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Always at his office when not  
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Can be found at his office  
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## MONEY TO LOAN.

On improved farm lands in sums  
of \$500 and upwards. Loans repay-  
able in small annual installments  
through a period of 5 years, thus en-  
abling the borrower to pay off his  
indebtedness without exhausting his  
crop in any year.  
Apply to R. O. BURTON, JR.,  
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## HOMINY!!

I keep on hand at all times the  
best of

## HOMINY AND MEAL

which I will sell at the Lowest  
Prices Possible.

Call at the BRICK MILL and be  
surprised how cheap you can buy

W. H. KITCHIN.  
411y.

## WHAT

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

## CURES

Consumption  
Scrophula  
Bronchitis  
Coughs  
Colds  
Wasting Diseases  
Wonderful Flesh Producer.  
Many have gained one pound  
per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret  
remedy. It contains the stimulat-  
ing properties of the Hypophos-  
phates and pure Norwegian Cod  
Liver Oil, the potency of both  
being largely increased. It is used  
by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.  
Sold by all Druggists.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

## Memories of The Past.

(For THE DEMOCRAT.)  
Never more will I clasp your hand,  
Your loved voice I shall hear no more;  
And I shall never see that land  
Of pleasant scenes we knew of yore.

No never on a sunny day,  
Hear the sweet music of its streams;  
Or wander down its hallowed vale,  
To where we dreamed our youthful  
dreams.

Still wafted on the scented air,  
The songs of birds rise clear and sweet,  
As when we gathered flowers there;  
And drank the cadence of the feast.

But since that golden dream has died,  
It leaves a wound that never can heal;  
Yet lovers dream of a happy life,  
Which never can come for you and me.

Not meet again, Oh! never more,  
They seem so near, those happy days;  
When Hope's bright star shined before,  
To shine adown time's misty ways.

I sometimes think 'tis but a dream,  
And time will bring them back again;  
More bright than they have ever seemed,  
But alas! my fond hopes are vain.

We parted with kind words and bow,  
With farewell kiss and soft adieu;  
From her blue eyes the tears did flow,  
They sparkled like the morning dew.

Then as she went, I heard her sing,  
"Adieu, adieu, may God be true."  
How could she dream that life would  
bring.

No meeting in some future day.  
Memories of that happy past,  
Have left their shadows on my mind,  
Times' relentless barriers have cast;  
Many years and bright hopes behind.

We no movement, but cares and tears,  
They are not left the parting pain;  
But never can the weary year,  
Either your form or beauty change.

For on the tablets of my heart,  
And sweetly in my memories' depths;  
Indelibly they are painted there,  
Time cannot change, nothing but death.

## Writing.

(Jonesboro Leader.)  
At one time, long ago, it was con-  
sidered necessary that children  
should learn to write, and due at-  
tention was wont to be paid to this  
branch of education.

Onward progress has the senti-  
ments of the people in some particu-  
lars, and in none more than in  
regard to this subject. It is now  
of minor importance whether a boy  
or a girl shall learn to write decent-  
ly, provided they can diagram and  
become proficient in the modern  
accomplishments. It is a disgrace  
to any institution of learning that  
not ten per cent of its students over  
the age of twelve can write a postal  
card to a friend, but what it may  
become a fit subject of adverse criti-  
cism by every post master and mail  
agent through whose hands it  
passes.

And yet few institutions, within  
our knowledge, can show a greater  
degree of proficiency in this respect  
especially among its male students.  
And why? Simply because they  
do not require the pupils to practice  
and to learn the art of writing.

The majority of the number of  
our schools seem to prefer that their  
boys should understand how to find  
the value of x in an algebraic equa-  
tion, before they learn how to write  
their fathers a decent letter, re-  
minding him of his pecuniary obli-  
gations to them, or to their mothers,  
asking for a spool of thread, a few  
needles, and a box of creature com-  
forts.

We parents are old-fashioned  
enough to prefer the value of some  
other letter or letters to that of x  
or y.

We are anxious to see letters  
from our children when abroad, that  
we can read, and show with pride,  
and let x and y take care of them-  
selves until such letters can be  
written, even if the whole scholastic  
year is required to bring the pupil  
to a respectable degree of proficien-  
cy to the neglect of every other  
study, except spelling.

## Modern Miracles.

A singer for breath was distressed,  
And the doctors all said she must rest,  
But she took G. M. D.

