

GOLD LEAF.

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

Subscription \$1.50 Cash.

VOL. IX.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

NO. 31.

North Carolina's Favorite.
Old Nick,
PURE OLD WHISKIES
122 Years, 122
Rye and Corn Whiskey,
Peach and Apple Brandy
ON HAND.
Now-1, 2, 3 and 4 year old. Shipped
in any quantity. Write for prices to
Old Nick Whiskey Co.,
(Successors to Jos. Williams)
PANTHER CREEK, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
INEFFECT MAY 18th, 1890.

DAILY.		
SOUTHBOUND.	NO. 50.	NO. 52.
Richmond	9:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Burkeville	5:06 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
Keyville	5:48 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Danville	6:30 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Greensboro	10:27 p.m.	9:42 a.m.
Goldboro	9:20 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Raleigh	4:40 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Raleigh	4:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Durham	5:48 p.m.	2:55 a.m.
Greensboro	8:20 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Winston-Salem	10:30 p.m.	10:15 a.m.
Greensboro	10:17 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
Salisbury	12:25 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Asheville	11:40 a.m.	12:08 p.m.
Asheville	7:22 a.m.	4:22 p.m.
Hot Springs	9:34 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
Salisbury	12:22 a.m.	11:24 a.m.
Charlotte	2:02 a.m.	12:40 p.m.
Spartanburg	4:31 a.m.	2:58 p.m.
Greenville	5:56 a.m.	4:46 p.m.
Atlanta	11:00 a.m.	9:40 p.m.
Charlotte	9:20 a.m.	11:00 p.m.
Columbia	6:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
Augusta	10:30 a.m.	10:30 p.m.

DAILY.		
NORTHBOUND.	NO. 51.	NO. 53.
Augusta	9:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Columbia	10:35 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Charlotte	3:13 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
Atlanta	6:00 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
Greenville	12:25 a.m.	1:48 p.m.
Spartanburg	2:52 a.m.	2:38 p.m.
Charlotte	4:25 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
Salisbury	6:22 a.m.	7:05 p.m.
Hot Springs	11:10 p.m.	12:23 p.m.
Asheville	12:40 a.m.	2:05 p.m.
Asheville	4:31 a.m.	2:58 p.m.
Greenville	5:53 a.m.	6:42 p.m.
Salisbury	9:07 a.m.	11:12 p.m.
Greensboro	7:45 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Winston-Salem	11:40 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
Greensboro	9:45 a.m.	11:00 p.m.
Durham	12:01 p.m.	1:00 a.m.
Raleigh	1:05 p.m.	2:43 a.m.
Raleigh	11:05 p.m.	12:00 a.m.
Goldboro	2:55 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Greensboro	7:55 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Danville	12:18 p.m.	1:53 a.m.
Burkeville	1:00 p.m.	2:45 a.m.
Richmond	3:20 p.m.	5:15 a.m.

Between West Point, Richmond & Raleigh.
Via Keyville, Oxford and Durham.

STATIONS.	5:50 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
West Point	9:00 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
Richmond	9:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Keyville	1:00 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Burkeville	2:00 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Fort Mitchell	2:50 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Clarks Summit	3:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
Chase City	4:30 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
Fayetteville	5:20 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Clarksville	6:10 p.m.	6:50 p.m.
Sundown	7:00 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
Bullhead	7:50 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Stony Hill	8:40 p.m.	9:20 p.m.
Oxford	9:30 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
Oxford	10:20 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Danby	11:10 p.m.	11:50 a.m.
Henderson	12:00 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Oxford	1:00 a.m.	1:40 a.m.
Stem	1:50 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
Lawson	2:40 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Holloway	3:30 a.m.	4:10 a.m.
Clarks Summit	4:20 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
Sary	5:10 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
Raleigh	6:00 a.m.	6:40 a.m.

