

**Person County Courier.**  
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ROXBORO, N. C., JUNE 23, 1887.

**THE RAILROAD.**

The meeting held in Lynchburg on the 14th, was one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious yet held, and was largely attended. Though we cannot, as we had hoped to, tell you what day work will begin; yet we think, after an interview with Messrs Long and Merritt that we should be much encouraged. There is much yet to do before the work of construction will begin; but we believe we can safely say that work will begin inside of sixty days, and when once begun it will be pushed to completion as early as possible. In the contract of consolidation there was to be a president two vice-presidents, and fifteen directors; the president and vice-presidents to act with the board of directors in their meetings. The president was to be from Virginia, one vice-president from North Carolina, and the other vice-president from either State. Person county only gets one director, but we should congratulate ourselves on the election of Mr. J. A. Long to that position. He will spare neither time nor means in doing what he can for the furtherance of the scheme. Below we give report of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the Directors' rooms of the People's Bank on the afternoon of June 14th, by Mr. J. Peter J. Otey, President, at 4 o'clock. He moved that Mr. J. S. Carr, of Durham, be called to the chair. The motion was unanimously carried, as was also a motion to make Mr. A. McDonald Secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be the ratification of the consolidation of the three railroad companies, to-wit: The Lynchburg and Halifax, the Roxboro, and the Durham and Roxboro.

A committee on proxies consisting of Messrs. H. Franklin, of Lynchburg; N. T. Green, of Halifax, and C. B. Green, of Durham, was appointed, and after an examination reported 6,552 shares out of a possible 6,675, represented, which shows the deep interest manifested in the road.

Maj. Otey made a brief report in regard to the consolidation. He stated that the contract makes the organization consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents and fifteen Directors.

The president said he did not desire to be understood as promulgating that the road will be completed to Halifax Court House before any other. "We cannot build the road until it is properly located. You must authorize the mortgage, your bonds will have to be engaged, they will have to be listed on the Stock Exchange and will have to be negotiated. The road will have to be located, estimates made, bids invited, terminal facilities secured." The report was received and adopted.

The by-laws of the Lynchburg, Halifax and North Carolina railroad were read and adopted for the Lynchburg and Durham.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President and Board of Directors to execute a mortgage on the proposed road at the rate of \$15,000 per mile. This amount, however, was reduced some by the Board of Directors, they fixing the amount at \$1,500,000 on entire line, which will be about one hundred and ten miles.

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad.

Mr. C. V. Winfree nominated Maj. Peter J. Otey for the presidency and motion the unanimous vote of the stockholders was cast for him.

Messrs. J. S. Carr, of Durham, and Wood Bouldin, of Halifax, were unanimously elected vice-presidents. Mr. B. Cameron in a happy little speech seconded the nomination of Messrs. J. S. Carr, and Wood Bouldin, in Jr., for vice-presidents, and received considerable applause.

The meeting then divided into counties for, after which the following directors were reported and unanimously elected:

Lynchburg—Jacob H. Franklin, J. H. Clark, A. W. Nowlin, S. M. Jones, J. B. Winfree, R. L. Miller, Campbell, John Hickson, Edward Irvine, Reuben W. Withers.  
 Halifax—H. A. Edmundson, Jos. Stebbins, H. W. Watkins.  
 Durham—George W. Watts, Edward J. Parrish.  
 Person—J. A. Long, Roxboro.

The meeting of stockholders then adjourned, and a meeting of the new Board of Directors was held. The session was brief, and they adjourned last night, when the adjourned meeting listed until after midnight considering the route in the city and other matters of importance.

After much discussion it was decided to adopt route "A" from Roxboro to Lynchburg, which comes in at or near Kern's and Hickson's planing mills, in the neighborhood of the Fair Grounds.

Major J. W. Goodwin was elected Chief Engineer and Mr. Walter Izard first assistant engineer.

The entire route from Four Boston to Lynchburg has been located. The remainder of the route will be located by the directors at an early day.