For her weak lungs, you see,  
And now she can sing with the best.

An athlete gave out, on a run,  
And he feared his career was quite done;  
G. M. D., pray observe,  
Gave back his lost nerve,  
And now he can lift half a ton.

A writer, who wrote for a prize,  
Had headaches and pain in the eyes;  
G. M. D. was the spell  
That made him quite well,  
And glory before him now lies.

These are only examples of the  
daily triumphs of Dr. Pierce's Gold-  
en Medical Discovery, in restoring  
health and reviving wasted vitality.  
Sold by all druggists.

## ROANOKE LANDS.

### A GREAT FACTOR IN THE WEALTH OF THE STATE.

THEIR VALUE UNTOLED, AS VIEWED  
BY A WISE WESTERN NORTH  
CAROLINIAN.  
(Asheville Democrat.)

Editors Asheville Democrat:—I  
crave space in your columns to bring  
before your readers in the West, and  
everywhere else it is possible to  
make impression, the claims of some  
of our Eastern brethren for aid; at  
all events, for sympathy, in their  
efforts to restore to its original pro-  
ductiveness and value a large body  
of river lands, once of enormous  
agricultural importance; now, from  
the decay and disappearance of the  
works that once protected them, re-  
turning only precarious reward to in-  
vestment and industry.

I refer to the lands along the lower  
Roanoke river, the most extensive  
and continuously fertile that border  
any of the rivers in this State; now,  
by exposure to annual, or more fre-  
quent, overflow, so uncertain in their  
returns as to dishearten the most  
sanguine hopes and discourage the  
most indomitable energies; once  
protected and secured by combined  
local effort, now, with the destruction  
of the original labor system, unable  
to oppose to the overwhelming forces  
of nature the feeble resistance of  
private, unassociated, unaided op-  
position to the constantly recurring  
assaults of the rising waters.

The Roanoke river is the largest  
and longest river which has its  
course almost wholly in North Caro-  
lina; the only one rising in the Blue  
Ridge which reaches the Atlantic.  
Its drainage within the State is about  
2,000 square miles. In its course it  
gathers a large body of water from  
its upper tributaries, the Dan, the  
Staunton, Mayo, Smith's, Hyeo and  
other rivers. These, in their upper  
courses, are swift and broad streams,  
in their swellings from heavy rains  
spreading themselves over broad low  
grounds with diminished currents,  
and subsiding without serious injury  
to the adjacent lands. These floods  
bring down with them enormous  
quantities of alluvium, which is  
swept onward over the rapids which  
continue until the falls at Weldon  
are passed; and then, as the cur-  
rent is retarded, it is deposited, as it  
has been, on either side, until on  
either bank, down to the approach  
of the river to its entrance into  
Albemarle Sound, a body of land  
has been created that is not surpass-  
ed by the fecundity of the valley of  
the Nile or the exuberant richness  
of the Mississippi bottoms.

But below the falls at Weldon the  
channel of the river is sensibly nar-  
rowed, the waters are compressed  
within more restricted compass, and  
the immense columns of flood that  
are pressed forward with impetuous  
tumult from the country above, are  
forced to find relief when so restrict-  
ed by invading the contiguous bot-  
toms. These bottoms early indur-  
ated the ambition and challenged the  
enterprise of agricultural venture.

If they could be reclaimed, if they  
could be protected, if the waters  
could be repelled in time of flood,  
then no anticipation could be too ex-  
travagant in the calculation of re-  
turns. And so it proved in experi-  
ence. In time, wealthy planters  
with unlimited command of slave  
labor, obtained possession of the  
river lands. They had no competi-  
tors for occupation, for wealth and  
labor could alone conquer conditions  
as they existed. The great planters  
of Northampton and Bertie on the  
north side of the river, of Halifax  
and Martin on the South, combined  
their energies and their forces to re-  
pel the floods by the erection of such  
a system of levees as guard the  
plantations along the lower Missis-  
sippi; and with such success that  
on no lands along the Atlantic slope  
were such exuberant crops of corn  
and wheat produced. Cotton did not  
enter largely into the agricultural  
system, but the grains above named  
were produced so largely and with  
such rich returns as to bring an  
annual fortune to the planters.

Harvests of 20,000 bushels of wheat  
were not the infrequent reward of  
each plantation; and corn was pro-  
duced in such quantities as to justify,  
in fact compel, the use by each  
planter of his own schooner, loaded  
at his own landing, to transport his  
crop to the markets of Norfolk,  
Baltimore or New York.

