pay each year, for employees in service over two years, and where two telegraphers are employed, a working day shall consist of ten hours, where three or more, nine hours. Telegraphers shall be excused from service on Sundays and legal holidays when practicable. The foregoing were the principal features of award of board of arbitration, which has been considering demands of order of railway telegraphers on Southern Railway for an increase in wages, and better working conditions.

I think by the Lake Drummond Canal and Water Company. The Dismal Swap Canal is 22 miles long (14 miles in Virginia and 8 miles in North Carolina) and connects Elizabeth and Pasquotank rivers from Great Bridge via Deep Creek, Dismal Swamp Canal and Turner's Cut to South Mills. The canal is 60 feet wide at top and 40 feet wide at bottom, 9 feet deep, with two blocks 250 feet in length and 39 feet wide. It has a water feeder canal into Lake Drummond which is a natural reservoir, and it is claimed that the projected drainage of the Lake Drummond area will cut off the water supply from the canal. The Dismal Swap Canal is one of the oldest in the United States, as work was commenced on it thirty-five years before the Erie Canal was completed and eighteen years before the opening of the Middlesex in New England.

"The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal was completed between 1835 and 60, and the cost of construction has been something over \$1,000,000. It was first incorporated in 1850, as the Great Bridge Canal Company. It is eleven miles long (8½ miles in Virginia and 2½ miles in North Carolina); is 89 feet wide at top and 60 feet wide at bottom, 9 feet deep, has one lock 220 feet long and 40 feet wide. It connects North river and Coinjock with Currituck Sound 2½ miles and joins North Landing river at North Landing with Elizabeth river 8½ miles.

"The State of North Carolina at one time owned \$350,000 of the stock of this company and Currituck county also subscribed \$44,000 to this enterprise."—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

## WINTERVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

### Items of Interest From our Hurling Neighbor, About Its People.

Winterville, N. C., Aug. 17, 1910.  
Mr. J. W. Rollins and Miss Edith Mumford, of Ayden, were in town Sunday evening.

Mr. F. A. Edmondson went to Greenville Monday.

Mr. Allen Cannon, of Ayden, made our town a pleasant visit Sunday.

Rev. E. T. Phillips, of Ayden gave us services in the Free will Baptist church Sunday.

Mr. A. D. McLawhorn went to Greenville Monday.

Miss Janie Braxton left Monday for Norfolk where she studies to become a trained nurse.

Mr. S. C. Carroll and Herman McLawhorn went to Shelmerdine Sunday.

Mr. T. E. Cannon, the clever bookkeeper for A. G. Cox Manufacturing Company, who for some time has been away on a vacation, returned Monday to his old post. We are glad to have "Pistol" back with us.

Miss Leona Cox returned Monday from a visit to Miss Minnie May Whitehead, at Parmele.

Miss Mamie Cannon returned Monday from a visit to Bethel.

Prof. F. C. Nye and little daughter, Miss Beatrice, left yesterday for Bellcross, to spend a few days.

Miss Lillian Bunting, who has been visiting Miss Janie Kittrell, returned to her home in Bethel yesterday.

Mrs. Butt and Mrs. Ross, of Bonerton, who have been visiting Mrs. Maggie Butt, returned home yesterday.

Miss Lena Jane Kittrell left yesterday to visit friends in Stokes.

A party of "hay riders" from Ayden gave our town a serenade Monday night. Come again.

Mr. F. A. Edmondson has filed his resignation as cashier of the Bank of Winterville, taking effect on August 15, 1910. Mr. Edmondson has made us an excellent and efficient cashier and is proven by the success of the institution under his management. He was always accommodating and faithful in his duty towards both his employees and customers. While we hate to give him up, yet we hope him all the success possible in his new field. He leaves here to accept a position as cashier of the Planters Bank, Stantonsburg, N. C. Mr. C. T. Cox has been elected cashier to succeed Mr. Edmondson. Mr. Cox is well known by the people to be a straight forward business man and his tact and thorough business qualifications are unexcelled, therefore we are confident to say that his direction and management of the business will continue to steadily increase. Mr. Cox prior to his election here was bookkeeper for the Merchants and Farmers Bank, Louisburg, N. C. We hope him all the success possible in his new position.

## Rochdale Items.

Rochdale, N. C., Aug. 17, 1910.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ivey Smith went to Snow Hill Saturday.

Mr. R. E. Willoughby went to Hookerton Wednesday.

Mrs. D. K. Smith, of Smithtown, went to Tarboro Monday to attend the teachers' summer school.

Mr. David Smith and T. E. Little attended church at Piney Grove Sunday.

Rev. R. R. Jones, assisted by Rev. W. W. Lewis, is holding a protracted meeting at Piney Grove this week.

Rev. S. W. Summerville, assisted by Rev. C. F. Outlaw, will conduct a protracted meeting at Smith's school house next week, commencing Monday night, August 22.

Mrs. Ned Laughinghouse, of Greenville, came several days ago to spend some time with her father, Mr. B. P. Cobb, at Cottendale.

Mr. Walter Corbett, who had spent the last several months with his daughter, Mrs. Calvin Jones, died last night, at the ripe old age of 86. He had been helpless for many months. He was one of the very best of citizens. He was married to Miss Betty Tugwell about 55 or 60 years ago, and laboured with his own hands and with the assistance of his good wife he bought a farm and reared five or six children. His wife and two of the children crossed over the river several years ago, he was called.

Mrs. C. E. McLawhorn left this morning to visit her sick sister, Mrs. C. L. Tyson, near Renston.

## Weddings.

There are about 3,000 weddings every twenty-four hours, taking the entire world into consideration.

## NEGRO MAN HELD UP IN TRUE WESTERN STYLE.

### OLD NEGRO ROBBED BY TWO OTHERS ON N. S. ROAD.

### Robbers Proceed to Do Work Train Crew But Get Worst—Old Negro Got Officers and Caught Them.

Monday night, about 8 o'clock, when Alonzo Staton, an old negro, struck the Norfolk Southern "Y" just south of the city, walking to his home at Arthurs from Simpson, where he had been to visit his daughter, he was a surprised "coon" as a couple of young negro bucks—Will Joyner and Jim White—walked out and told him to put up his hands or be shot. He wasn't long, however, about doing what he was told to do, and while Will Joyner held a pistol in his face in the great Western style, Jim White proceeded to do some robbing.

