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VOL. 4.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

Away from the office and desk at last, The business haunted room, The roar of a city, hurrying past, The heat, the worry, the gloom, To the glorious red of the sunset sky, The sweet, cold wine of the air, On the frozen road, my wheel and I, A dusty, rusty pair!

SONG OF THE WHEEL

Push, push, two birds in a bush
Are laughing to see me hop;
On with a bound from the frozen ground, With never a sway nor stop.

Over and over the pedals fly—
"Come on!" to the twittering bird I ery,
As over and over the wheels fly past her; Over and over, still faster and faster, On through the ice cold stream of air, On where the road is frozen and bare.

Silent and swift as a death freed soul On the smooth, black tide Of the ocean of night flowing in from the west, Over and over, and on without rest, Swifter and swifter, till over the crest Of the hill, and down to the valley below, Through the murk of the mist and the white of

Now my steed falters, as, breathless and slow, Up the steep hillside he labors and grinds, Grinds-grinds-grinds-grinds-Across and across he turns and winds, Sand clogged and rock hindered, without hope

No longer a soul, but a sin burdened wraith-Till, reaching the summit, he spurns the dark And onward he plunges, for good or for ill,

Over and onward, and onward and over, He reels and he spins like a jolly old rover. Roll-roll-roll-Backward he flies to our one dear goal,

shall rest, And soft trembling lips to my own thall be pressed. Slow-slow-slow, Slowly-more slowly-we go-What, darling, so far on the road to-night, To welcome us both with your eyes' sweet light!

Willis Boyd Allen in Outing. END OF THE TRADE DOLLARS.

Be quiet, old fellow, we're safe, safe at home.

The wheel no longer has need to roam-

The Last "Melt" at the Assay Office. Samples for Assaying-Bricks.

On a recent Friday afternoon the last 'melt' of the 3,495,533 trade dollars which have been received at the United States assay office in Wall street, since the act of congress authorizing their purchase went into effect, was completed and the limpid silver was poured into the molds and transformed into silver bricks, 1,100 to 1,200 ounces in weight. A "melt" of silver at the assay office means 5,000 ounces. Therefore, in order to make way with the whole number of this 3,500,000 of trade dollars about 700 "melts" were necessary. A reporter chanced to be present and stood near the crucible when these last representatives of a dead currency slowly lost their individuality and became a shapeless glittering mass. When the last "melt" of the trade dollars had been poured into the molds and made into brick, the reporter observed that two small quantities, perhaps of a grain or two each, were put into little recentacles and sent to the assaying room. These," explained Assistant Assayer J. T. Wilder, "are the samples for assaying. Two are taken from each melt." They are each assayed by different persons and their work must tally. If it does not, the work is repeated. If the two assays still fail to agree the whole melt is remelted and fresh samples taken. Then the process is gone through with again.

"The greatest care is taken," said Mr. Wilder, "to guard against inaccuracies. The assaying is done by the Gay Lussac method. The exact amount of metal is weighed and disselved in nitric acid. Then enough chlorine is added to precipitate precisely a drachm of pure silver. The solution is then shaken for three minutes in a shaking machine (run by steam), after which it is allowed to setle. More salt water is added, every atom of which is taken account of, and if any silver remains in solution it shows slight cloudiness. The operation is repeated until no cloudiness appears, showing that no silver remains in solution; that it has all been precipitated. Then calculation is made as to the exact fineness of the samples of silver in the trade dollar, which is corrected by silver proofs. When the fineness is thoroughly scertained it is stamped upon the bar or brick which has been formed by the melted dollars, together with the value, weight, melt number and number of the oar. Then the bar or brick is sent to the inclosure' before mentioned, where the other 'trade dollar' bricks are kept under a combination safe lock. The combination of this, as well as of the other safe locks in the building, is known only to Superintendent Mason and one other

trusted official."-New York Tribune. A Museum of Religion.