Up to the war, and in fact until its

close, by the use of large slave la-  
bor, these lands were protected  
against freshets; and the great crops  
still made, though shut out from  
their original markets, were of in-  
estimable service to the Confed-  
eracy. The Roanoke plantations were  
its reliable and unfailing granary,  
and so long as the Petersburg and  
Weldon Railroad was held by the  
Confederacy, so long was the army  
of Virginia relieved of the fears of  
starvation.

With the close of the war departed  
the glory of the Roanoke river lands.  
The struggle with the river was one  
that could never be interrupted. In-  
cessant vigilance was exacted to re-  
pel encroachment from the waters, to  
repair damages as soon as discover-  
ed, and to do this, not in one place,  
but in a thousand, and to do it  
simultaneously and by concerted ac-  
tion. When this power of concerted  
action was lost, then all the fruits of  
past achievement were lost. The  
river asserted its supremacy and na-  
ture resumed her sovereignty. A  
territory once the most fertile, the  
best cultivated, the most productive  
in our whole territory, reverted to  
the wilderness.

The conquest over difficulty was  
not all abandoned, and a feeble res-  
istance upon chances, rather than  
reasonable expectation, gives con-  
viction to some planters to try to wrest  
from the rich soil some of its exuber-  
ant rewards. With what success the  
melancholy experience of last winter  
reminds us, when the people along  
the Roanoke were in a state of semi-  
starvation, and when it was serious-  
ly proposed to convene the Legis-  
lature in extra session to provide for  
pressing immediate wants; and this  
because repeated freshets had over-  
whelmed the land, destroyed the  
crops, and left the planters stripped  
of the proceeds of their year's hope  
and toil.

This is a result not only melan-  
choly in itself; it is reproachful to  
our commonwealth. It proclaims  
retrogradation in a once wealthy sec-  
tion, when everywhere else is heard  
the exultant note of progress; it de-  
notes the drying up of the sources of  
food supply when all around is rais-  
ed the imperative demands of in-  
creasing population; it sounds the  
note of diminished State and county  
revenue, when, from every quarter,  
comes demands to meet the impera-  
tive needs of a people enlightened  
with the spirit of an improving age;  
and it betrays the unwelcome fact of  
ruin and poverty in one section con-  
trasted with life and activity in all  
other parts, no more the effects of  
indolence or negligence in the one  
than it is the undeserved good for-  
tune of the other. The one fails be-  
cause he is opposed by obstacles in-  
surmountable to unaided human ef-  
fort; the other succeeds because  
more happy conditions await his  
energetic hopefulness.

Retrieval of the conditions of  
Roanoke lands is not within the  
scope of private means, and is beyond  
the attainment of private effort. It  
is a work to which the State, in  
some shape or other, must put its  
hand. It would be disgraceful sur-  
render to the rude forces of nature  
what intelligent energies had won  
from them in its conflicts with the  
turbulent river god; it would be  
lamentable indication of indolence,  
indifference or parsimony to yield  
without resistance to forces once  
proved to be compliant when bold-  
ly assaulted, and to welcome desola-  
tion back to what had once been  
converted into a teeming garden.

I do not know what those who  
direct attention to the subject pro-  
pose to do, farther than that Mr. E.  
E. Hilliard of the Scotland Neck  
Democrat suggests appeal to the  
Legislature to permit the application  
of local convict labor to the work of  
redemption. Compared with the  
slave force once deemed imperative-  
ly necessary to the gigantic struggle,  
such convict application would be of  
inappreciable weight. The State  
must take a broader, wiser, more  
energetic position. It must do this  
in its impartial regard for the inter-  
ests of all sections; it must do it in  
prudent regard for its own interests;  
it must do it in regard to its own  
reputation for intelligence.

The time has passed, it is to be  
hoped, when the different sections of  
the State viewed with hostile eye  
aid appropriated to one part at the  
apparent expense of the other. Those  
sections neither knew the wants, the  
necessities, the characteristics of the  
others; therefore they were not in  
sympathy with them. The west suf-  
fered from the unsympathetic igno-  
rance of the eastern members of the

Legislature who waged unceasing  
warfare against the turnpike roads  
so indispensable to a mountain coun-  
try, the east suffered equally by the  
ignorance of the west when appeal  
was made for digging of canals, wa-  
ter ways and drainage. The one  
was overburdened and shut in by  
mountains; the other was drowned  
with a surplusage of water; neither  
knew or appreciated the condition of  
the other. They understand each  
other better now. No better lesson  
was ever given than is afforded by  
the history of the Western North  
Carolina railroad. Its progress was  
contested step by step; and the east  
with difficulty was brought not to  
admit the prospective value of the  
work, but to give reluctant aid.