Additional train leaves Oxford daily except Sunday 11:00 a.m., arrive Henderson 12:05 p.m., returning leave Henderson 2:10 p.m., daily except Sunday, arrive Oxford 3:15 p.m.
No. 30, leaving Goldsboro 2:20 p.m. and Raleigh 4:45 p.m. daily, makes connection at Durham with No. 19, leaving at 6:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday to Oxford, Henderson and all points on O. & H., O. & C. and B. & M. roads.
Passenger coaches run through between West Point and Raleigh, via Keyville, on Nos. 31 and 32, and between West Point and Richmond on No. 33, and 33 connect at Richmond from West Point and Baltimore daily except Sunday.
No. 30 and 31 connect at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington, and at Selma to and from Fayetteville.
No. 32 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.
No. 33 connects at Selma for Wilson, N. C.
No. 30 and 31 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill, except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.
On trains 20 and 31 Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and Greensboro, via Asheville and Washington, D. C.
On 22 and 23 Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans via Montgomery and Washington, D. C. and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro and between Washington and Augusta, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Washington and Asheville and Hot Springs.
Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.
For rates, local and through time tables, apply to any agent of the company, or to
BOL HAAS, J. S. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. Agent,
W. A. TILK, Div. Pass. Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

TOBACCO CULTURE. A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING TREATISE On the Subject of Topping, Priming, Curing and Handling the Weed.

PRIMING AND TOPPING.
Under this head there is a wide difference of opinion. Breaking off the small and inferior leaves of the plant near the ground is called "priming," which operation is done along with the "topping," if done at all. There are advantages for and against priming, but all resort to topping—plucking out the seed bud and adjacent small leaves with the thumb and finger. Some contend that pulling off the lower leaves saps the plants and retards growth, if the weather is dry. That permitting the lower leaves to remain on the stalk protects the upper ones from sand and grit, makes them cleaner and therefore more salable. Sand and grit are the terror of the tobacco buyer. On the other hand, it is contended by some that by pulling off the lower leaves, which are generally useless, the remaining leaves receive more nutriment and contain more wax, oil and gum, and that the lower leaves harbor worms and make the worming process more tedious. The object of the author is to induce planters, who have never used flues, to try them for all grades.

Dark heavy shipping, and nothing which does not possess size and substance is fit for this grade, may be cured with flues better than in any other way. Smoke from the open wood fire is objectionable, and with the flue you get the heat, which is all that is wanted, without the smoke. Curing with open wood fires belongs to the past, and none but the old Bourbons will continue the old practice, because they know no better. Taste and fashion are against smoke, and nothing else is needed to banish the old and recommend the new mode. If a dark color is desired, which is not so fashionable as formerly, it can be secured as easily over flues as over wood fires. But the world wants colony tobacco, and this can be produced certainly better with the flue than in any other way. Besides, by the flue the leaf is cured sweet and free from smoke or soot.

A skillful curer can produce the colors most in demand, and by the flue better, and with more certainty, than in any other way. The main object of the author is to induce planters, who have never used flues, to try them for all grades. A skillful curer can produce the colors most in demand, and by the flue better, and with more certainty, than in any other way. The main object of the author is to induce planters, who have never used flues, to try them for all grades.

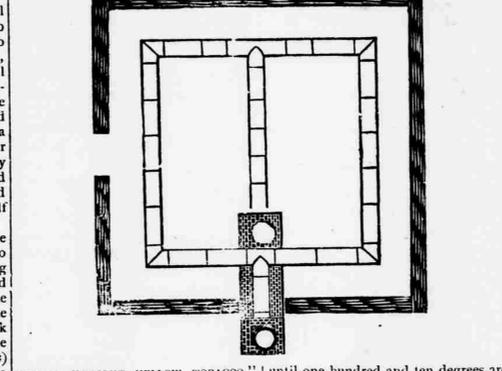
There are two modes for curing yellow tobacco—with charcoal and the other with flues. The first is the primitive mode, but is fast giving place to the latter, which is cheaper and efficient, and is being adopted by most of our best planters. The chief agent in either mode is heat—a dry, curing heat—to expel the sap from the leaves, stems and stalks of the plants, and catch the color, yellow, next to Nature's color, green, and to fix it indelibly. This is the science of curing yellow tobacco. There are seven prismatic colors—that of green tobacco occupying the middle of the prism. By the process of nature, leaves in drying descend in color from green, first to yellow, then orange, then red, and finally lose all color as they go to decay. Now, a quick dry heat, so regulated as to dry out the leaf and catch the yellow, and fix it, is the *modus operandi* of curing flues bright tobacco.

