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ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

NO. 41.

LOVE THE CONQUEROR.

VOL. 3.

[Herman Merivale in London World.] FROM HER TO HIM. Dear love and lord, I cannot choose but Where love is sacrifice and choice is free;

And I, that am what the world calls above thee, Know well how far you stoop in lovknow the higher mind's sincere tempte Is to avoid the mere conceit of dross,

And own the avowal of thine adoration Seems but aspiring to thine honor's loss. You love me, love mel Let the world go by us, And with meck laughter at a mock of

Say what it will, so it may not deny us The lifelong proof of what our love shall I stoop from state; you stoop from some-

thing grander,
To blend appointed spirits into one;
Be then but open, and my answering candor
Shall do for thee all this wouldst leave Ly wealth is joylest but for Joy of passion.
Thing ends are fettered for the means I

Be thou then fearless in the fearless fashion, And woo the wife where thou hast found And, though the world's disdain at both be hurled, Together let us overscorn the world. FROM HIM TO HER.

I love thee, love thee, not the world shall stay us, If so thou wilt, a single moment nay; Out on the folly that should here betray us Inte a mere deception of delay! I know your state; you know me as I know That hold the world a moment's fragile

And though I be by all its laws below you One earnest love its joys shall over jy.

Thy wealth—I keep it as a steward for thee,
Bright goddess bending to a serf un-Lose all at once—the richer I adore thee

For the new poverty in the enthroned— I never doubted of my pulse's beating, I never questioned of thine answering nover feared the sweet lips' bold repeating Or bolder phrases than the mean might Love mel and, by the sun's high-kingdomed splendor, I'll pay thee with such interest back

That e'en the roughest laugh shall own the As ne'er before have women been for And on thy brave cheek's crimson flag unfor thee, thus con

FOLL NATURE'S INDICATIONS. Dyspeptic Trouble in the Mind Rather Than the Gastric Apparatus.

[Chicago Tribune.] Dr. Austin Flint shocked the believers inlieture many years ago by telling them that the trouble was in the mind, and not in beir gastric apparatus. Dr. Flint declares that the true rule; are these: "Do not adopt the rule of eating only at stated periodstwice or thrice daily. Be governed in this re pect by appetite; cat whenever there is a for fooi. Eat in the evening or at bedtime if food is desired. Insomnia is often attributable to hunger. "In the choice of articles of dist be dis-

trustful of past per onal experience, and consider it to be a trustworthy rule that those articles will be most likely to be dirested without inconvenience which are most acceptable to the palate. As far as is practicable let the articles of diet be made acceptable by good cooking; as a rule, the better articles of food are cooked the greater the comfort during digestion. Never leave the table with an unsatisfied appetite. Be in no haste to suppose that you are separated from the rest of mankind by dieteric idi syncracies, and be distrustful of the dogma that another man's meat is poison to you. Do not undertake to estimate the amount of foot which you take. In this re pect different persons differ very widely, and there is no fixed standard of quantity which is not to be exceeded.

"Take animal and vegetable articles of liet in relative proportions as indicated by in tinct. In the quantity of drink follow nature's indication-namely; thirst. Some old writer said that the stomach was like a school-boy-unless kept pretty constantly occupied it was sure to get into mischief. There is an important practical truth in this remark. If the stomach behaves perversely, like the mischievous schoolboy, the patient should conquer the stomach, and not the stomach the patient. This simile may sometimes be used with advantage in order to make patients not afraid to rely on their digestive powers." What an Agent Says of His Trade.

[Philadelphia Times Interview.]

Many of the greatest men in the world's history have been book agents. Do you suppose they could ever have laid their foundations of greatness if in this delicate profession they had not been lovers of the truth? Lord Brougham, in a famous speech in parliament, said that "the sollier in full military array was a far less imposing personage than the canvasser, armed with his outfit, and knocking impartially, like the king's writ, at the cottage of peasant or palace of peer alike."

If we con the world's history we find how true the chancellor's words were, and not only in modern times, but away back in the twilight of early record we find many illustrations that the good, the great the true heroes, who stand out in alto-relievo on the page of time, were at one time or other book agents. It is a school boy of discipline that never fails to fit men for high endeavor. Ten thou-and, of course, all as agents where one succeeds, but the few who do succeed rarely fail to become

famou. The failures drop out.