The old man was relieved of all his personal effects, including \$3.17, a valise and contents and the coat and shoes which he was wearing, after which he was told to move on and not lose any time. He thought it wise to do as he was told and moved, but he "come back."

After Joyner and White had divided their spoils and had put on the old man's clothing, discarding theirs and throwing the valise, in a small stream further down the road, they proceeded to do some more holding up, this time striking their match. A work train was stationed near by and Joyner betook himself over to do the job single handed. He slipped into the caboose from opposite side of car where the workmen were out enjoying the night air. When he walked out and said hands up, these negroes were surprised, too, but they were so quick recovering and so active Joyner was almost beaten to death, while White moved off at a rapid rate to the boiler room of the ice plant where he was later found by the officers. After Joyner received his whipping he crawled about a hundred yards out into a field, where he collapsed entirely.

While all this was happening, Alonzo Staton was busy. He waited to see where the young negroes went and after being certain about them, he came down town and got Officers McGowan and Jackson who went out and found the criminals in the places and condition above mentioned. The old man identified his belongings which were returned to him except the money and valise, which could not be found.

Joyner and White were given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Rountree, and were bound over to the Superior court. They are in jail.

## PRESIDENT MONTE, OF CHILE.

### Died in Germany Last Night—Chile in Mourning.

By Cable to The Reflector.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 17.—A special meeting of congress was called today to pass resolutions of grief over the death of President Montt, which occurred last night in Germany. The nation is in mourning. Special services were held today in all churches and every flag in the country is at half mast. Vice President Villalobos held conference with other officials today regarding succession to presidency.

## INSURGENTS TRIUMPHANT.

### Outcome of California Election Which Took Place Yesterday.

By Wire to The Reflector.  
San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Insurgency has triumphed in California. Hiram W. Johnson, the insurgent's candidate, was nominated for governor, and the insurgents won nearly all of the other offices, including representatives and senate.

## Trip Around The World.

The King's Daughters will conduct a trip around the world next Tuesday night, August 23. A great treat is in store for lovers of fun. The starting point will be at the court house square and stations will be established at different points around over town. The fare will be small and the benefits will go to the Patent Circle.

## PERSONAL BRIEFS.

### The People Who Come and go on Our Trains.

Miss Lucy Outerbridge returned Tuesday afternoon from a visit to Ayden.

Mrs. J. B. Randolph and children, of Tarboro, who have been visiting Misses Mary and Lucy Randolph, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. C. O. H. Horne, who has been living in New Bern for some time, has returned home and is employed by Coward & Wooten.

Miss Marjorie Barnhill, of Robertsonville, is visiting Miss Gladys Fleming.

Mr. E. L. Daughtridge has moved from Washington street to the Flanagan house, in South Greenville, which he recently purchased.

Mr. K. W. Cobb returned from Snow Hill Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. D. W. Taylor, of LaGrange, spent today here with his mother, Mrs. Josephine Taylor.

## Jno. T. Thorne for Legislature.

Farmville, N. C., Aug. 17, 1910.

Editor Reflector:

Please allow me space in your paper to place before the people of Pitt county for nomination as Democratic candidate for the Legislature the name of a man who by his honesty and integrity has won the esteem of every one with whom he has come in contact—Jno. T. Thorne, of Farmville. Through intimate business association I have learned to honor Mr. Thorne for his faithfulness to duty, his strict adherence to the doctrine of Christ and for the fairness he exercises in all business dealings.

We cannot choose a man more ably fitted to fill this important office. He is learned, capable, energetic, and, above all, honest. He has been a faithful worker for the party and has never sought office. He is not seeking office now, but I think his friends can induce him to accept the nomination.

Yours truly,

B. M. LEWIS.

## Woodland Items.

Woodland, N. C., Aug. 17, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Nobles spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Benjamin Craft, near Macclesfield, and returned Monday.

Mr. J. E. Jackson and family, from near the county home, spent Saturday with Mr. W. A. Nobles and family.

Mr. W. W. Lewis arrived yesterday afternoon from Beaufort, to assist Rev. R. R. Jones in a series of meetings at Piney Grove.

People are through pulling tobacco around here and now they are sucking tobacco with their hoses. That means the last of it in the fields.

We are having a very rainy time to save fodder.

We are sorry to hear that some one went in Mr. John May's house last week and stole a watch and ring while they were gone.

## Black Jack Items.

Black Jack, N. C., Aug. 17, 1910.  
Farmers are done curing tobacco through this section, and they all seem to be glad.

We are having too much rain through this section for cotton.

Farmers are getting ready to pull fodder, but it looks like they are going to have a bad time to save it.

Mr. W. L. Clark and son, went to Greenville Saturday.

Messrs. Henry Miller and Arnold Brooks, of South Carolina, are spending a few days here with friends.

Miss Janie Harper and Heber Buck spent Saturday night and Sunday at Winterville.

Quite a crowd attended church at Shelmerdine Sunday.

We are having a fine Sunday school now in Black Jack.

We are sorry to see our friends sick around here.

## Revival to Begin.

Beginning Sunday night, August 21, Rev. R. R. Jones, of Ayden, and Rev. W. W. Lewis, of Pamlico county, two noted Free Will Baptist preachers, will begin a meeting in the Delphia Moyer church.

All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Our Greenville, Yours if You Come.

## PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

### Time of Arrival and Departure of all Greenville Trains.

Atlantic Coast Line.	
Northbound	Southbound
8.32 a. m.	1.12 p. m.
5.17 p. m.	6.32 p. m.

Norfolk & Southern.	
Eastbound	Westbound
9.40 a. m.	4.14 p. m.
12.41 a. m.	3.53 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	7.51 a. m.

**The Weather:**  
Partly cloudy weather; showers on the coast tonight or Thursday; moderate east and northwest winds.

## Aug. 17 In American History.

1785—Jonathan Trumbull, Revolutionary patriot, died; born 1710. Trumbull was a man of wide attainment, and Washington often consulted him in emergencies. "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan has to say," was an expression often on Washington's lips.