A barn containing seven hundred sticks of green tobacco, six medium plants on each stick, holds along with the tobacco four thousand five hundred to five thousand pounds of water, which must be expelled in from eighty-five to one hundred hours.

Charcoal produces an open, dry heat, well suited for the purpose; but its preparation is costly, its use tedious, dirty and laborious and it deposits a black dust on the leaf that is objectionable. With flues (see diagram) constructed with furnace and pipes, the wood is burned as cut in the forest or old field, and the whole process of curing is less costly and less laborious, and the tobacco cured therewith free from dust, and has a sweeter flavor. The flue process possesses so many advantages over all other modes of curing tobacco, is so safe, if properly constructed, and free from smoke, that when its merits become better known, it will come into general use and supersede all other modes.

The first step in curing is called the STEAMING OR YELLOWING PROCESS. Medium tobacco will require from twenty four to thirty hours steaming at about ninety degrees to yellow sufficiently; but tobacco with more or less sap, larger or smaller, will require a longer or shorter time to yellow. Here the judgment of the curer must be his guide. Inexperienced planters would do well to procure the services of an expert curer, if they have tobacco saved in enhanced value of his crop many times the money paid to the curer, and besides, by close attention, he may learn in one season to cure well himself. Theory alone, however good, and directions, however minute, will not do here, but it is practice that must qualify one to cure well. When it is remembered that no two plants are exactly alike, no two barns precisely similar in every particular, and that the weather may change every hour, it is reasonable that a fixed programme can be followed for every curing with any reasonable hope of success? The experienced know better. On work so variable, only general directions can be given.

Dark heavy shipping, and nothing which does not possess size and substance is fit for this grade, may be cured with flues better than in any other way. Smoke from the open wood fire is objectionable, and with the flue you get the heat, which is all that is wanted, without the smoke. Curing with open wood fires belongs to the past, and none but the old Bourbons will continue the old practice, because they know no better. Taste and fashion are against smoke, and nothing else is needed to banish the old and recommend the new mode. If a dark color is desired, which is not so fashionable as formerly, it can be secured as easily over flues as over wood fires. But the world wants colony tobacco, and this can be produced certainly better with the flue than in any other way. Besides, by the flue the leaf is cured sweet and free from smoke or soot.



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The next step is called FIXING THE COLOR. When the tobacco is sufficiently yellowed, best leaves of a uniform yellow, and the greener ones of a light green color, it is time to advance the heat to one hundred degrees; ob-

servicing the leaves closely to detect sweating, which will soon reddens and turn the color, unless driven off. To do this, open the door and let it stand open, and if, after an hour or more, the sweat has not disappeared, open a space between the logs on opposite sides of the barn to let in more air, and permit it to remain open until the tobacco has dried off all appearance of the sweat. Right at this point more curings are spoiled than at any other stage of the process. It may be well to remember what is a fact, that at least five curings are spoiled by proceeding too fast, to one failure from going too slow. Now stick a pin here.

But to go back to the barn where we have just dried the leaf, and where the thermometer indicates a fall of five or ten degrees—but this need not concern the curer to put him out of hope, for a little cooling under the circumstances was necessary—we close up the opening and raise the heat to one hundred degrees. But a skillful curer detects the first indications of sweat, and prevents it by regulating the heat. Keep the heat at one hundred degrees for four hours, and then advance two and half degrees every two hours, bacco—letting the heat remain at 125 degrees only a few minutes, and then by drawing the fires and turning the dampers, cut off the heat and let the temperature of the barn descend to 90 degrees.

This is generally called "sapping." The rationale of the process is this: The heat, by expansion, opens the sap cells and starts the water to the surface, facilitates evaporation and hastens the yellowing process. This "limbering up" process, of high heat at the start, must be of short duration or else great injury will be done to the tobacco. Following this mode, the yellowing process is greatly shortened, requiring from four to eight hours less to yellow sufficiently, and also hastens the second stage of curing—fixing the color.

It is well to state that there is so great a difference in the character of tobacco grown in different localities, that no rule can be given for the yellowing process, applicable to all. The tobacco of middle and western North Carolina, will yellow in much less time than that grown in middle Virginia. Then again, tobacco will bear higher temperature in the yellowing process during some years than in others. Notably the season of 1884, was so dry and held so little sap when ripe, that many commenced yellowing at 100 degrees, and had the leaf cured in 50 hours. But this is exceptional, and for general practice would spoil both color and tobacco.

