

State Subscriptions

PERSON COUNTY COURIER.

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THE COURIER published in the centre of a fine tobacco growing section, making it one of the best advertising mediums for merchants and warehousemen in the adjoining counties.

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D. R. J. T. FULLER, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN. Roxboro, N. C. DR. C. W. BRADSHAW, DENTIST. Offers his services to the public. Calls promptly attended to in Person and adjoining counties.

DR. J. A. GEOGHEGAN, Offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES To Roxboro and the Surrounding Community. Can be found at my residence recently occupied by Rev. J. J. Lunsford.

DR. J. C. BRADSHAW, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, ROXBORO, N. C. DR. C. G. NICHOLS, Offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the PEOPLE of Roxboro and adjoining country.

THE SPRING TERM OF ROXBORO ACADEMY Open to Both Sexes. Opens January 9th, 1888. JAMES W. TILLET, Principal, Miss Fannie W. Mangum, Assistant.

Pomona Hill Nurseries. CHEAP NURSERY STOCK For Winter and Spring Sales 1887-8. I have a large stock of APPLE TREES, Two and three years old, good varieties, that I will Close Out Cheap.

Plum, Cherry, Grape, &c. If you want anything in the Nursery line CHEAP, especially APPLE, send for my Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue and Special Price List of surplus stock for Winter and Spring sales of 1887-8 only.

Leaving North Carolina.

A gifted young friend, Rev. M. A. Moore, in a communication in the Statesville Christian Advocate, writes thus: "You talk about inducing immigration to North Carolina. I want you newspaper men to do something to stop emigration away from North Carolina. These young men that are leaving us every year, every month, every week, are the ones that we want to develop our resources. What can be done? It is not worth while to abuse the State and denounce the people. Let us go to work to open up fields for the employment of these our youngmen. I would not exchange one of them for ten of the 'immigrants' that are brought to North Carolina as I do, bound to her by a local attachment that I sometimes contemplate as foolish and absurd, this is a very painful thought to me."

Recently we have seen several such complaints in some of our State exchanges. The removal of young and promising men to other States is always to be regretted. An ordinary white laborer is worth in dollars a good deal to a State. An educated, industrious and sober young man is worth thousands to a Commonwealth. North Carolina is as good a State to live and toil in as any. We have been to the Gulf of Mexico and have travelled over many Southern States. We have seen no better State, take it all and all, than North Carolina. The best cotton sections are equal to the best in other States. A 450 pound bale to the acre has been and will be raised on many plantations in this State. We are not guessing as to what has been. North Carolina is the best watered State in the Union. Its fisheries and oyster grounds can be made extremely valuable and remunerative.

As good wheat, corn, oats, roots, &c., can be produced in North Carolina, as in any State in the Southern sisterhood. The grape in great variety is native to North Carolina and grows to perfection. Fruits in great variety flourish here, and the first apples on the Continent as to size may be found here. In 1851, North Carolina drew both the finest and second prizes for the finest apples exhibited at the first World's Fair held in New York.

In the tobacco counties the very finest weed grown in the United States or on this Continent flourishes. There are dozens of men in that unequalled section who make three times as much per acre, per mole, per hand, as any sugar planter or cotton planter in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas ever made. We say this because we heard an intelligent Mississippi planter, an intelligent Arkansas planter and an intelligent Louisiana planter say that they cultivated the best lands, but could never average \$300 to the hand. We have known men in North Carolina to average more than \$1,000 to each hand worked.

Then North Carolina is a good State for large and small factories and for those who would engage in mining. Dairy farms, cattle raising, &c., would all pay. The law and medicine and school teaching—all honorable and important callings—pay about as well here as in most States. The poorest of all calling is editing. The field is not inviting. But few publishers have been able to make money above a living. We would not persuade an ambitious and capable writer to remain in North Carolina. But for all other callings the field is good enough.

So much for a mere glance at the State and its opportunities. You must bear in mind that railroad building is extending, that education is advancing, that the average health of the State is as good as any, that the climate as a whole is desirable, that the people are as good as the best, that industries are multiplying, that the State has now nearly or quite 1,600,000 inhabitants, and will probably have 1,700,000 by the next census.

We have noted what our young friend said to make a few remarks. First, we do not believe emigration is as great now from North Carolina as it was before the war. We have known colonies of excellent people to move off to Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Florida. We have been in counties in States south of us that were filled up with North Carolinians. We once visited a country church in Maury county, and it being known that we were from North Carolina twenty people at least came

Self-Reliant Young Men.

The Register has a sort of paternal feeling for young men and is very happy if at any time it can say a word for their encouragement or advantage. It feels a deep interest in young men just starting out in life and who are toiling hard to get a "start." Some of these young men think it a hard line that they must toil and scuffle for a living and make their own way through the world, while other young men are taken care of until they are twenty-one by kind parents and then provided with cash capital upon which to begin business.