1786—David Crockett, soldier, hunter and pioneer, born in Tennessee; killed in the Alamo March 6, 1836.

1909—Lawrence Bacher, artist noted for his etchings, died at Lawrence Park, N. Y.; born 1858.

## ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

(From noon today to noon tomorrow.)  
Sun sets 6:51, rises 5:09; moon sets 2:16 a. m.; 10:37 p. m., moon in conjunction with Uranus.

## RISKS IN PATENT MEDICINES

### Sure-Cure Remedies Are Usually Compounds of Narcotics.

It must be frankly recognized in considering patent medicines that, broadly and philosophically speaking, two risks have to be taken with all of them: the risk that the medicine, though a useful remedy in this disease, may not find your particular case or stage of it; and the further risk that you may not have the disease you think you have, in which case, of course, the poor medicine will be a hopeless misfit.

Bearing these facts in mind, it is obviously only the course of prudence and good sense to avoid all powerful or drastic remedies of this class, such as, if they do not do good, have the power to do harm. Remedies, therefore, which are advertised to cure immediately "like magic," "overnight" that are guaranteed to cure every case or money refunded; that "have never been known to fail," etc., are good things to let alone, even if you give credence to their claims. Usually, as a matter of fact, the claim of these "Sure Cure" remedies are based upon one of two things: prevarications, or some narcotic, most commonly opium or alcohol.

There is also another universal source of risk which it is only fair to mention, and this is the impossibility of knowing what you are taking. The vast majority of so-called patent medicines have nothing that is patent about them except the name or trademark. Really to patent a remedy would be necessary to disclose its ingredients and to prove that they have never before been used for the cure of this disease; and this, for obvious reasons, is the last thing that the proprietors of these remedies would think of doing. The composition of the remedy is their most valued secret, which naturally they guard with most jealous care, and it is inevitable in the very nature of the case that any one who takes a dose of it is taking it in the dark. If he chooses to run that risk, it is one of his inalienable rights and privileges; but let him remember that—to paraphrase—he is taking a drug of which he knows nothing for a disease which he often knows less, for guess at its nature may be entirely wrong.

Not even an analysis of the remedy by a government chemist will help him, because the rigid secrecy as to its composition, which is maintained for commercial reasons, enables the manufacturers to change the formula at any time, according to the changes in the prices of the different drugs, or the denunciation of one or other of them as injurious. Some well-known patent medicines in the United States have changed their formulas three or four times within the last five or six years.—Woods Hutchinson, in The Delineator.

## Rice Paper.

Rice paper, upon which Chinese do such charming drawings, is a thin sheet of the prepared pith of a tree.

**THE DAILY REFLECTOR**

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All cards of thanks and resolutions of respect will be charged for at 1 cent per word.

Communications advertising candidates will be charged for at three cents per line, up to fifty lines.

Entered at the post office at Greenville, N. C., as second class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910.

**THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.**

Situated about half way between the north and south and protected by the fierce biting winds of the north-west by the Appalachian range of mountains on the west, and warmed by the near following gulf stream on the east, the climate of eastern North Carolina is about as near ideal all the year round as any other area of similar size in the United States.

Those of us who live here don't properly appreciate it because we are unacquainted with the climate hardships common to almost any other section. Cyclones and tornadoes are unknown in this section. The thermometer is much more often above than below the freezing point in winter, while the good old summer time in this section is just perfectly ideal for the pursuits of an agricultural people.

There is just one great bugaboo in this section which is more a reality of the mind than in fact, but it has served the purpose of frightening many people away from this naturally favored country—Malaria.

Just mention eastern North Carolina to some up country folks and they at once go into rigors, while as a matter of fact we know of no single instance where an up country person has moved into this country whose general health did not remain equally as good and in many cases improve. All over this section are scattered families who moved here when tobacco first began to be grown in this section in the early nineties, from the hill country, and with three or four exceptions we do not recall that any of them ever moved back to their old homes. It is true we have some Malaria in this section and occasionally chills, but either our doctors are more skilled in the treatment of such cases or the fever does not assume a malignant form, for it is a fact these attacks rarely amount to anything. But with the opening of the swamps of eastern North Carolina which under an act of our last legislature will rapidly be accomplished, a large per cent. of the cause of Malaria will have been removed.

With the drainage of these fertile bottom lands as rich as the famed valley of the Nile added to our already great variety of soils and the renovation of our old land by crop rotation and the application of concentrated intelligent effort, eastern North Carolina will easily become one of the finest agricultural regions on earth.

The manner and method of marketing the tobacco crop in this section during the last few years has entailed the loss of thousands of dollars on the tobacco farmers. The postponement this year in opening the market from August 1st till the 18th, was a good step in the direction of helping to remedy this loss. If tobacco should sell, however, at a price farmers are willing to take, how many of them will go to work at once grading or hulk grading their tobacco, and in this condition, crowd it on the mar-

ket? If they do this, the market will be glutted before hot weather is over, although it is admitted this is the smallest crop that has been grown in years, and as a result numbers and numbers of piles will be overlooked and sold at half price, or to say the least, considerably less than the market. Farmers should divide the selling period, if practicable for them to do so, into the whole fall and winter months, and sell such part each month. Where they feel compelled to sell before Christmas, then they should sell by the month, and if practicable, by the week. In this way, there would be a steady market, with comparatively no gluts and the warehousemen and buyers would have the opportunity of giving the necessary attention to every pile.

We are repeating again the request that our correspondents write their copy PLAINLY on one side of the sheet. We have asked that they do this quite a number of times, but very few observe our request. Items are very often written with a blunt lead pencil and run together so that we have to use a magnifying reading glass to decipher them. Use pen and ink and leave plenty of space between the lines to inter-line correction. In doing this you will save us lots of time and bother as well as help us to keep what little religion we have.