Parisians, who, in these latter days, at least, are not remarkable for the depth of fervor of their religious feelings, are about to have a museum of religion. The founder of this remarkable and interesting institution is a M. Guimet. The building is in the Græco-Roman style of architecture, and with its pillared portihas been constructed after designs which divinity copied from an original model. In the lateral galleries will be exhibited

Not the Consumptive's Paradise. In a letter read before a recent meeting of the Berlin Anthropological society, Dr. Schliemann energetically protests against the current belief in the salutary effect of the Egyptian climate in pulmon-ary troubles. He writes from Thebes: "Since my consumptive servant, Polops, whom I had taken with me in order to save his life, has died, and since I have observed in this city a number of consumptives whom, like the German Consular Agent Tedrous, I knew twenty-eight POMONA, N. C.

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Sulfar Agent fedfous, Takes twenty digital years ago as robust men, I am entirely cured of the belief that Egypt is the paradise of consumptives, and I would much rather advise such patients to go to the Riviera than to Egypt. —Chicago News.

TRYING THE NERVES.

An Extomologist's Feelings While a Terantula Was Crawling Over His Face. Out on Dearborn avenue, near Lincoln park, lives a man whose hobby is bugsnot live bugs with vicious teeth and virulent fangs, but bugs impaled upon pieces of cardboard and kept in glass cases. Herbert Edgerton, the possessor of the collection, was at home when the reporter called upon him the other day. He conducted the visitor to a cozy little den in the rear of the house, which was fitted up with a number of cabinets, the doors of which were appropriately lettered. "I've lots of specimens," said he, "but here is one that I value above all others, though it is not at all rare." Mr. Edgerton took a piece of cardboard from the cabinet and placed it upon the table. Pinned to it was a large hairy spider which was easily recognized as a tarantula. "I was at Camp Grant, A. T., three summers ago," continued the speaker, "visiting a cousin of mine who is in the army. One day, while we were out shooting, I lay down in the sand to get a few moments' rest. We had ridden a good many miles that day, and as I was ahead of the rest of the party I thought I would wait for them to come up. So I tethered my horse and was soon stretched at full length upon the sand. I fell into a sort of a doze and was awakened by a horrible feeling on my face. You know a man's mind acts quickly under such circumstances, and t didn't take me an instant to realize that a tarantula was crawling over my Where the whirling shall cease, and the rider face. If he stung me I knew I was a dead man, but if he simply crawled over my face and away into the sand I would suffer no ill results. My only recourse was to keep perfectly quiet and trust to luck. for as soon as I moved the chances were that the poison would penetrate the skin and be coursing through my

"I closed my eyes and stopped breathing, so fearful was I that the tarantula would be disturbed. Each one of his feet felt like a red hot iron, and seemed to be burning a deep hole in my cheek. The tarantula didn't seem to be in the least hurry, as he remained nearly a minute upon my face, and I was on the point of brushing him off with my hand and taking chances of being bitten, when he crawled off. I lay perfectly still for a moment, and when I got to my feet I was trembling so violently that I couldn't untether the horse. A big draught from a flask of brandy soon pulled me together, and I determined to get that tarantula for my collection. I fastened a small two tined fork to a ramrod which I used for that purpose, and started after the bug. I impaled him without any trouble, and he now has the place of honor in my collection. I wouldn't pass another minute like that, though, for all the collections in

"Here," continued Mr. Edgerton, pointing to an insect nearly four inches in length, "is a rare specimen. It is an elephant beetle-the largest of the Scarabeeus family. South Africa is the only place where it is found, and there are but few specimens in this country. This was sent to me by a friend of mine who is a great traveler and who has been in every inhabitable country in the world. Centipedes are common enough, but this one here," taking a cardboard from one of the cabinets, "was a murderer. Several years ago I passed several days in a hotel in Albuquerque, N. M. Though it was nothing but a 'dobe building, there were a number of prominent people there, among them being a family of rich Mexicans by the name of Alvuarez. One of the daughters of Alvuarez-a beautiful girl about 18-awakened the nurse one hire." night with a loud scream. How it happened no one knows, but in some way a centipede had found its way into her bed and stung her. All the known restoratives were applied, but the poor girl did not recover. The centipede was found and killed, and I begged it for my collection. As you can see, it is not a very good specimen, as it is badly mangled: but I prize it for its history. I've a great many more specimens," concluded Mr. Edgerton, "but these are the only ones which have any particular story connected with them.