It is to them that much of the false public clamor against the profession is due. Round pegs in square holes, these incompetents have gone at work they were unfitted for and dogs have been set on them, women have spurned them from the thre hold, and bread-winning men in dingy city offices have speeded them into the inhospitable fession as ever was lifted into high con-equence by those who at one time or another have felt it no dishoner to take it up.

The Sugar Industry in Java. [Chicago Tribune.] Advices just received in Holland from

Java show the great development of the sugar industry in that island. The sugar crop just completed—July I, 1884 to June 30, 1885—was no less than 874,339 tons. showing an increase in five years of 163, 533

tons.

Low prices, therefore, instead of checking the industry, appear to have spurred the planture to extra exertions. The last five years' figures are as follows: July 1, 1830, to June 30, 1881, 210,551 tons; July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, 272,290 tons; July 1, 1882, to June 31, 1882, 272,290 tons; July 1, 1882, to June 31, 1882, 272,290 tons; July 1, 1882, to June 31, 1882, 272,290 tons; July 1, 1882, tons, July 1, 188 to June 30, 1883, 283,618 tons; July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884 811,806 tons; July 1, 1884, to June 80, 1835 874 389 tons. There are only about 100 sugar-mills in Java, but the land suited to the cultivation of sugar is practically unlimited.

The average wine yield of California is

THE STAMP CLERK.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE TO 82 PITIED, NOT ENVIED.

He Must Be a Mathematician, Athlete Accountant, Encyclopedia and Mind-Reader-And Needs Patience and an Iron Constitution.

[Chicago Tribune.] "Tae employment of the clerks in the retail stamp department of the postoffice," said one of them the other day, "is generally regarded as exceedingly easy, indulent and mechanical, but it is exactly the reverse. money transactions a day. But the retail stamp clerk deals in dollars, cents and mills, has to do ell his ciphering in his head, like the "lightning calculator" on the street, and has from 3,000 to 4,000 of them a day. That number may seem large to you, but we often wait on as many as a dozen people a minute, and will average from seven to ten a minute during the seven or eight bours that we are on duty."

MISTAKES MADEL "What are the chances for making mistakesf "They are unrivaled. We have seven kinds of stamps, two kinds of postal cards, and about twenty kinds of envelopes and wrappers to sell. These are dispose I around the clerk, not all of them within reach, and when he begins to serve customers he looks like a champion bell-ringer playing 'Fisher's Hornpipe,' with variations. The value of each envelope and wrapper is so many cents and & decimal fraction, and whenever be sells five or seven of them he must estimate the price within a bundredth of a cent; and if the amount is so many cents and a fraction he must charge the next higher number of cents. This is extremely interesting. Some of the envelopes are 2.24 cents apiece; and, if a customer wants ten of them, it is comparatively easy to tell what to charge him, but when he asks for 20 cents worth of tion. Of course, when very busy, he is

"Then the sale of stamps is very dangerous. Some people want ten stamps and others 10 cents worth of stamps, and the clerk constantly confuses these two transactions, and gives ten 2-cent stamps for 10 cents or fifty for 50 cents. Under favor able circumstances there calculations would not mislead him, but he has to make them with twenty people at his window watching him and waiting impatiently for their turn, and he has to make them after having made 2,000 other calculations and when his faculties are completely jaded. Sometimes when I have gone through this hurly burly for four hours on a stretch, suddenly all my senses leave me, and I couldn't take a nickel out of a dime to Pave my life. I just have to hold my head with my hands for a minute until reason returns, and then pitch

liable to make a mistake ab ut it.

CARELESS OUSTOMERS. Do the customers siways state their

wishes clearly!" "O, myl no. A man will slap down cents, and then give the clerk a contemptuons glance, as much to ray, 'Can't you understand, you dolt, that I want two 1-cent stamps? But the clerk does not know whether he wants that or a 8-cent stamp, or postal-card, or two postal-cards, or a newspaper wrapper. Another man will slap down a nickel, and cry out 'five.' He may mean a 5-cent stamp, or five 1-cent stamps, or five postal-cards, and it takes a parley to find out. Sometimes it will take a foreigner a whole minute to explain what he wants for his quarter. You would har lly believe it, but very frequently a well-dressed person, generally a woman, will come to the window and say composedly, 'Give me some camps, please,' and then leaning on her elbow gaze out into the streets dreamily until the clerk asks hor what sort of stamps and how many she wants. A large number of customers ask for 'letter-stamps,' as if that was putting s very fine point on it."