**The Law for Statuary Hall.**

The attorney general, with the approval of President Taft, has made public opinion that the law allows each state to choose the two citizens, not living at the time, who may be honored by a statue in the hall of the capitol at Washington. No extraordinary learning was needed to reach this decision because the law is plain and to the point; those who objected to the statue of Lee did so for other mental or moral deficiencies than ignorance of the law. Of course Virginia had the legal and moral right to choose statues of Washington and Lee for her contribution and nobody had the right to object—it is exactly as it was long ago when fanatics accused Davis and Lee of treason without warrant from the law.

Some are now urging that Mississippi send a statue of Jefferson Davis. But when her right to do so conceded their ceases to exist any person to assert the right: while Davis is the statesman and soldier of whom his state should be proudest, her refusal to exercise a right which can only occasion outbursts of ignorance and proofs of bitterness will do her and him more honor than its assertion. We hope Mississippi will not insist on sending a statue of Jefferson Davis to this hall of honors, although she should refuse to fill one of her niches with a smaller man. Our real heroes do not need the honor that may accrue to them from the unwilling recognition of their character and services by any man.

Davis and Lee were great and pathetic Americans, worthy to stand with the rebel Washington or any other company. Humanity does them justice now and the verdict of history is assured; they need only that they live forever in the hearts of the southern people and that no opportunity be given to the world for doubt as to our loyalty to their memories. We would not affront the prejudices of others by forcing our convictions upon them—let the controversy rest where it is since there is no need for further words. Corpl. Tanner may rave and Senator Heyburn may spout, but they have no power to disturb the rest of the illustrious dead and they know in their hearts that silence and contempt are the answers they dread most. The American who thinks he serves his country by erasing the name of Davis from a monument or casting a statue of Lee from its pedestal is not to be condemned, but to be pitied. And the American who seeks to serve his country in violation of its laws serves his cause so badly that he cannot harm opponents. Jacksonville, T. U. U. U.

The treasurer of Aiken county, S. C., recently deposited nearly \$25,000 in various banks to the credit of the county school fund in order that it might draw interest instead of lying idle, and it is reported that the same fund has more than \$20,000 still to its credit on the treasurer's books. Aiken must be emulous of the most progressive North Carolina counties as far as educational matters are concerned.—Charlotte Observer.

The fresh-air cure isn't taken as if it were free for all.

The profit in hand is the only one safe to celebrate.

There are few people but think they are selling their wits at a discount.

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THE PLACE FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS  
MEDICINES, ETC.

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We're here to carry out your home ideas—we're here to serve you well and faithfully—you can come here with absolute confidence in us, our goods and our prices.

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**W. F. EVANS**  
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Office opposite R. L. Smith & Co.'s stables, and next door to John Flanagan Buggy Co.'s new building.  
Greenville, N. Carolina

**N. W. OUTLAW**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
office formerly occupied by J. L. Fleming.  
Greenville, N. Carolina

**DRESBACH & CLARK**  
Civil Engineers and Surveyors  
Greenville, N. Carolina

**S. J. EVERETT**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Dr. Laughinghouse's Office  
Greenville, N. Carolina

**L. I. Moore, W. H. Long**  
**MOORE & LONG**  
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Greenville, N. Carolina

**CHARLES C. PIERCE**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
practice in all the courts. Office upstairs in Phoenix building, next to Dr. D. L. James  
Greenville, N. Carolina

**ONE WEAK SPOT.**  
Most Greenville People Have a Weak Part and too Often It's the Back  
Everyone has a weak spot. Too often it's the back. Twinges follow every sudden twist. Dull aching keeps up, day and night. Tells you the kidney needs help. For backache is really kidney-ache. A kidney cure is what you need. Doan's Kidney Pills cure kidney-aches. Cure headache and urinary ills. Good proof is the following statement:

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Very cheap rates

Schedule	Round Trip Rate
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6.52 " "	" EAGLE ROCK 2.50
6.57 " "	" WENDELL 2.50
7.07 " "	" ZEBU JON 2.50
7.22 " "	" MIDDLE EX 2.50
7.33 " "	" BAILEYS 2.50
7.45 " "	" SIMM 2.50
8.00 " "	" WILS N. 2.50
8.14 " "	" EVAN SDALE 2.50
8.22 " "	" STAN ONBURG 2.10
8.37 " "	" ALS TONBURG 2.50
8.51 " "	" FAH VILLE 2.50
9.00 " "	" ARTHUR 2.25
9.20 " "	" GREENVILLE 2.25
9.46 " "	" GRIMS LAND 2.25
4.05 p. m.	Ar. BRYA 2.25
	" NORFOLK 2.25

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**SCHEDULES**  
Between Norfolk, Washington, Plymouth, Greenville, and Kinston, Effective April 1st, 1909.

8:15 a. m.	Lv. Norfolk	Ar. 1:35 p. m.
11:53 a. m.	Ar. Hol good	Lv. 9:52 a. m.
11:55 a. m.	Lv. "	Ar. 9:50 a. m.
1:40 p. m.	Ar. Washington	Lv. 7:55 a. m.
1:10 p. m.	" Williamston	" 8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	" Plymouth	" 7:25 a. m.
2:12 p. m.	" Greenville	" 8:32 a. m.
2:15 p. m.	" Kinston	" 7:30 a. m.

For further information, address nearest ticket agent, or  
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Trains leave Raleigh effective May 15th 1910

YEAR ROUND LIMITED—No. 81.

3.45 a. m.—For Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and points West, Jacksonville and Florida points, connections at Hamlet for Charlotte and Wilmington.

THE SEABOARD MAIL—No. 38.

11.35 a. m.—For Portsmouth-Norfolk, with coaches and parlor car. Connects with steamer for Washington, Baltimore, New York, Boston and Providence.

THE FLORIDA FAST MAIL—No. 66.

12.05 a. m.—For Richmond, Washington and New York Pullman sleepers, day coaches and dining car. Connects at Richmond with C. & O. for Cincinnati and points West, at Washington with Pennsylvania railroad and B. & O. for Pittsburgh and points west.

THE SEABOARD MAIL—No. 41.

4.05 p. m.—For Atlanta, Charlotte, Wilmington, Birmingham, Memphis and points West. Parlor cars to Hamlet.