Suggestions to Collegiate Orators. The perplexity of students in the selection of a theme is frequently shown in a desire to be original. But if to be original implies that the writer is to select a theme that no one has hitherto chosen, then originality in this sense is scarcely possible. Again, if in the treatment or development of the theme it is to be presented by means of ideas that have not occurred to others, then, also, originality in this sense is scarcely possible. Originality may be attained in the way of putting a thought, in the selection of thoughts, and in their arrangements. Such is one of the meanings of composition. In this view a student may very properly place the thoughts of others, whether written or spoken, under contribution. It is plagiarism when a writer takes bodily the thought and words of another and gives them as his own. It is coes, its rotunda, its columns, and its also plagiarism when a writer, even if he retaries of the American legation to a caryatides, looks like an ancient temple. changes the mode of expression, adopts Japanese girl of noble blood, and still

Monarch of American Peaks. "The highest mountain in America" Elias to Mount Wrangle, a little to the north. Several of these mountains have been newly measured. Mount Hood, once "roughly" estimated at 17,000 feet, then "closely" at 16,000, was brought down by triangulation to 18,000; an aneroid barometer made it 12,000 and a mercurial barometer 11,255. Mount St. Elias, estimated by D'Agelot to be 12,672 feet, is triangulated by Mr. Baker to 19,-500. It now appears that Mount Wrangle, lying to the north, rises 18,400 feet above Copper river, which is in turn 2,000 feet above the sea at that point. If this holds true, Mount Wrangle is at least 1,000 feet higher than any other peak in North America. It lies within the United States boundary. - Salt Lake Tribune.

The "Vomiting Center." Professor Tumas, a European physicle-gist, has shown that vomiting is the re-sult of irritation of a space in the medulla oblongate about one-fifth of an inch long oblongate about one-fifth of an inch long and one-twelfth wide, and believes that the brains of ruminants, rodents and other non-vomiting animals lack this other non-vomiting animals lack this invomiting center."—Arkansaw Traveler.

MORTAL MAN.

O, what a thing is man: how far from powen, From settled peace and rest! He is some several twenty men,

One while he counts of heaven, as of his treasure But then a thought creeps in. Call him coward, who, for fear of sin, VIII lose a pleasure.

what a sight is men, if his attired

And live apart.

Did alter with his mind; And, like a dolphin's skin, his clothes com With his desires. Surely, if each one saw another's heart, There would be no commerce,

CHINESE DREAD OF THE WET.

No sale or bargain pass; all would disperse and live apart. —George Herbert.

They Wear Cloth Shoes and Always Go in When It Rains. In western lands it is a proverbial saying of one who is peculiarly stupid that he does not "know enough to go in when it rains." In China, on the contrary, the saying would be altered so as to read: "He does not know enough to stay in when it rains," and to a Chinese the idea that a human being has any functions which can be harmonized with the rapid precipitation of moisture can only be introduced by trepanning. They truly say of the streets and the people in them; When wind blows, one-half; rain fall, none at all." As the Chinese, in their way, are a particularly practical people none less so than the Anglo-Saxon, though less energetic-there must be some good reason for their persistent refusal for centuries to encounter rain.