"Are these all your duties?" "No, these are only a small part of them. The retail stamp clerk is a weighmaster. He weighs hundreds of letters and parcels a day, the weight of which must be determined within half an ounce. Then, the contents being learned, he must estimate the postage according to the nature of the contents and to the patience and, I may add, to the eyes. takes are vory easy. While the clerk is atgeneral intelligence office. Paople ply him ate Virgil's line: with questions concerning the other departments of the postoffice, concerning the arrival and departure of mail trains and mail steamers, and even concerning the location of the streets and the express offices.

HARDEST OF ALL. "The hardest work is yet to be spoken of. joying a season of well-earnel reposa. Either then or at some time before he opens his window the next day, he has to coun his cash and take a full inventory of all his stock, estimating the value of every stamp, card, envelope and wrapper in his possescarrying. This he never can do. Though he makes 10 or 15 cents a day by odd mills charged on envolopes, he always loses enough in making change to make his account somewhat short, and he has to go down into his pocket for the shortage. The best of clerks will have an average loss of \$1 a week, and inexperienced clerks street. I tell you, sir, it is as noble a pro- have been known to lose from \$30 to \$40 a again, to find out where the mistake is."

"But then the salary must be good."

"But then the salary must be good."

"There is right where you are lame. The pay of the different clerks employed in the retail stamp department is different in each case, and ranges from \$18 to \$21 a week, the losses reducing it at least \$1 a week. How any young man with life before him can think of seeking such employment I can be transportant." not understand."

Touched with Pity.
[London Truth.]
Flocks of Americans are to be met everywhere, and the hurried manner in which they rush through Europe strikes one with wonder and pity.

Easily Explained. [Pittsburg Chronicie.] "Mr. Notes and Comments," writes Eva,
i "why is dring called 'kicking the bucket?"
Don't know, dear, unless deard is the pail

STYLES IN ARTIFICIAL LIMES 35

The Old Styles Are Awkward and Cheap, But the New Ones Are Wonders. [New York Sun.]

Two signs in the show window of a dealer in surgical appliances read as follows: "Old Style Lig" and "New Style Leg." They show that there is a fashion in artificial legs. The old-style leg consisted of a short wooden stump and socket, which was to be fastened to the remaining portion of the musing member by a stout broad strap. It was of the same style usually exhibited in picture books and on the comic opera stage. The new-style leg was a flesh-colored c py of a human leg and foot, light and apparently as comfortable as a cripple would

"The old style leg," said the proprietor, "is a clumsy affair, and is chiefly worn by those In my opinion it is the toughest and most intellectual job under the roof of the government building. The bare fact that they wait on so many customers shows it. The work of one clock in the money-order department is regarded by some as the hardest place, because he has to conduct 1,900. But the metallic conduct is the place of the conduct is represented by some as the hardest place, because he has to conduct 1,900. The former price is for a leg from the knee downward, while the latter takes in a whole leg, from the hip joint to the big too. Tuesa legs are very light. They are hollow, and are made of a great many layers of wood, as thin as wall paper, cemented together. They are almost as tough as iron. They are comfortable to the stump, and the springs in them give their owner an almost natural gait. There is a spring joint at the toes, one at the ankle, which enable the foot to bend up and down, and also a lateral joint at the same place, that allows the foot to turn from side to side.