6.00 p. m., No. 30.—"Shoo Fly", for

Louisburg, Henderson Oxford, and Norlina.

6.00 p. m.—For Atlanta, Birmingham,

Memphis and points West, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Pullman sleepers. Arrive Atlanta 7 a. m.

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Work for Greenville with us.

## "BACK TO THE FARM"

II.—Restoring the Balance. Back to the Land.

By C. V. GREGORY.

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WE have seen how the high cost of the necessities of life and of foodstuffs particularly is the direct result of the toward trend of population. The same cause is responsible for the terrible congestion of population in some parts of the great cities, with the attendant disease and misery. Such conditions are deplorable, the more so because they are unnecessary. There is enough food in the world for all, enough shelter for all and enough room for all. Men will come to learn—indeed, they are already learning—that they are paying too high a price



A COMFORTABLE FARM HOME

for the privilege of living in the city. The setting of the tide of population toward the city began when the city possessed some real advantages that were not found in the country. Today this condition is reversed. The current still flows cityward only because of habit. There is a tremendous amount of inertia to be overcome before the direction of the flow of human beings will be reversed, but the day of "about face" is coming.

You may travel for hundreds of miles through the west, where broad arable fields stretch out on every side, with a population of not more than four to the square mile. Even in the fertile Mississippi valley there are but twenty-five people located on each square mile. In the east the country population is more dense, but here there are thousands of quarter sections and eighty acre tracts of land so fertile that ten acres properly tilled mean prosperity.

Contrast this with New York city, with 12,578 people to the square mile, or Chicago, with 11,448. The cities boast of their size and greet each added thousand enthusiastically. As well might a sardine can ask to be packed more tightly. The city is calling for men that it does not need, for which it has no work at living wages and no room without crowding some one else a little closer.

The country is calling for men—calling with the voice of opportunity. There is room for all and to spare. There is a good living for all and a surplus besides. The decentralization of the cities, the movement to the country, means saner, cleaner living. There is less of strife and sordid selfishness out in the open country, where the grass is green and the twitter of song birds replaces the city's din. Children raised in the hayfields make the men of brains and brawn for which the world is calling. Out in the country it is possible for every man to have a home. The humblest laborer can be covered at night by his own cottage roof. The future of the nation depends upon the preservation of a pure and hearty home life, and nowhere can this be so surely attained as in the country.

A higher standard of living is possible to the man in the country. He can build a house for the price of two or three years' rent in the city. He can have fresh vegetables and fresh meat and fresh eggs on the farm that make the canned and cold storage products of the city a disagreeable memory. Forty cent eggs mean doing without to the average city dweller. To the countryman with a small flock of poultry they mean prosperity. The man with his own cow doesn't complain of the high cost of milk and butter, for grass is always cheap.

In the country the everlasting struggle to keep up appearances is not felt so keenly as in the city. The useless extravagance that makes the bill for clothes the heaviest drain on the city man's pocketbook, is lacking. Men and women are taken more for what they are worth and less for what they seem to be. The man who lives beyond his income in an effort to appear more than he really is is looked upon with disapproval. In the country the standard of living as it applies to the real things—food, clothing, shelter, books and papers—can be maintained much higher than it can on an equal sized income in the city. The temptations to reckless extravagance are much less, and the margin for saving is consequently much greater.

From the standpoint of the average individual and for a great many who are above the average country life at present is much more desirable in almost every way than city life. Some of the more specific advantages will be taken up in later articles. From the standpoint of the nation an increase in the number of people who

fill the soil or who live close to it is absolutely necessary. We might find temporary relief by letting down our tariff barriers to the wheat of Canada and the cattle of Argentina, but such relief would be only temporary. The inflow of cheaper meat and bread would but accelerate the growth of the cities. When the limit of the production of Canada and South America was reached we would face another crisis of high prices, this time much more serious than we are undergoing at present. The only way the price level can be permanently adjusted and lasting prosperity assured is by increasing the proportion of country dwellers.

At present there are too many drones in the lives of industry. The unearned increment, the rapid rise in real estate values for which community growth is responsible, has placed hundreds of thousands of people where they can live from the proceeds of rents—live without working. They are granted a perpetual tax upon the industry of others—on the necessity of people to live. Legislation that will put a heavy tax on this unearned increment will in a large measure right this wrong and force the property owners into productive labor. The decentralizing of the cities will force down the abnormally high rents and help to thin the ranks of the people whom excessive rents have allowed to remain in idleness.

Aside from the people who do not work, there is a vast army of non-producers who are supported by the men who work at productive labor. Our system of getting goods from producer to consumer is needlessly expensive and cumbersome. There are too many middlemen on the way, who through custom have come to think they have a divine right to an easily earned share of the consumer's dollar.

Much of this awkward system of distribution has been made necessary by the concentration of the manufacturing industries in large cities and by the location of these cities without reference to the markets for their manufactured goods or the source of their food supply. It has been estimated that if Philadelphia were located close to its food supply the cost of living in that city would be reduced 20 per cent.

The time has come for a radical re-adjustment of the system of distribution. The consumer and the producer must be brought closer together and a large share of the energy wasted in duplication and rehandling of products turned into productive labor. As an example, there are nearly 100,000 commercial travelers in this country. These men are well fed and well paid. The cost of selling goods through them is enormous. The consumer pays this, cost in increased prices. The plan of selling all sorts of goods in small quantities by personal solicitors is a remnant of the old days of cutthroat competition. It has little, if any, place in modern business. Today business has been put on a scientific basis. Consolidation is the keyword of efficiency. Consolidation has reached its highest development in manufacture. Transportation is not far behind it. It is time that competition—the kind of competition that fosters inefficiency, duplication and excessive cost—is eliminated from the unproductive industries.

In the very nature of the case there must always be a class of unproduc-



THE "BREAD LINE" IN NEW YORK.

tive workers. It is for the best good of the nation to limit this class as much as possible.