Of the fact there can be no manner of doubt. The Tientsin massacre of 1860 might have been quadrupled in atrocity but for a timely rain, which deterred the rowdies already on their way to the settlement. A portable shower Deriect defenses a traveler in the hostile sections of China could desire. We are confident that a steady stream of cold water, delivered from a two-inch nozzle, would disperse the most violent mob ever seen by a foreigner in China, in five minutes of solar time. Grapeshot would be much less effectual, for many would stop to gather up the spent shot, while cold water is something for which every Chinese, from the Han dynasty downward, entertains the same aversion as a cat. Externally or internally administered, he

regards it as alike fatal. The remote causes of their deep seated antipathy to wet weather lie imbedded in the Chinese constitution, but the proximate causes, in our view, are twofoldthe porosity of cotton cloth and the absolute scarcity of dirt. To our readers these reasons will, no doubt, appear inadequate, not to say frivolous; but this, we believe, is because they have not reflected profoundly on the subject. Why the Chinese should persist in wearing cloth shoes we do not pretend to say, but wear them they certainly do. Damp feet are not only uncomfortable, they are dangerous to health. Oiled boots are ·luxuries for the few, and, in seven cases out of eight, he who goes abroad when it rains will do it in cotton cloth shoes, which will be ruined. He has no light sandals. He never washes his feet. Hence it is easier and more philosophical to stay at home-which he does .- Tientsin Chinese Times.

Punting on the Thames. Parties of ladies and gentlemen were pushing and pulling to and fro, and landing and embarking at the floats, which were covered with "boats for Sometimes a lady was pulling and her "feller" would lie back at his ease in the stern sheets, and sometimes it was reversed. A curious sort of flat bottomed boat, like an Ohio river skiff, was very popular among the ladies. These boats were poled along, the water being clear and shallow and the bottom firm. The young lady would walk forward, put down the pole to the bottom and walk clear back to the stern, pushing with all her strength, then, walking forward again, repeat the process. This is punting, and is very nice where some pretty girl does the work and you are lying under a parasol with another pretty girl in the stern cushions. Many of these girls appeared to be clever oarswomen. All made up a pretty picture. The young men mostly wore white flannel pantaloons, white canvas boating shoes, and blue coats or none at all, and some affected the gay sash of the Venetian gondolier. The ladies were all sorts of fancy boating costumes, mostly combinations of blue and white.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Moon Eyed Wives. "The marriage of an American or an Englishman to a Japanese woman is not so rare an occurrence as the critics who have been writing about E. H. House's clever novelette seem to think," said a diplomat who spent years in Japan to me the other night. "A number of such marriages have occurred in the past ten or fifteen years. I may instance as conspicuous examples that of one of the sec-It is situated near the Trocadero, at a corner of the avenue d'Jena. The edifice other and gives this as his own.—College the sister of another attache of the strictest confidence" to every man of the American legation. House himself," he continued, "adopted a Japanese girl, who has cared for him in his illness like a daughter. House is a very clever man, must now be changed from Mount St. one of the most brilliant men I ever met, but has been bedridden for years, and peculiarly dependent upon the tenderness and thoughtfulness of his adopted daughter, who has shown all those high, fine qualities which he ascribes to the heroine of his little story."—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Record.

Compressed Air Engine. At the Newcastle exhibition can be seen a new locomotive, run by compressed air. It is intended for underground work especially and has already been employed in several of the Durham mines. It has a weight of about two tons and runs on a narrow gauge, thirty-three and one-half inch track. The maximum load which the engine will draw is twelve tons. The air is at 400 pounds pressure, and, with a load of five tons on an ordinary road, a single air charge will last about one mile. - Chicago Tribune.