**WASHINGTON LETTER**  
 [From our Regular Correspondent]

WASHINGTON, June 18th, 1887.—The subject of pensions has generally but little interest for any one but individual pensioners and their families, but the payment of the longest back pension, ever paid by the Government, to Francis Patterson, a blind beggar of Elmira, N. Y., is interesting enough to form the plot of a novel. When he was a soldier in Union Army during the war, one day while on picket duty, Patterson became suddenly blind. He wandered around helplessly for some days, and being missed from the Camp, he was classed as a deserter. On his return to Elmira his family abandoned him on account, probably, of his disposition to drunkenness. For eighteen years he went begging about the town led by a trained shepherd dog, his only friend. Now the possession of \$13,322, the amount of his back pension and the surety of \$72 a month during his life time, has caused him and former friends to rally around him to that degree that he is in danger of being reduced to returning to his former partnership with the dog, through their avarice and greed. He applied for a pension some years ago, but the difficulty of explaining away the charge of desertion caused the delay.

The American Telephone Co. are unpleasantly conspicuous at present through the publicity given the former life of its Vice President, T. W. Tyrer. Mr. Tyrer has lived for several years in Washington, and has been largely interested in the North Washington Improvement Co. Some enemies of his and the Company have published these statements in order to break down Tyrer and the Company. The latter seem able to stand the assault, as an investigation by a committee of the stock holders, develops no fraudulent transaction but Tyrer will probably go to the wall. As the charges against him are true, Mr. Tyrer does not deny having served a term for forgery. Man's vengeance on man is relentless and once a discovered criminal, always a criminal, and though we are told of the joy in Heaven over the one sinner that repenteth, there is very little belief on earth in his repentance, and it is told that God will forgive him, but man cannot. The chances for the prevention of crime are constantly retarded by its being almost impossible for a man who has once been convicted of a crime, to return to the association of honest people. So long as Christianity withhold its confidence from those who have erred, so long will our prisons be more than half filled by those who are serving their second and third terms.

The proposal to utilize the Revenue Marine by appointing graduates of the United States Naval Academy to the vacancies in the service is again under discussion. As it now stands the graduates of the Academy are given \$1,000, and relegated to private life, with the exception of a few who stand at the head of the class. They are appointed to such places as may be vacant in the Navy at the time of their graduation. The idea is, that the Revenue Marine Service offers a field of usefulness for the other graduates. It might be considered that a young man with a fine education, and \$1,000 in cash, was well equipped to begin the battle of life without the Government which has already educated him being obliged to find him a salaried position. But it is not entirely a question of the young man's interest. In case of the sudden need of a Navy, trained and skilled officers would be wanted to command it, and it is exceedingly doubtful if many of these young men after having pursued for a number of years private business would be found efficient officers, and it is still more doubtful if any would be able or willing to sacrifice personal interests to the call of their Government. The Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy to whose jurisdiction the matter belongs, are mute on the subject, but officers of experience and judgment like Commodore Schley and Commodore Walker, express themselves cordially in favor of the scheme.

Five men appointed under Civil Service rules have declined the positions offered them. Their reason is the smallness of the salary, \$1,000 per annum. It being inadequate to the requirements of the examination, stenography, expert penmanship, and the higher branches of Mathematics were some of the requirements. Those who pass do not have a very high reward for their efforts, while those who fail, have the comfort of knowing that they are still eligible for the Presidency.

There were two fights by children Monday. In each a knife played a prominent part. Parental correction should put a stop to this, but if it fails the law should be tried.—Southern

**A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

Merry Maladies and Their Club—A Fly in the Ointment—A Project.  
 [Continued in Foreign Parts.]

There is great excitement at White Plains and New Rochelle, just above New York. The merry maidens of that locality are driving their single horses for all it is worth, perhaps for more than it is worth. Last year they organized a club, under the name of "The Merry Maidens of White Plains," and elected a president, a secretary, and a treasurer. They issued a declaration of independence of the "merry men" as Mrs. Stanton used to call the cloth-wearing bifurcated animal. Since that they go on picnics and steamboat excursions in couples and trios and quartets and dozens, and ignore the beaus, and pay their own bill, and ask no aid of any man. They regard young men exactly as they do members of their own sex, and all that Billy calls "the boys" and "the fellows" are "billy answers."

"Yes, sir; with all my heart; but my oath requires me to pay for my own dish, remember."

The question being up in the W. G. C. L. A lodge how the rebels ought to treat young men, one of the emancipated damsels spoke up and said: "We are not to treat them at all; and they are not to treat us, either. In summer and all they agglomerate and go to agricultural fairs to Coney Island without any beaus; in winter they similarly invade the theaters of the metropolis in furbelowed flocks. The maidens were happy in their warlike attitude. Few of them married. There was fun in getting up shore parties, and every girl paying her own livery bill and buying her own dinner."