The future prosperity of America, then, depends upon the decentralization of the cities. Large cities are economically wasteful, and they will have to go. The manufacturing cities of the future will be located with reference to food supply as well as with reference to the market for their products. In recent years the farmers of the hog raising districts of Iowa are coming more and more to ship their hogs to local packing houses for slaughter, thus eliminating the long freight haul to Chicago. A plan is under way to establish a terminal elevator at Cedar Rapids, where the bulk of the Iowa grain can be cleaned and graded and shipped direct to the consumer. In this way the toll of Chicago, with its heavy terminal charges and its army of middlemen, will be almost entirely eliminated.

One of the chief factors in the way of this enterprise and many others of like nature is the discriminatory freight rates which the railroads give to the large cities. But this is a matter that will be remedied in time. The era of the open country and the country town is dawning. The great city has its place, a place which it will continue to hold, but it cannot be the dominating force in American life, nor can it much longer attract the flower of young manhood and young womanhood from the country districts.

The banner smoke. It heads the procession of nickel brands. The new Club Shape Henry George 5¢ Cigar hand-made, well-made and makes good. In every case in town and a-Head in every case. Demand the band. Better Value Same Price

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Now in Sam White Store on Five Points. More room and larger stock. Come to see me. GENERAL MERCHANDISE

### THE FIRST WINDMILLS.

Could Work Only When the Wind Blew From a Certain Point.

Windmills are said to have been introduced into England by the Knights of St. John, who observed them in use among the Saracens in the Crusades, but how long they had been in existence before this it is not possible to ascertain. A water mill was built in Bohemia in the year 718, for an old chronicler mentions it, going on to say that "before that time all the mills in Bohemia were windmills set upon the summit of hills."

For hundreds of years windmills were among the most important adjuncts of industry, yet they hardly changed from the rude and primitive design of earliest days. They were fixed in one position, and so could only be worked when the wind blew from a certain quarter, while the four sails boasted no slats or checking apparatus of any kind, which must have been most inconvenient at times.

The first idea of arranging a mill so that it could be worked "wherever the wind did blow" was that of tethering an ordinary mill in the middle of a pond by means of ropes. When the wind shifted the ropes were loosed and the mill dragged around until the sails were caught by the wind, and it was then again tethered as before.

Later on a great pole, which was worked on the principle of a turntable, was affixed to the mill. Not until 1500 did Holland, the land of windmills, introduce a movable dome carrying the sail axle. The dome ran on rollers and was shifted around by means of the pole mentioned above. These ancient mills were often of massive build, being made of brick or stone, and later entirely of wood.—London Globe.

### The Helmet That Fell.

Roque-laure, the deformed jester of Louis XIV., contrived to get out of many a scrape by his ready wit. One day he went to the king to ask his pardon for having struck off the helmet of one of his sentinels who had failed to give him the military salute. Louis, who knew his man, wondered that Roque-laure should crave his pardon for so venial an offense and said to him, "This is a serious matter, Roque-laure, but I will pardon you this time."

It afterward turned out that the soldier's head was in the helmet and fell with it to the ground.—Argonaut.

### THE MANTILLA.

A Spanish Woman Answers the Question, "Why Do You Wear It?"

The writer once asked of a well known lady of the Spanish aristocracy who was seated in the box of the president of a corrida in Madrid, "Why do you wear a mantilla?" and the fair duchess replied: "Because we all wear a mantilla at a bullfight or at any truly Spanish function. It is the proper thing to do, and we do it."

A little later as I strolled among a group of aficionados I ventured to ask a woman of the people over whose head and shoulders was also thrown a mantilla why all Spanish women, of whatever class they belonged, wore this national headgear, if it may be called thus.

This woman was sitting in the open air, and I was thinking that a large straw hat would have protected her better from the burning rays of the sun and been quite as picturesque. She replied in that droning, warm tone so typical of the Spanish: "Well, I happened to have often thought of this, and I think the reason why we all wear the mantilla is because we Spanish women are most careful about our hair. We think the chief charms of a woman are her eyes and her hair. And, as you may see, we all have splendid, thick, lustrous hair, and we are supposed to have, many of us, fascinating eyes. Now, why should we hide our elaborately arranged hair under a hat and conceal our eyes in the shade cast by the brim of a hat?"

No doubt this woman was right. Parisian elegance to the Spanish women of the upper classes may have its attractions, but they, as their less fortunate compatriots, all agree that beautiful hair and expressive eyes are more important. \* \* \* And both of these may be cultivated.—London Mail.

### Her Advantage.

"Oh, dear!" said little Harold's mother, who was somewhat rheumatic. "I seem to ache all over."

"Well," said her sweet child. "I'm sorry, but not as sorry as I'd be for father if he felt that way."

"Why would you feel more sorry for your father, love?"

"'Cause they'd be such a lot more of him to ache."

J. R. & J. G. MOYE

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## J. H. BOYD, JR.

## SALT SEA YARNS.

Signs and Omens to Which the Sailor Grimly Clings.

### A JOKE THAT PROVED FATAL.

Superstition and a Guilty Conscience Proved Too Much For the Norseman—A Bucket of Water That Stopped a Mysterious Wailing.

It is a well known fact that in the past the sailor was among the most superstitious of mortals, and even in these enlightened days there are a goodly number of old salts who cling tenaciously to their belief in certain signs and portents. Some, no doubt, of these superstitions have vanished altogether into the limbo of forgotten things, but there will always be a credulous few who will shake their heads solemnly and prophesy dimly if a knife is stuck in the mast or an albatross or a stormy petrel is captured and brought on board. The origin of some of these superstitions cannot be traced. Many of them have been handed down from father to son for a great number of years, with a touch probably added here and there, turning a comparatively ordinary story into a weird and mysterious legend.

The Finn is the most superstitious of all sailors. There are many of this race who still believe in the ominous portent of the phantom ship, the folly of starting a voyage on a Friday (a notion by no means confined to seafaring men), the low burning blue lights which are ghost spirits hovering near to give warning of approaching disaster and many other things, all of which fill the sailor's mind with murmurings and speak to him of wrecks.