Now, every one admits that its com-  
pletion has practically given a new  
world to North Carolina, and the  
whole State shares in the profits; for  
already the taxable value of prop-  
erty in the west has so greatly in-  
creased as to materially diminish the  
burdens of the east.

Therefore, if the west is called upon  
to aid the east, or any other sec-  
tion, let it do so with intelligent  
promptness. The good of one part  
ensures to the benefit of the whole.

Each and every section has its pecu-  
liar, often apparently opposite,  
interests. But none of them are an-  
tagonistic. They are all a part of  
the great common stock of one com-  
monwealth, and all to be cherished,  
promoted and defended as the great  
patrimony and property of the whole.

J. D. CAMERON.  
Application in Youth.

BY MRS. ANNA N. IRWIN.  
(For THE DEMOCRAT.)

Precious beyond rubies are the  
hours of youth. Let none of them  
pass unprofitably away, for surely  
they make to themselves wings, and  
they are like a bird cutting swiftly  
the air, and the trace of her can no  
more be found. Youth should as-  
sume themselves to raise their  
minds and their hearts towards  
heaven, and soar in thought beyond  
the sun, moon, and stars unto our  
Creator; reflect upon his grandeur,  
and adore him in silence, when the  
sublimity of the night shall fill our  
souls. Let me urge upon my young  
friends the importance of taking  
loftier and better views of life than  
those taught by the vain world. It  
would be a sad thing to see any of  
you make your life a blank, whose  
keen susceptibilities, whose noble  
powers, whose deep affections lavish  
too much of your time upon dress,  
gayety and fashionable visiting, who  
wear the bright apparel of the but-  
terfly, whose conversation finds no  
higher or more improving subject  
than the idle gossip of the day, the  
last party, or the never failing topic  
dress. I implore you to take loftier  
and better views of life than those.

I would not draw you from the  
rational pleasures of society, or  
bring one gloomy cloud upon your  
youthful life. I still would plead  
for some serious hours; some time  
appropriated to the culture of the  
mind; some industrious moments.

The enriching of the memory with  
stores of useful knowledge. Be as-  
sured there is no beauty like that of  
goodness, there is no power like that  
of virtue. Personal beauty may at-  
tract the admiration of the passing  
hour, but there is richer beauty of  
moral worth. The loveliness of the  
soul commands the deepest rever-  
ence and secures the most lasting af-  
fection. In the morning of youth  
you have launched your barque upon  
the sea of life under the most favor-  
able auspices. It is the wish of your  
friends that your voyages may be  
one of serenity and peace, and when  
their mission is performed may they  
safely anchor in the haven of ever-  
lasting happiness.

295 FRESHMEN STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
November 3, 1889.  
Microbe Killer Co.

Gentlemen:—After suffering from  
catarrh for eight years, during which  
I tried various patent medicines and  
was treated by regular physicians,  
even specialists, I determined to give  
your Microbe Killer a trial. After  
two jugs had been taken an improve-  
ment in my health became percepti-  
ble, which steadily continued. Now  
I am taking my seventh jug. I am so  
far recovered as to entertain once  
more a hope which I had long lost—  
that of a complete and radical cure.

Gratefully yours,  
HENRY REGGIO.  
For sale by E. T. Whitehead &  
Co., sole agents.

## THE FAIR.

### FARMERS SHOULD ATTEND.

WHAT THEY GAIN BY IT.

The following clipped from the  
American Farmer and credited to  
the Western Swineherd, ought to  
be interesting to our farmer friends:

The farmer from the very nature  
of his occupation loses many of the  
opportunities for observation that  
are enjoyed by men of most other  
callings. His immediate surround-  
ings occupy most of his time and  
attention and his days for recreation  
and mingling broadly with his fel-  
lowmen are few and far between.

He should, therefore, when oppor-  
tunity offers for comparison of his  
own labor with that of others in the  
same business take advantage of it.