But also there was a fly in the ointment. There were a number of discontented ones from the girls, not from the beaus, but from their pay; and those paternal murmurs were now swelled into a diapason of wrath—a fierce, deep, concentrated growl. The formal protest of the rebels was presented at the last lodge meeting. "Hail ye high-minded and independent citizenesses," it said in substance, "it is our money you are spending! We are footing your theatre, horse and livery bills, and our taxes. We would like to rest, if you please. Either go to work, like a man, or fall in with the heaven-ordained order of things, like a woman. We decline longer to be broiled on the griddle of your caprice—to be immolated on the altar of your dependent independence." The remonstrance was voted to be "quite uncalled for," but was referred to the committees of ways and means. So the sublime movement tapers to perch.

**Color in Gardening.**  
 [Cor. London Standard.]  
 All single bright hues are beautiful in themselves, as all sweet sounds are beautiful in themselves. It is only when we begin to combine colors that we go wrong. There is but one piece of color decoration we know to have been designed by a higher intelligence than man's and that had a ground of every white embowered with scarlet, blue, crimson (purple) and gold. All eastern decorations are models of the use of bright colors; but there is nothing in them at all like our bedding-dishes.

What ruins the color in our bedding is the ground of grass-green turf. Grass green is a color which is totally inadmissible in any decorative scheme, except in small quantities on light or shaded white grounds—a ground-work for gold and black, or for just the colors of the spring flowers, pale lavender, white, very pale rose, yellow, and similar pale tints, all blue and purple shades, russet, grays, maroons, orange brown—anything and everything. The only place for these in a garden is against the dark neutral brownish and blue-greens of trees and shrubs, and against the violet shadows under them.

If we wish for a beautiful garden, and yet wish for a permanent effect of color, we must plant flowers, we must take the best of the lawn; there is no other way. With regard to trimness, all that is mere blindness to the beauty of natural form. Color is a natural thing, and being printed on a very much higher thing. The charm of a garden should be in the beauty of its form as well as its color, and every prominent outline in every view in a garden should consist of a profusion of soft, delicate outlines of form, shrub and plant. There should be no conspicuous artificial outlines; these are always ugly.

**The New Version.**  
 [Brooklyn Eagle.]  
 Some idea of the number of copies of the new version of the Old Testament which have been and are being printed can be gathered from the following which was published in The Fall Mall Gazette:

"As the Oxford University's own paper mill 375 tons of rags have been consumed in making 300 tons of paper for the issue of the revised version. It would cover two and a quarter square miles. It would go around the world in a strip of six inches wide, or say, if the pages were laid open one after another, it would go round the world. The sheets piled in rows as they leave the mill would make a column ten times the height of St. Paul's, or folded into books before binding at least 100 times the height."

The copies which are being prepared by the Oxford University press alone would, if piled flat one upon another, make a column more than fourteen miles high, or 57 1/2 times the height of the monument. If piled end on end they would cover 7,000 miles high, or 1,948 times the height of the monument. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the number of goats and sheep whose skins have been required for binding the copies, but it has been estimated that 300 goats and 100 sheep have been used in binding the copies which were presented to the American committee of revision on the 21st ult. A special act of congress was passed to admit these copies in the United States free of duty."

**Gen. Grant's Century Article**  
 [Cox New York Tribune.]  
 I heard the other day that when the proofs of his Century Magazine article were submitted to Gen. Grant for revision he found the words "Rebellion" changed to "insurrection," and "Rebellion" to "Civil War" and "the War between the States." I dropped in at the Century office to inquire about it. Mr. Johnson, in Mr. Gilder's absence, said to me, in substance: "There is nothing of any moment in the matter, one way or the other. In the series of articles that we were publishing the writers used the term Federal and Confederate to designate the two armies. Gen. Grant wrote Rebel and Confederate, and also both Rebel and Federal. The suggestion was made to him that he use one or the other of these two phrases throughout his article for the sake of uniformity. He gave reasons why he wished to use the word Federal, the beginning of his article. You will find it in the first line or two. The article itself will give the best idea of what Gen. Grant would have done had he been permitted, just as he desired it. Our part in the matter was merely that of editors."

With Apologies to the Choir.  
 [Rev. Sam Jones.]  
 It takes less religion to sing than to be saying also in the world—no reflection on the choir.