A story is told of a brigantine which numbered several extremely superstitious men among her crew. One night when there was no moon and a slight ground swell was running the watch, who happened to be the most superstitious of them all, heard an unearthly wailing coming apparently from the very surface of the sea. The mate and the helmsman also heard it, but the former lacked imagination, and, although he was certainly interested, he nearly blew the watch's head off when he ventured to suggest mermaids. The helmsman did not feel quite happy, but he had to stick to the wheel. The watch was pale with terror, but he kept silence owing to the mate's complimentary references to his courage and abilities. Slowly the sound began to move along the ship's side, becoming more and more agonized as it approached. This annoyed the mate, and, going to the side of the vessel, he waited until he had located the sound and then emptied a bucket of water over the rail. There was a gasp, then dead silence, and nothing more was heard that night.

When the watch went off duty he of course gave a detailed and lurid account of the incident to his shipmates, who listened, as he thought, in awed silence and then called on one of the audience for his version of the matter. This man, a Tyne-sider, who dearly loved a joke and had no respect at all for hoary superstitions, had conspired with his fellows to play a trick on the watch. On the night in question he had crept over the bows without a sound, carrying with him the ship's cat secured in a bag. Crouching under the stays, the joker let the cat's head out of the bag, which he tied round the animal's neck so that it could not escape. He then applied his teeth to the unfortunate animal's tail. Everybody knows the fearsome sounds an angry cat is capable of producing, and those to which a cat whose tail is being bitten gives vent are among the most hair raising. The sound was more or less regulated by squeezing the luckless beast's body. The mate's bucket of water was as unwelcome as unexpected and caused the Tyne-sider to beat a hurried retreat.

Not only is the origin of many sea superstitions "wropt in mystery," but also any logical explanation of cause and effect. It would puzzle any one to say why it should be unlucky for the ship's boy to whistle on the weather bow, except that it is generally unpleasant from a music lover's point of view for a boy to whistle on any bow at all.

On one occasion superstition and a guilty conscience caused a practical joke to have fatal consequences. The incident arose through one of the sailors, a Norwegian, boxing the ears of the ship's boy for the aforementioned crime of whistling on the weather bow. Not unnaturally the boy was annoyed and determined to pay the Norwegian out. Aided by two other sailors, a white shirt and some string, a very presentable "ghost" was arranged in the fore'sle on the night the Norseman was on watch. He was to be allowed only a glimpse of the "spirit" on entering the fore'sle, and it was then to vanish from view, being jerked by means of a string underneath the bunk of one of the jokers. Everything was ready, and the three conspirators lay in their bunks awaiting their victim. Unfortunately they all fell asleep, to be suddenly awakened by a loud cry from the Norwegian. He stood gazing at the "ghost," the dim light shed by the lamp falling on his ghastly face. The three were about to call out to him when he spoke. "No, no," he cried, "I did not mean to kill you, Morgan! Oh, mercy, mercy!" And he rushed madly from the fore'sle. Terrified, his shipmates followed him, but as they reached the deck they saw the Norwegian throw himself into the sea.—London Globe.

## High Up



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### AN ASTOR DEAL.

The Only Time That Old John Jacob Sold Real Estate.

"One of the most stringent real estate rules of the Astor family is 'never sell,' and only one sale is recorded in the entire life of old John Jacob Astor," said Niles F. Watkins, a real estate broker of New York. "In 1830 Astor tore down his house in Broadway, cleared the whole block from Vesey to Barclay street and built the huge Quincy granite hotel known as the Astor House, which was one of the first notable landmarks in New York and also one of the best paying pieces of property.

"A few days after it was finished the old gentleman and his eldest son, William, were walking through City Hall park, where the postoffice now stands, and stopped a moment to admire the building, the finest hotel in America at that time.

"Pop, that's a mighty fine building," said William. "I wish to gracious it was mine."

"So?" answered the father. "Well, Billy, give me \$1 and you can have it."

"Out came the dollar—a big silver dollar that is cherished by the family to this day—and within an hour the deed of the property was made out and recorded. This was old Mr. Astor's only sale of real estate in his life."—Washington Herald.

### A Solomon-like Decision.

A Rhode Island justice was called upon to determine the ownership of a brood of turkeys. The flock, consisting of fifteen young ones, was mothered by two hens, a white one and a bronze, and had been running for quite a time over two adjoining farms. The owner of the white hen declared that the turkeys were his, while the man who owned the bronze hen asserted just as positively that they belonged to him. The justice was puzzled. At last a witness came forward who swore that he had seen a dog chase the flock; that at the dog's approach the young birds flew up into a tree and the bronze hen took to the woods, but the white hen turned and gave battle to the dog. The justice thereupon decided that the owner of the white hen was also the rightful owner of the brood of young turkeys.—New York Press.

### A Woman's Wit.

The husband of Lydia Childs was an invalid for many years. He was not well off in this world's goods, and much of the support of the family was earned by the wife. Thinking of this and of his wife's many sacrifices for his comfort, Mr. Childs once said to her regretfully, "My dear, I wish I were Croesus."

Whereupon Mrs. Childs, with ready wit and gracious tact, responded, "You are Croesus, for you are king of Lydia."—Los Angeles Times.

### Imaginary Pains.

Don't laugh at hysterical people with their imaginary pains, says a physician. A "delusion" is reality to the sufferer. When one believes one has a pain one has the pain. All pain is in the brain, and to believe one has it is to have it. It matters not a whit whether the message is sent by one's toe that some kind friend is treading on or whether it is sent from one part of the brain to another.—New York Tribune.

### Unmoved.

"I understand your antagonist is calling you every name he can think of?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum cheerily. "But he hasn't much of a vocabulary."—Washington Star.

### Much in Little.

Tommy—Pop, what does multum in parvo mean? Tommy's Pop—Multum in parvo is Latin, my son. It means—er—well, haven't you ever seen a fat woman in a bathing suit?—Philadelphia Record.

## OUR MARKET REPORTS.

### New York Future Market

Wired by Cobb Bros. & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Norfolk.

October	13 70	13 42
December	13 62	13 40
January	13 60	13 40

### Chicago Markets

September Wheat	1 45 8	105 8
September Corn	62 1-2	60 7 8
September	12 22	11 90
October Ribs	11 47	11 27
Lard:		
September	11 87	11 76
October Lard	11 77	11 75

By Wire to The Reflector.

