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TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

DAILY REFLECTOR

TERMS: 25 Cents a Month.

No. 659

Contration from Soft-Bright

ol. 5.

SLIPPERS

AND

AT THE

You could hear these

"Aint they darlings?"

My, where did you get them Mr.Munford?"

"Just the thing for the

SLIPPER

exclamation:

them."

baby."

GREENVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO.

Paper Read Before the Oca'a Convention by Mr. O. L. Joyner.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY.] When we came to view the types of to bacco produced in the same States we find them very varied sometimes and the object of this paper is to give the Tobacco Growers and Dealers Convention some idea of the types of tobacco produced in North Carolina and the mag_ nitude of the industry there.

North Carolina's greatest length east and west is 588 miles and practically speaking throughout the entire width of the State the Indian weed is grownto a greater or less extent. From the cloud piercing mountain tops of Cherokee county in the extreme west to within the sound of cld ocean's roar in the alluvial lands of the tide water beli the tobacco field is no uncommon sight. A rather singular coincidence is the fact that the extreme eastern and northern sections produce the nearest similar type

According to facts gathered a short time ago from depositions taken by the American lobacco Co., from prominent and reliable tobacco growers and dealers throughout different sections of North "Oh, Mamma, buy me Carolina, 6 per cent. of the the tobacco growa in North Carolina is used in the manufacture of cigareties. If this be true (and I do not question it) then I should judge that at least 75 per cent. of the tobacco produced in the extreme eastern and western portions of the state is used for this purpose. By this I do not mean that 70 per cent of it is bought and manufactured by American but by both domestic and foreign manu. facturers. The remaining 25 per cent is used for different purposes. Of this we get a small per cent. of fine bright

done at any time successfully from that time till about the middle of March. A thorough preparation of the soil is essential to get the best results from a crop cf tobacco. This is done by thoroughly working the land and then har rowing. The rows are layed off three and a half feet apart, the guano at the rate of about seven to eight hundred pounds to the acre, and what other manures that may be used, is put in and then the furrows are listed the middle is opened and the land is then ready fer transplanting. The plants are set oat from April 20th to middle of May and the curing season commencing about July 1st and lasts till about Sept. 1ºt.

This is the most important work that we have to do. The barns should be properly arranged s, as to give ventiation when necessary. The tobacco is out or stripped from the stal, taken to the barn and elevated on the teer poles at the rate of from five to six hundred staiks to the barn 16 feet square, then a slow fire is started in the furnace so as to get a temperature in the barn a few degrees above the normal temperature of the atmosphere outside: .

The process of curing varies according to the condition of the plant and requires an average of from 56 to 72 uours to complete the process. After the core is complete the tobacco is allowed to remain in the barn till it comes into a semi-damp condition in which it is taken from the barn and bulked down in the packhouse for some tim before stripping for market. The grades are assorted according to size, body and color and when ready for market are sold loose on a warehouse floor. It is frequently remarked now that the tobacco industry of Nor h Carolina is on the way . . . t so however but li all other far a must it has d p

THOSE BARGAINS IN we were writing about last week. The prices are remarkably low and the goods are going fast. We are selling off the entire stock of Clothing to make room for spring goods. This is a bona fide sale, and if you need anything, it will be money saved for you take a look. The proof of the pudding is in the chewing of the bag. Come and see them.

NIFT & PANY SHIFZ for boys and girls. Every pair sold under guarantee.

WI THE KING CLOTHIER.

"The ones that will give wife solid comfort and stop that tired feeling."

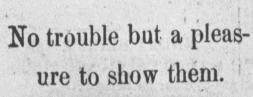
"The only up to date line that I have ever seen in Greenville."

"Why is it that Mr. Munford's salesmen are so are anxious to show them?"

Mrs. Hardtoplease.---"Because they know they will suit the old and the young."

In High Cuts Ziegler SHOES

We still lead in styles.





wrappers which sell at fancy prices. That which is used in the manufac-ure of cigarettes sel s on an average at from 121 to 15 cents a pound. The remainder is what we call green the or very common filiers' which sen at from 1 to b cents a pound according to color and weight or body. the lands in the predmont section of No.th Carolina produce arich heavy boduied tobacco a Freat deal of which is used in the man ufacture of plug tobacco and good,

wrapping stock. As a matter of course this section of the state produces some good cutters but nothing like the eastern and western sections. The main object sought for in selecting sigarette totacco is to get a fine soft leaf with sinky fibre and texture while for plug manufacturing the reverse is the case, hence land that produces fine cigaretts tobacco is not likely to make good plug leat and vice versa I ne difference in the cigarette tobac.o of eastern and western sections of North Carolina is mainly in the texture of the leaf. In western North Carohna there is very little vegetation in the soil, hence tas leaf is composed mainly of silica which gives it a hard fille., while in eastern North Carolina there is very little mineral matter in the soil and the filler is soft and kid glove like.

North Carolina can be very properly classified into th.ee. distinct tobacco growing sections.

The moumain section which produces largely cigarette tobacco. The Piedmont belt which produces cigarette and tion providing that the county shall rich plug. The eastern section recently termed the "New Golden Belt" produces cigarette and fine waite wrappers. The process of preparing plant land the tobacco field, the cultivating, top ping, curing and preparation of the crop for market is much the same throughout the state, differing only in mode of application while the principal is the same. The preparation of the plant land is begun in Junuary and it can be

years, but boys continue e raised in y will smoke eigaret ind thus so long will the cobacco dustry continue in North Corolina.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Condensad Report of Proceedings

NINETEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

The senate was called to order Clerk Patterson at 8 o'clock, Lieute ant Governor Reynolds not having rived from Chapel Hill.