The Armies of France Today,

Yes, France has made tremendous since 1870, and her military strength today has assumed really for-midable proportions. One of the most praiseworthy acts of the war ministry was the immediate change effected after the war in the general staff, and the condition of this body of men is now on a par with any organization in Europe of

Formerly the officers of the general staff were not taken from the army. They were first educated at the Polytechnic, or at St. Cyr, and then passed into the school of application for the general staff; thence they were sent for one year to an infantry regiment, one year to a cavalry regiment and latterly for half a year to the artillery, but it must be remarked that during this service they did no actual regimental duty. After they passed through these so called schools they at once entered the general staff as captains, and, unfortunately usually as aides-de-camp to general officers. Now a man may be, socially, very amiable, and, socially, very accomplished, and therefore extremely well fitted to be an aide-de-camp to a general, to manage his menus plaisirs, and yet not be in the least qualified for a staff officer in the proper sense of the word. So when many of the general officers were promoted and their aides-de-camp carried up a grade with them, it often placed these young officers in positions of immense importance, often calling for the performance of dutses which they were incapable of performing. And these were the officers to whom the defending of many of the fortresses in 1870 was intrusted, and who had been ordered to their strengthening previous to the breaking out of hostilities.

What could one expect from such maexcellent, the esprit de corps good and the frontier defense formidable.-Godfrey Dynet Carden in San Francisco Chronicle,

A Full Orchestra Score. Anybody who has ever looked at a full orchestral score must have been imressed with the immense labor involved in writing it, as well as with the pro-found knowledge of instruments that is required for the work. One reason why modern composers are not so prolific as those of the last century is due to this very fact. A hundred years ago the orchestras were of a much simpler form than they are at present. Not nearly so much attention was devoted to woodwind instruments, and, besides this, great many other instruments have been added to the full orchestra, and every modern composer feels bound to utilize every effect in his score. The music of today, therefore, is much richer in color than that of the past, as every concertgoer will appreciate who makes a mental comparison between works of Hadyn or Mozart and those of Wagner and Liszt.

In view of the immense amount of work and the kind of knowledge required to do it, the impression would be natural that scoring must be a well paid labor, but the reverse is the case. For the scoring of an ordinary march for full orchestra one does not need to pay more than \$10 at the most, and it may be frequently had for \$5, and the work will be in every sense satisfactory and complete. The men who do this kind of work are usually players in orchestras whose time is not entirely taken up with rehearsals and performances, and with pupils that they may have to instruct. They are glad of an opportunity to devote their evenings to odd jobs of scoring and arranging for the orchestra, and the competition among them is so great that the rice is cut down to such a margin that ordinary composers, who do not strive after original effects, can better afford to have this work done by outside parties than to do it themselves .- New York

An Electrical Stratagem. introduced into Chili, a stratagem was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the Araucanian Indians and maintain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilian camp. Gen. Pinto called them together, and, pointing to the telegraph wires, he said: "Do you see those wires?" "Yes, general." "Very good." I want you to remember not to go near nor touch them; for if you do your hands will be held and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredu-lously.

Then the general made them each in succession take hold of the wires at both ends of an electric battery in full operation. After which he exclaimed: command you to let go the wire!" can't; my hands are benumbed," said the Indian. The battery was then stopped and the man released. Not long afterward the general restored them to liberty, giving them strict injunctions to keep the secret, and not to betray it to their countrymen on any account. This had the desired effect, for, as might be expected, strictest confidence" to every man of the tribe, and the telegraph has ever since remained unmolested .- Electrical Review.

The Electrical Typewriter.

And now finally as to the electrical ypewriter. A friend in the patent office at Washington writes to ask me to keep cool. The device has been already invented and is now about half patented By the time this appears in print the patent will be complete. The machine will work at any distance over which a wire can be placed. My correspondent believes that it can be worked on the other side of the ocean connected with this side by the cable. This I doubt, as the current is so weak either on account of sessickness or other reasons by the time it gets to the other side that all it is able to do is to deflect a very small mirror so delicately poised as to be practi-cally suspended in the air. Still if the dynmograph, as they call it, will work over ordinary land spaces it will be a great invention, although, of course, it will be nothing to the telephonograph shortly to be put forward by Mr. Edison.

—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

Some people in Belgium believe that an omelet of eggs of a certain owl is an infallible remedy for drunkenness,

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