New York, Aug. 17.—The cotton market started firm, 4 to 9 points higher. Buying was influenced by a report issued by Mrs. Giles, making the present average condition 73.2. When the market was well started bulls put up prices 15 points more. Opening: August 15.76 bid; September 14.26; October 13.63; January 13.53.

New York, Aug. 17.—No material change in prices of stocks today, but undertone of trading was particularly heavy. Before business had gone very far, however, there were many material concessions. St. Paul yielded over one point, and amalgamated copper lost nearly the same amount.

Chicago, August 17.—Wheat opened 1/2 to 3/4 lower, being influenced by weakness in Liverpool. Corn and oats were also lower. Provisions generally higher with hogs and cattle.

## Cobb Bros. & Co.

NORFOLK, VA.

Cotton Buyers, Brokers in Stock, Cotton, Grain and Provisions.

PRIVATE WIRE to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

## J. W. Perry & Co.

NORFOLK, VA.

Cotton Factors and handlers of Bagging, Ties and Bags.

Correspondence and shipment solicited.

### CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES.

To be Voted for in the Primaries on September 10th.

I, F. C. Harding, Chairman of the Democratic Executive committee for Pitt county, do hereby certify that the following have registered as candidates for the offices herein indicated to be voted for at the Democratic primary for Pitt county, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1910. to wit:

Candidates for Clerk of Court—D. C. Moore.

Candidates for House of Representatives—S. T. Carson.

Candidates for Constable for Swift Creek Township—S. A. Smith.

W. H. Bland.

Candidates for Justices of the Peace—C. A. Hyman, of Belvoir township; John S. Dixon, of Chicod township.

Candidates for Senate—R. R. Cotten.

Alex. L. Blow.

Candidates for Sheriff—S. I. Dudley.

Candidates for Constable Contentnea township.

J. T. Keel.

For Treasurer—W. B. Wilson.

C. T. Munford.

For Constable Greenville township—G. A. Jackson.

F. C. HARDING, Chm. Democratic Executive Com., Pitt Co.

## S. J. Nobles

MODERN BARBER SHOP

Nicely furnished, everything clean and atractive, working the very best barbers. Second to none in the state

Cosmetics a specialty.

Opposite J. R. & J. G. Moye

Many jobs are put up in sugary language.

## FOR BUSY SHOPPERS.

### Business Locals—The Reflector Bargain Column.

All advertisements coming under this head will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line, average six words to the line. All advertisers who haven't an account with us should send money with ad.

WILLINGHAM WILL TREAT YOU right.

FRUIT JAR RUBBERS AND JAR tops at S. M. Schultz.

NOTICE—PEOPLE WANTING ME will call 304. W. J. Turnage.

I HAVE A NICE LOT OF DRY WOOD on hand, people wanting will call me up. Phone 304. W. J. Turnage.

IN WEST GREENVILLE BEAUTIFUL residence lots for sale on easy terms. See Higgs Bros. 27dt

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK Building, situated on Dickinson avenue. Higgs Bros. dtf.

FOR RENT—A PORTION OF HOTEL Madon building, suitable for boarding house. Terms reasonable. Apply to L. C. Skinner. dtf

P. M. JOHNSTON WILL BUY FOR cash any kind of copper, brass, lead, zinc, either in small or large quantities. 8 16

PHONE NO. 23 FOR P. M. JOHNSTON, the plumber. 8 16

FOR SALE—A MOST COMPLETE \$1,200 stock of groceries; business established five years in Greenville. Reason for selling change of occupation. Good opportunity for anyone wanting to start in business. Address K-12, The Reflector. dt

PURE APPLE VINEGAR DURING special sale for 25 cents per gallon. Central Mercantile Co. 8 20

WANTED—BOARD BY MIDDLE-aged man, board and lodging with good family near Five Points. Address "A," Greenville, N. C. 8 15

FOR SALE—COTTON SCALES, comparatively new. Apply to G. E. Harris, at cotton wharf. J. J. Cherry. 8 25

SWEET AND SOUR PICKELS FOR sale at J. L. Harris's. 8 18

WANTED IN GREENVILLE, N. C.—colored person to manage branch office of National Newspaper. Write 1837 7th St., N. W., Washington D. C. 8 20

PEARS FOR PRESERVING FOR sale by Mrs. E. A. Moye, sr.; 25 cents per peck. 8 19

## N. S. Schedule

The following is the Norfolk Southern schedule, effective Monday, August 15, 1910.

### EAST BOUND.

No. 6, daily, "Night Express," pullman sleeping cars. Leave Greenville 12.41 a. m., Washington 1.50 a. m., arrive Edenton 3.55 a. m., Elizabeth City 5.10 a. m., Norfolk 7.00 a. m.

No. 12, daily except Sunday. Leave Greenville 9.40 a. m., arrive Washington 10.40 a. m., New Bern 11.35 a. m., Norfolk 4.05 p. m.

No. 18, daily except Sunday. Leave Greenville 6.30 p. m., arrive Washington 7.25 p. m.

### WEST BOUND.

No. 5, daily, "Night Express," pullman sleeping cars. Leave Greenville 3.53 a. m., arrive Wilson 5.20 a. m., Raleigh 7.30 a. m., Connect at Wilson with A. C. L. R. R., north and south, at Raleigh with Southern Railway for all points.

No. 19, daily except Sunday. Leave Greenville 7.51 a. m., arrive Wilson 9.15 a. m., Raleigh 11.20 a. m.

No. 11, daily except Sunday. Leave Greenville 4.14 p. m., arrive Wilson 5.31 p. m., Raleigh 7.20 p. m. Connects with Southern Railway for Durham and Greensboro.

N. B.—Above schedule figures published as information only and not guaranteed.

For further particulars, apply to any ticket agent, or J. S. Hassell, Agent, Greenville, N. C.

H. C. HUDGINS, W. W. CROFTON, G. P. A., A. G. P. A., Norfolk, Virginia.

### Earned.

She—He was desperately in love with her. Why, he sent her costly flowers and presents nearly every day for two years.

He—Did he finally win her? She—No; he earned her.—New York Telegram.