**THE AFRICAN RAGE.**  
 We recently met with a well-known colored doctor of Atlanta, Ga. who lives at No. 350 Hayne Street, Atlanta, Ga. He said: "I would like to publish for the comfort of their friends, how I have been rescued from a consumptive's grave. I know of many people think the colored people do not have consumption but I know from experience that it is a great mistake. Seven years ago I became a subject of this fearful disease and was almost shaking me to pieces. My general health broke down and I became exceedingly emaciated, discharging great quantities of pus and consumptive matter. I had in the meanwhile the best treatment; some of the best physicians prescribed for me and became interested in my case. But after two or three years' treatment, finding that I continued to grow worse, they one by one abandoned the case until at last they were all agreed that it was hopeless. I was in the grave, and making my preparations to go through the dark portals of death, one of my physicians mentioned to me a remedy which might be tried as a last resort. He reasoning was that consumption being nothing more than ulcers on the lungs, why is it that a remedy which will cure an ulcer on the body will not cure ulcers on the lungs? At his suggestion I prepared a bottle of Swift's Specific, and began to take it. I felt so much benefited from the first bottle that I persevered in the use of it, and my improvement was almost as rapid as it was wonderful. My appetite came back to me, my digestion was good, and I went to work with a new lease on life. For the last four or five months I have not had a day's sickness or felt a symptom of that terrible disease that had brought me so near the brink of the grave. My physician three months ago pronounced me sound and well—not a trace of lung trouble. He today, July 16th, made another examination and tells me that I owe my life to S. S. S., which was prescribed by the physician. My advice to every man, woman and child who has weak lungs is to take S. S. S. It cured me sound and well after all the doctors and all other medicine had failed, and I want every sufferer to know it. Treatise on Blood & Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga."

J. J. OWEN, W. L. PAYNE, E. L. EVANS

**Owen, Payne & Co.,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
 Hardware, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements,  
 SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA.  
 Headquarters for Stoves and Tin ware.  
 A Large Stock on Hand of  
 BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS &c.  
 The Celebrated  
**COLUMBUS AND HIRAM W. DAVIS'**  
 Best Buggies for Sale at  
 LOWEST PRICES.  
 Agents for Kings Great Western Powder Company.

T. N. JORDAN, Caswell. J. S. BERNARD, Danville, Va.

**Exchange (FORMERLY PAGE'S) Warehouse,**  
 DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.  
 HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE TOBACCO.  
 To the Planters of North Carolina: We beg leave to call your attention to the EXCHANGE WAREHOUSE, which has become the leading Warehouse on the Danville market. It is a sale of pounds, while its average has been from \$1.75 to \$1.78 per hundred over the general average. This house has become and is generally known now as the HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE TOBACCO.

Our sky-lights and general accommodations are surpassed by none. We attend to every pile of tobacco sold very closely, and work hard to get every cent possible for our patrons. Our market, we are glad to say, has improved somewhat. On The Common Grade, while the bright, fine grades of smokers, cutters and wrappers are in large demand and bringing high prices. Old stock of wrappers and good, fine fillers are also in large demand at high prices. We have constant call for these goods, and we can handle them at good figures.

DON'T FAIL TO COME TO THE EXCHANGE. We are handling Turkey's Fertilizers this season at reduced prices, and will be glad to supply you, on oblige,  
 YOUR OBLIGED SERVANTS,  
 JORDAN & BERNARD.  
 ASSISTANTS:  
 J. W. Gerrard, Auctioneer. J. S. Harvey, Ass't. D. Gordon Hutchenson, Barrage master.  
 J. M. Poteat, Flour manager. W. G. Edmunds, Clerk. A. Y. Stokes, on Commissions.  
 W. B. Gerrard, Clerk. W. W. Williams, Weigh master. A. J. Farrar, on Commissions.  
 May 3rd

**NEW GOODS!**  
 My Stock is now Complete in  
**EVERY DEPARTMENT.**  
 I CLAIM TO HAVE AS COMPLETE A STOCK OF  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**  
 AS WAS EVER BROUGHT TO PERSON COUNTY AND PRICES ARE  
 LOW. EVERYTHING BEING PRICED UPON A  
**CASH BASIS.**  
 I WISH TO ASSURE THE LADIES THAT THE  
**MILLINERY DEPARTMENT**  
 is in g of hands. MISS HUGHES, of Baltimore, a lady of large experience and well up with the times is in charge with a fine assortment and well selected.

**STOCK OF MILLINERY.**  
 MISS PALLI YANCEY, a Lady of experience, taste and good judgment, has charge of the  
**DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT,**  
 and will be glad to have the Ladies call and examine their work. They have a NEW SYSTEM OF CUTTING and guarantee perfect fit in EVERY CASE.