On motion of Ray, Smathers called to the chair.

On motion of Abell the senate : journed at 11 o'clock. No busin was done.

HOUSE.

The house met at 8 o'clock. O torty members were present.

A bill was introduced by Lusk authorize the governor to appoint male notaries public:

. The following passed third reading Resolution asking congress to rebu the United States arsenal at Fayett ville.

The bill to amend the section of code relating to appeals from assig ments of widows years support.

The bill to . amend the lynch came up. It increases the pai.s penaltios for those who break into p on houses for the purpose of lynchi Sutton, of Cumberland, said the s responsible to the amount of \$5 000 to representatives of persons lyr ed had been stricken out by the co mittee.

Mr. Schulken said he thought present law amply sufficient, thought the bill had a look of dange be passed now so precipitately.

The bill was put on its passage, pa ed the second reading, and the th reading being objected to by Mr. I Kenzie: Store in a contra House adjourned.

GOODS	That must be sold before Spring.
3 Plush Capes worth \$5 a at our own price 6 Cloth Capes worth \$2 for 6 Cloth Capes worth \$2.5 \$1.75. DRESS GOODS.	r \$1.50 yards long, worth \$1 for 72 ets.
Not a great big lot, but big v 8 Press Patterns, fancy m worth \$4.50 now \$3.45. 4 patterns of brown and green and black, worth \$8 n Remnants in wool Dress (bine, Goods, Cuffs to match 20 cts. Gents Wool Underwear. \$250 grade for \$2, \$2 grade for \$1.65 Drawers to match 821 Boys Suits, all-wool, \$4 suits
skirt and dress lengths at own price. Ladies Fleece-lined Vest Pants to match 25 cts.	25 cts Sig lot et Cheap Pants at your
see at T. Oh Sel La	B. CLARK.
ng ls eap	PR PR Dhite (
CREW CAR	RING GOOS RING GOOS Aniving daily, come and see them.
2	
CE.V	ngs,



ILMINGION & WELDON R. L.

AND BRANCHES.

AND FLORENCE RAL ROAD, Concensee scnedule

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Noy. 15th 1896,	No. 23 Daily.	~	at a second
Leave Weldon Ar. Rocyk Mt	A. M. 11 55 1 00	P.M. 9 44 10 39	A. X
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eaves Weldon 3.50 p. m., Halifax 4.10 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4.50 p m., Greenville 6.57 p. m., Kinston 7.45 5. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.2 a. m., Greenville 8.22 a. m. Arriving Hali x at 11:00 a. m., Weidon 11.20 am

WHY HOUDON WAITED. The Story Is Told In the Sculptor's Statu of Washington.

One of the most valuable and interesting collections of colonial relics in existence is in the state library at Richmond.

The greatest treasure in the collection is the marble statue of Washington, by Houdon. It possesses the merit of being the only effigy that actually taken from life. The statue conveys a very distinct idea of supposed that the expression pre-Washington, different in many respects, however, from the familiar portraits which for the most part are copies of the same original. In 1784, five years before the adoption of the federal constitution, the genthis statue.

When the statue was provided for, Thomas Jefferson happened to be in Paris, and he engaged Houdon as the sculptor, because, as he afterward said, "He is, without a rivalship, the first statuary of his age, as the proof of which he received orders from every country for things intended to be capital." Houdon received 1,000 English guineas, a trifle over \$5,000. Besides, the expense

ing wore away.

believed that Washington's hospi- the museum of the University tality grew a trifle cold before the of Pennsylvania, in the Peruvian sculptor really set about the work and Mexican departments, in glass for which he had come over the sea. cases."-Youth's Companion. One morning while the family, of which Houdon had become temporarily a member, was seated at breakfast, a message was brought to pounding his thumb nail with a Washington, informing him that a hammer. pair of carriage horses had been

brought for his inspection, he hav. man riding past. ing made hown his. desire to pur-

chase a team. Washington left the table presently and went outside. Houdon followed. After a moment's close inspection Washington asked the price of the animals.

"One thousand dollars," was the reply.

"One thousand dollars!" said Washington, in amazement.

"Ah, I 'ave him! I 'ave him!" broke in Houdon gleefully. He hurremains of Washington that was ried away and began work on the statue industriously, and so it is served on the statue at Richmond is the one that appeared on the face of Washington when he learned of what he considered an exorbitant price for the span of horses. With the knowledge of this little incident eral assembly of Virginia ordered in seeing the statue, it is not hard to believe that Houdon "had him" in truth, and kept him, for there is an expression of surprise on the face and the lips are compressed. It seems that Houdon, after he got the inspiration he had been waiting for, pursued the work faithfully, gaining Washington's interest and good will by his perseverance and industry.-Harper's Weekly.

Right Living.

Right living is, in one sense, a of the journey from France to Vir- living without making mistakes. ginia was paid; and his life was in- To make mistakes is human, howsured during his absence from ever, and a mistake may at least France at the cost of the general nave in it the merit of activity. The assembly. Houdon left Paris in person who does nothing may es-August, 1785. In October he reached cape blundering, but a do nothing Mount Vernon. He was treated with policy is not often a help to proggreat consideration by Washington ress. "Recently," said a notable until the formality of his first meet- speaker at a memorable gathering lately assembled, "I saw some peo-Houdon made known no desire to ple who have made no mistakes for get to work at the statue, and it is thousands of years. They were in

Felt Good Afterward.

A little darky sat on a horse block

"Why do you do that?" asked a

"'Cause," he whined, "'cause it In fail on mand when I stop." -F-





Jo you

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