"It is in arms, however, that this business has made the most rapid advancement," continued the dealer. "The man who invented the artificial arm and hand was a practical philanthropist. When I was a boy a man who lost his arm was obliged to at the end. Into this he could scrow a knife, spoon, or fork to belp him while eating, and a book for use at other times. Now which work with springs, and almost com-pletely take the place of the missing members. He can put a knife, spoon, and fork bers. He can put a kine, special, and them between his fingers, which will hold them able to rewith the grip of steel, and thus he may eat of them. without discomfort. He can also put a pen between his fingers, and write almost as well as he could with his natural hand. Ten ears ago this would have been regarded a a miracla. This style of arm sells for \$100. They make artificial portions of a man's body now almost as serviceable as the real

> Company of the last of the las Prince Colonna's Opinion

[Chicago Herald.] "From what I have seen," said the heir to the titles of the Roman Colonnas, who, with now in San Francisco, "this country has resources incomparably superior to those of any country in the Old World. As regards scenery, it has many striking features. The chief feature of American scenery, if I may call it so, is its originality. I have visited the Rocky mountains, seen those tremendous canyons, and climbed some of the highest peak. There is a severity of sepect, a ruggedness of character in the landscape. Everything is conducted on a scale of immensity, the lines are bold, and the effect of the picture sometimes astounds the sense. In Europe there is less of this conducted on a magnificent scale."

> Stairs and Staircases [Art Journal.]

The first point in arranging steps and risers is the proportion that will make them look well, and yet will not prevent them from being used conveniently; and this is mostly gained by making the risers shallow tals, and their ornaments. In Persia most grand flights of states rise offer great scope for sculpture, like the walls of the accent in Dante's Purgatory. ___

Bishop Coxe on Cremation Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, writing in The Forum on cremation, says: "But under the name of progress we must revert to barbarism. The appetite which the age exhibits for such retrograde manners and devices ought to shock us, merely as men of feeling and taste. But it is the symptom of something much worse than coarse and unrefined sentiment. The natures which so readily adopt this Pintonism, even with a sort of greed according to the destination and make up ness, and scorn the graves of their fathers the amount in stamps. This is very trying and mothers without any sense of their sanctity, would thrust a gentle wife or So, likewise, is the counting of postal-caria, charming child remorselessly into the oven which stick together so tightly that mischarming child remorselessly into the oven of eye and ear. Such characters are already tending to all these duties he is acting as a less sensitive than Pagans; they less appreci-Sunt lacrime rerum et mentem mortalis

tangunt: and they are breeding a ferocity of manners and of thought among us which, in another generation, will be ready to erect the guillotime or to re-enact the dragonnades. Philosophers might prompt them to the one or faand begins when the clerk shuts his window, natics to the other. A people perversely fond and when the public supposes that he is en- of change and experiment may be destined to runish themselves, as nations have done be fore, by their own devices."

The Christian Advocate, of Nashville, thinks that "if ever it comes to be thought that a chief function of the church is to fursion in dollars, cents and mills, and adding nish entertainment for the people, young or it all together make it come out \$600 or old, it will not be long before its function accessor according to the amount of stock he is soul saving agency will be gone."

> Doings of Bad Elephants. [New York Sun.]

The fish-eating elephant is considered in India the most victous of his species. In the Himalayas each variety of the semi-acred beast has a name. The crab-lover month, Very often some mistake in his is called Hinexat, and turns readily to a figuring, especially when done after a day of exhausting work, will bring out an apparent shortage of \$15 or \$20, and then the work of taking stock has all to be done over the stock of taking stock has all to be done over the stock of taking stock has all to be done over the stock of taking stock has all to be done over the stock of taking stock has all to be done over the stoc phant of Munia is conceded to be the worst ever known. For years he had been in the stud of the East India company. One night be became possessed of a demon, and the next morning broke loose and fied to the woods. For weeks that whole province was terror-stricten. With a cunning which bould never be anticipated, the mad elephant set hundreds of hunters at defiance, and, creeping on unprotected villages, mashed the huts and trampled the women and children. He had destroyed thirty-five ives when killed.