In DRESS GOODS we make a fine display of PRINTS, GINGHAMS, CASHMERE, and other Weolens. Also a full line of White Goods such as, INDIA LINENS, BISHOP and VICTORIA LAWNS, EMBROIDERED ROBES, ORIENTAL BACES and all over EMBROIDERIES &c.

—IN—  
**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
 —AND—  
**GENTS FURNISHING GOODS**  
 WE ARE PREPARED TO PLEASE.

Altogether we flatter ourselves that we are in position to furnish and satisfy all.

**J. A. LONG**  
 ROXBORO, N. C.

**THE DURHAM BULL Fertilizer!**



WE ASK YOU TO GIVE OUR  
**BULL FERTILIZER**  
 A Trial This Season.

YOU WILL FIND IT VASTLY IMPROVED, IN EVERY WAY. IT IS NOW ONE OF THE  
**Very Highest Grade Fertilizers**  
 OFFERED IN THE STATE. MANUFACTURED FROM THE  
**VERY BEST MATERIALS.**  
 WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR FERTILIZERS AMMONIATED WITH THE VERY BEST.

Blood, Meat, Soda, Sulphate, Ammonia and Genuine Peruvian Guano.  
 Potash From  
**BEST MURIATE.**  
 NO SHODDY MATERIAL OF ANY KIND.

**CAPT. R. B. SAUNDERS,**  
 WHO HAS HAD FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A MANUFACTURER OF FERTILIZER BOTH IN BALTIMORE AND NORFOLK IS NOW WITH US AND SUPERINTENDS THE MANUFACTURING OF EVERY TON OF OUR GOODS, WHICH GUARANTEES A UNIFORM GRADE OF GOODS, AND WITH A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FACTORY AND THE BEST STOCK OF MATERIAL.

**THAT MONEY WILL BUY,**  
 HE IS NOW TURNING OUT AS HANDSOME GOODS AS WAS EVER MADE BY ANY ONE, AND OF  
 SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

IN SHORT, JUST SUCH GOODS AS WILL PLEASE THE EYE AND GIVE THE VERY BEST FIELD RESULTS. THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS WILL SHOW HOW THE HIGH STANDARD OF OUR GOODS:

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Ammonia               | 21 to 25 per cent. |
| Total Phosphoric Acid | 10 to 14           |
| Available             | 8 to 10            |
| Tri-Basic             | 3 to 4             |
| Potash, (K2O)         | 5 to 8             |

BE SURE TO TRY THE  
**BULL BRAND**

**Read What The Farmers Say:**

Mrs. Robert Patterson says: "I have tried the Durham Bull for two years, with the most gratifying results. I have used other Fertilizers on my farms both years, and the Bull gave decidedly the best results. It certainly has the property of maintaining drought and keeping the crops green and growing during protracted dry weather that I have never seen in any other Fertilizer. I expect to continue its use."

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mr. J. W. Beck, Dutchville, says: "I tried several kinds Fertilizers, beside the Bull. The Bull gave the tobacco the best and smoothest and cured better than anything he tried. Shall use it again next season."

Mr. J. E. Aiken, Dutchville, N. C., says: "It makes tobacco grow larger than anything I tried and cures as well as any tobacco and is less liable to blight, the tobacco stands we thought better than anything I ever used. I have heard nothing but praise of it in my section. I shall use it again."

Messrs. Witherspoon & Gibson—I used the Durham Bull on my cotton, brought it up and kept it. It has done better for me, decidedly, than any guano I ever used. Will use it again if I can get it."  
 John W. Witherspoon.

Mr. James P. Cates, Person county, N. C., says: "I tried the Bull Fertilizer on my tobacco just season beside what I have heretofore considered the best tobacco fertilizer. Owing to the severe drought, I made a poor crop of tobacco. But I can say with much pleasure that no fertilizer I used was better than the Bull."

Person's Place, Va., Nov. 27th, 1886.  
 Durham Fert. Co.—Gents:—I have used your Durham Fertilizer for tobacco, and am well pleased with it. My tobacco started well, yellowed on the hill, and cured bright. I am using two other brands and assure you yours is the best of the three. Will use again if I could get near me.  
 Yours, &c.  
 L. H. Edwards.

**DURHAM BULL FERTILIZER CO.**  
 Durham, N. C.