The season, therefore, it must be borne in mind, greatly determines the amount of heat tobacco will require to be yellowed and cured. Some of the patented flues are so constructed that the heat is easily controlled, and the tobacco smoked or steamed, or both, as may be necessary in the yellowing stage. Some tobacco will require neither to yellow right, while some other will dry up green or red without yellowing, if smoke or steam be not used to assist the yellowing process. Smoke and heat will facilitate the yellowing of thin poor tobacco, holding very little sap. Wetting the barn floor from time to time will assist in yellowing tobacco. Then there is an occasional barn of tobacco that defies all the known modes and appliances to yellow or cure bright.

But for all practical purposes, whenever the curer has mastered a knowledge of the effects of too much or too little heat, as evidenced in the color of tobacco, clearly defined heretofore, he possesses a key to solve the difficult problem in the science of curing tobacco. By close observation this lesson may soon be learned, and then success is easy. After curing, as soon as the tobacco is sufficiently soft to move, you may run it up in the roof of the barn and crowd it close, or if the barn is needed for other curings, the tobacco may be carried to the storage barn or bulked down in any dry house on the premises. But be sure that nothing is bulked with green stalks or swelled stems, for if such are placed down in bulk it will be sure to heat and utterly ruin.

ORDERING.
If after the tobacco is cured, the weather remains dry and it fails to get soft readily, so that it can be moved, it may be brought in order in the following way: Place green bushes with the leaves on over the floor and sprinkle water over them copiously; if the tobacco is very dry and the atmosphere contains but little moisture, and if the weather is cool, a little fire kindled in the flues will assist in making the tobacco soft. Straw wet, or made so, will answer the same purpose. If the weather is damp, there will be no necessity to use either straw, brush or water. But when it is necessary to use any means to order tobacco, it is best to apply them in the afternoon, that the tobacco may be removed the next morning.

If the weather continues warm and damp or rainy, tobacco that remains hanging will be apt to change color, unless dried out by flues or charcoal. When this becomes necessary, build small fires at first, and raise the heat gradually.

PACKING.
If you sell loose, deliver in large uniform piles—such will cost less, and your tobacco bring more in price. But to sell in a distant market, pack in tierces—half-hogsheads make the best and cheapest—to weigh about four hundred pounds net, taking care not to press the tobacco so as to bruise it, or pack it too closely together. The best leaf is wanted for wrappers, and it must open easily when shaken in the hand. Pack one grade only in each tierce, uniform in color and length; but if it becomes necessary to put more than one grade in a tierce, place strips of paper or straw between to mark and separate them. Pack honestly, for honesty is always the best policy. The man who "nests" his tobacco will certainly go on the "Black List," and buyers have good memories. If your tobacco is fine, sound and nicely handled, you'll have the satisfaction of getting, at the least, a remunerating price for it, although poor and nondescript stock may be selling for less than the cost of production.—R. L. Ragland, Hycor, Halifax County, Va.

Little Joe's Cradle.
BY IRA C. EDWARDS.
You mean it all right, Mr. Preacher,
An' I thank you for what you have said;
An' I s'pose you air right, but a creeter
Can't smile when his heart is like led,
You say the Lord knows the heart,
An' maybe he does, but it's quare
That he'd bring to our home grief 'n ruin
By s'bin' that critter over there.



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law
HENDERSON, N. C.
Courts: Vance, Franklin, Warren, Granville, United States Court at Raleigh, and Supreme Court of North Carolina. References: Chief Justice W. N. C. Smith, Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, Gov. Daniel G. Fowle, Hon. T. C. Fuller, Hon. T. M. Anderson, Hon. J. H. Burwell, Hon. Tucker M. M. Dorsey, Hon. H. H. Burwell, Hon. M. M. Dorsey, Hon. J. H. Burwell, Hon. U. S. Samuel F. Phillips. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. mh. 7-3

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A. E. WORTHAM,
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Offer their services to the people of Vance county. Col. Edwards will act for the courts of Vance county, and will come to Henderson at any and all times when his assistance may be needed by his partner. march 10-3

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Dental Surgeon,
HENDERSON, N. C.
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