The Deadly Simoon of the Desert. [Lavinia S. Goodwin in The Current.] When the simoon, or virulent sandstorm, poroaches, it is the camel that warns the

ma ter. His keen sagacity detects the dan-ger before any sign is visible to man, and with a distressed roar he wheels away from the swift-coming current of yellow or lurid gas, which to breathe is death, and plunges his head into the sand. In all haste the traveler throws himself on the ground face downward, with closed month, and hands

downward, with closed month, and hands covering his nostrils. Many times even these precautions fail, and this proves the and of life's journey for man and beast. At the best, after experiencing shooting pains and the eymptoms of paralysis, the man breathes again, the mysterious deadly vapor having passed in a few seconds, leaving, however, its lingering effects in weakened himbs, dimmed vision, and disordered memory. The strong man of the minute. ened limbs, dimmed vision, and disordered memory. The strong man of the minute before is reduced to the condition of one just convalescing after a languishing illness. The Arab makes coffee his refuge, the foreigner seeks a remedy in the stronger can de via. As to the poor camel, his doleful imploring looks turn to all directions while he groans his complaints to nature, his tuesling posture adding to the impressive ness of the scene.

To Strengthen the Memory.

18t. Nicholas.] After reading a book, or an article, or an ttem of information from any reliable source, before turning your attention to other things, give two or three minutes quiet thought to the subject that has just been presented to your mind; see how much you can remember concerning it; and if there were any new ideas, instructive facts. or hints of especial interest that impressed you as you read, force yourself to recall

It may be a little troublesome at first un til your mind gets under control and learns wear a wooden stump with a screw socket to obey your will, but the very effort to deeply upon the memory, so deeply that they will not be effaced by the rushing in of a new and different set of idea; whereas we can give him a wrist, hand, and fingers, if the matter be given no further consideration at all the impressions you have reteived will fade away so entirely that within a few weeks you will be totally unable to remember more than a dim outline

> Thirst and Pulque. Mexico Cor. Inter Ocean.

The stranger in Mexico always complains throat and tongue very dry. As the water is poor and unhealthful, pulque shops, a subare said to be 34,000 licensed pulgue shops in the city, or one for every 100 inhabitants, besides numerous bar-rooms, where other beverages are sold.

Pulque (pronounced poolkee) is the national his wife (formerly Miss Eva Mackey), is drink, and is the fermented milk of the cactus. Eighty thousand gallons are said to be sold in Mexico every day, and double that | ville, Ohio, is the first colored man amount on Sundays and saints' days. It is a sort of combination of starch and alcohol looks like well-watered skim milk, and taster like yeast. It costs but a penny a glass, or 2 cents a quart, so that it is within the reach of the humblest citizen, and he drinks vast quantities of it. Five cents worth will make peon (as all the natives are called) as happy as a lord, and 10 cents worth will send him reeling into the arms of a policeman, who socures him an engagement to work for the government for ten days without compensa tion. But it leaves no headache in the morning, and is said to be very healthful. In the moist climates one might drink large quantities without injury, but all the usual intoxicants are harmful in this altitude.

Why Stanley Never Married. Chicago Tribune.] and the treads wide, and in putting in the landings of the proper width at the proper sied, and probably never will be. When places. Great breadth is also of the first first started for Africa he was engaged to a pretty New York girl, who gave him up for pretty New York girl, who gave him up for the proper will be a pretty New York girl, who gave him up for the proper will be a pretty New York girl, who gave him up for the proper will be a pretty New York girl, who gave him up for the proper will be a pretty New York girl, who gave him up for the proper will be a proper will be within two years. He did not return till the of the balustrades are solid and enriched and of the third year, and thought the with sculpture. The walls between which darried should have waited for him, and her ourse embittered his life.

> Where the Crowds Go. [Chicago Herald.]

People wonder at the crowds which B num draws, forgetting that through all time the showman has been king. III suspended a council of his ministers rush to an open window and stare at Lunardi's balloon, and Jenny Lind freely forgave the little boy for whom his fond father had bought a ticket for one of her concerts, and who went instead to see the fat hog in a side show. "Was it," asked with the liveliest interest the Illustrious ar-"a very fat hog!" The hippopotamus, when he first came to London, was certainly the most popular personage in the metropo-lis, and Sir Elwin Landseer hastened to the Zoological gardens to make for royalty a pen-and-ink sketch of the intere-ting stranger. Then came the reign of King tains, glens and oceans, and thousands Jumbo, just dead.

Vicksburg's Timid Newsboy. The Vicksburg newsboy, it is said, moves dong the street with a timid air, and almost whispers his request that you should invest in the morning paper. He step: off discouraged and worn out with discase, slowly as though he has plenty of time in when there is no eccasion for this feelwhich to cover his territory.