The fairs offer an object lesson  
worthy of his study. He finds at  
them an assemblage of the best  
products of his fellow laborers. He  
can there judge by comparison as to  
his own status in his business. If  
he finds that others are outdoing  
him he is stimulated to greater  
effort. He is led to inquire how  
certain results are attained; to seek  
information that cannot fail to be  
of advantage to him when he re-  
turns to his round of toil. His wife,  
who should accompany him, also  
finds strong competition in her line  
of duties and learns secrets valuable  
to her in the kitchen, dairy and  
parlor. Time spent at the fair will  
be well spent, be it one day or more.

The ideas will be brightened up by  
contact with others. The spirit of  
emulation will be aroused, and you  
will go home feeling that what  
others can accomplish is also within  
your power. What you see at the  
fairs will give you new zest for  
your calling, and you will go back  
to the daily routine of labor with a  
cheerfulness and determination not  
measurable in the dollars and cents  
by which profits are sordidly reck-  
oned. Go to the exhibitions with  
note book and pencil and jot down  
the items of information that you  
think will prove of especial value  
to you. Exhibitors are as a rule  
very willing to discuss methods by  
which they have achieved success,  
and the items you can thus glean  
will recompense you twice over for  
time and expense to say nothing of  
the enjoyment you will gain from  
your outing. Yes, go to the fairs  
by all means, even if something  
must be left undone at home which  
you feel ought to be done. Let the  
greater advantage have precedence  
over the lesser.

Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer Co.,  
New Orleans, La.:

I have used the Microbe Killer  
in my own family, as well as several  
of my hands on the plantation for  
the past twelve months, and find it  
to be of great benefit in all cases. I  
keep a supply on hand at all times.

J. LEBERKUTH,  
Salsburg Plantation,  
June 25, 1890.

WEST BROS., NORTH CAROLINA,  
Sept. 16th, 1889.

Dr. A. T. SHALENBEEGER,  
Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—The  
two boxes of Pills you sent me did  
everything you said they would.  
My son was the victim of Malaria,  
deep-set, by living in Florida two  
years, and the Antidote has done  
more than five hundred dollars' worth  
of other medicines could have done  
for him. I have had one of my  
neighbors try the medicine, and it  
cured him immediately. I now re-  
commend it to every one suffering  
from Malaria.

Respectfully yours,  
W. W. MORGAN.

Remarkable Rescue.  
Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield,  
Ill., makes the statement that she  
caught cold, which settled on her  
lungs; she was treated for a month  
by her family physician, but grew  
worse. He told her she was a hope-  
less victim of consumption, and that  
nothing could cure her. Her  
druggist suggested Dr. King's New  
Discovery for Consumption; she  
bought a bottle and to her delight  
found herself benefited from first  
dose. She continued its use and  
after taking ten bottles, found her-  
self sound and well, now does her  
own housework and is as well as she  
ever was. Free trial bottles of this  
Great Discovery at E. T. Whitehead  
& Co's drug store, large bottles 50c.  
and \$1.00.

## NOTHING SUCCEEDS

### Like Success.

The reason RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER  
is the most wonderful  
medicine, is because it  
has never failed in any  
instance, not matter  
what the disease, from  
LEPROSY to the sim-  
plest disease known to  
the human system.

The scientific basis of  
today's claim and proof of every disease  
CAUSED BY MICROBES.

—AND—  
RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Exterminates the Microbe and drives  
them out of the system, and when that is  
done you cannot have any more of it.  
No matter what the disease, whether a  
simple case of Malaria Fever or a combina-  
tion of diseases, we cure them all at the  
same time, we cure them all at once, and  
we cure them all at once.

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH,  
BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY  
AND LIVER DISEASE, CHOLERA AND  
FEVER, FEMALE LEUCORRHOEA, INFLU-  
ENZA, AND, IN FACT, EVERY  
DISEASE KNOWN TO THE HUMAN  
SYSTEM.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations!  
See that our Trade-Mark (a snake) ap-  
pears on each jar.  
Send for book "History of the Microbe  
Killer," given away by E. T. Whitehead  
& Co., Scotland Neck, N. C. 144 1y.

## TIME AND MUSIC.

### WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Watches and jewelry repaired  
at short notice and at low  
prices. Watches and jewelry  
of all kinds for sale.

Watches and jewelry repaired  
at short notice and at low  
prices. Watches and jewelry  
of all kinds for sale.

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of all kinds for sale.

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