Water-Proof Boots and Shoes A writer in Hygione Practique states that boots and shoes may be rendered water-proof by scaking them for some hours in thick scap water. The compound forms a fatty acid within the leather and makes it impervious to water.

The common thistle plant is found to con tain an average of 65,000 seeds, and the bury Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prosdock 88,000.

No Charity Mante Large Enough Mn Beecher has revised his early opinions ust Flower will prove its wenderful in regard to the use of tobacco. He doesn't effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try believe anything is gained by a wholesale denunciation of tobacco, but he urges young men not to form the habit of using it. "I am not saying," said be, "that tobacco will lead to rum, and rum to shoel. It isn't a good thing, especially for the young. They don't need it. If you do smoke, or if you choose to amoke later in life, I have no maledictions, but see to it that the practice shall take on as little that is offensive as possible. Mian may be justified in smoking, but about the practice shall that the practice shall take on as little that is offensive as possible. charity hasn't got a mantle that is broad to cover a man who uses bad to

A French musician has caused quite a sen-sation in Paris by declaring that plane play-ing degrades the whole science of music by bringing it down to a vulgar level.

The Horse Fuir-Oats. The main spring of time-March.

ALL BORTS.

April and May. -Woman's ephere is the home man's sphere is base ball-

Viginia's Beach has been sold t Chas, W. Mackey, of Pennsylvania More than 1,000 chambermaids are employed in New York hotels. Col. Waterson declines the Herald's

nomination to the Vice Presidency. Miss Mary Johnson, of Kentucky, has achieved success on the London Two hundred and sixty two pairs

of twins were born in Chicago during the wear 1886. Whee two fat people run against each other it can be properly spoken of a mass-meeting.

England may be "Mistress of the C's." but she has never yet been able to fairly master the H's.

It is said that over 50,000 photographs of Mrs. Cleveland have al ready been sold, the daily sales averaging 200.

There are 72,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States above what is required for home consump-

The oll Jumel home-tend, once he home of Agron Burr, was recents ly sold in New York for \$100,000. A man in town is so full in sympathy with the Inter-State law that he will not even pass a free lunch

For chronic catarrh, induced by a scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla of thirst. The rapid evaporation makes his is the true remedy. It stops catarrhal discharges, removes the sickening stitute for beer saloons, are frequent. There odor, and never fails to thoroughly eradicate every trace of the disease from the blood. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Isalah Tuppins, mayor of Reids ever elected to that office north of the Ohio river.

The meed of merit for promoting COUNTY PAPER. personal comeliness, is due to J. O. Ayer & Co., whose hair vigor is a univeral beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, and agreeable, it ranks among the indispensible toilet

Mr. Abell of the Baltimore Sun is set as the riches newspaper man in the world. He credited with \$20 .-

Prosterity vs Ancetry.

It is no longer questioned, it is admitted, that the blood of man is improving. The children of today are better sormed, have better muscle and richer minds than our ancestors. The cause of this fact is due more to PERSGN COUNTY. the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic than any other source.

A lawyer may not be at all fastidi ous in dressing, but no one likes to come ont in a new suit better than he dors.

What a truly beautifu! world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mounof means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, when there is no eccasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and LOCAL AND STATE of seventy five per cent, of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick tration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpis tation of the Heart, and other distress ing symptoms. Three doses of Aug-

In fifteen years the population of

What Will Surely Do It.

oliant set hundreds of hunters at defiance, and, creeping on unprotected villages, masshed the huts and trampled the women and children. He had destroyed thirty-five two when killed.

In the Town Pur2.

[Punxantavney Tribine.]

"Begorra," said an Irishman the other day as he gazzi over the public square, "sure this must be a healthy town!"

"Why yo?" asked a bystander.

"Fhith, ser, because there isn'he soign of a grave in the cimetery beyant."

A French musician has caused quite a secundary of the control of the cause of the control of the cause of the control of the control of thousands, Parkers Hair Balsom will do it. It quickly covers bald spote to take along with them to avoid suspicion.

To a Yuigar Level.

A French musician has caused quite a secundary performed, safe. Never disap in restores the original color, when the Aff the news of the County will be give

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