Well, these things do seem a little uneven. It does seem that fortune favors some, while it leaves others to shift for themselves. But there is another side to the question and it will be found that many if not most of the best and most substantial men of any community are those who have started with nothing and worked their own way. Indeed we know of know better way to spoil a young man than to raise him up with the idea that he is to come into a fortune of a few thousand dollars when he reaches his majority. Nine times out of ten, he presumes on his money to take care of him and does not feel the need of acquiring those business habits which are necessary to make a successful business man. Finally he reaches majority and receives his money which, as is too often the case, he soon squanders in "riotous living"—and when his little mite is gone, he is not only without the means of support, but is absolutely unfit for business. What business man wants to employ a young man who has led an idle life for two or three years, who has spent money freely and contracted dissolute and extravagant habits? These are not the young men whom the business men are looking for. They want young men of steady habits and who are not afraid to work—who have a proper appreciation of life's duties and of life's responsibilities.

Self-dependence is a means of grace and has kept many a young man out of mischief. You give a boy a little money and let him rely upon its possession as a means of getting along in life and the probability is that you will spoil him, but throw him on his own responsibility and let him understand that he must work his own way through the world and he is very apt to make a man of himself.

In the first place, he hasn't the money to tempt him into bad habits, and in the second place, he knows that it won't do for a business man to drink whiskey and frolic. O, there's a power in manly self-reliance and it is a blessing in-kind of an affliction. Let young men ponder these things and know that there is always a brisk demand in the business world for young men of integrity and worth, and that these qualifications are as so much cash capital to them.—Danville Register.

The West For Cleveland.

"Nebraska will send a solid Cleveland delegation to the National Convention," said Congressman Jno. A. McShane of that prairie State to a Star reporter a few days ago. "I take no stock in the reported Democratic disaffection in this State," continued the speaker. "Governor Hill is too good a man to imperil Democratic success next autumn by fostering any factional movement here. The signs of the times are too plain to read. The West and the South will certainly send delegations pledged for Cleveland, and I believe this is true of the balance of the country. The people are with our President as they have been with no President since Lincoln, and any politician who dare oppose the will of the people in this matter will be summarily relegated to private life."

"How do the people of Nebraska feel in regard to the tariff?" "They are almost solidly with the President—Republicans and Democrats alike. More than nine-tenths of the people of my State and the States of Kansas and Iowa are farmers, and they are beginning to realize the fact that they have for many years been most grievously taxed to enrich an aristocracy of manufacturers who give them nothing in return. They will no longer be bamboozled by the cry, 'Protect the American laborer,' for they continually read of the strikes, pauperism and sufferings of the employees of the great protected interests. Show me a State in which the great business interests are protected, and I will show you a State in which labor is demoralized and poor paid. Light is breaking in upon the farmers of the west and northwest, and if the Democratic party

Farmers and Farmers' Laws.

It is very well for the farmers to have an agricultural law to arouse the farming interests of the State, and we hope the law will work good results for the farmers. But here is a law for the farmers of our section of the State which is better than any law the legislature can pass. It is this: Make all your supplies at home put in a small crop of tobacco and make it as fine in quality as possible. The Register urged this law upon the farmers last year, and by common consent the farmers throughout the tobacco region decided to pursue that course, and what is the result? The farmers are in a better condition than they have been for years. They have plenty to eat and tobacco is selling at high figures because it is scarce and because it is of good quality.

We earnestly hope that the farmers will pursue the same line of action this year. It has been proven beyond a doubt that they cannot afford to devote their whole time to tobacco and buy their supplies. The farmer can always raise his supplies cheaper than he can buy them. He has the land, the force and the time, and the producing price must be less than the selling price, so that when the farmer buys, he pays necessarily profit on the producer's price. It is his business to produce, and the good business like farmer will never have to buy anything he can produce on the farm.

We want to see our farmers diversify their crops. They ought to have orchards and vineyards and plenty of grasses, and they should pay more attention to stock raising. Let them make plenty to eat and let them always have plenty to sell. If they will follow this course, they will get along well, regardless of the agricultural law.—Danville Register.

You Must Work.

And then, remember, you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a paper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work. If you look around you, you will see that the men who are most able to live the rest of their days without work are men that work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with work. It is beyond your power to do that. Men cannot work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it's because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't go home until 3 a. m. It's the interval that kills. Work gives an appetite for meals, it lends solidity to your slumbers; it gives the appreciation of holiday.

There are young men that do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not even know their names; it simply speaks of them as old So-and-so's boys. Nobody likes them, nobody hates them; the great busy world doesn't even know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, take off your coat and make a deal in the world. The busier you are the less dervelly you will be apt to get into the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.—Hawkeye.

Turkish and Russian Baths.

A Turkish or Russian bath is cleansing and healthy and one of the best means for improving the complexion and softening the skin. New York women have become very fond of these baths, and many of them take at least one bath every week throughout the year, coming up to town from a neighboring resort during the summer. There is no more delightful way of getting rid of the hottest hours of the day than to pass them in a Russian bath. Some women bathe to get fat, and some to get thin, and they all succeed in attaining their object. After the bath, many are rubbed with vaseline in preference to alcohol, or with sweet oil, that being the most fashionable agent at present. It is the correct thing to use on the face at night, after having bathed it in very hot water, as the surest destroyer of wrinkles. And those who care neither vaseline nor oil take their own perfumes to the bath, and are rubbed down with them.—The Argonaut.

Will holdily and cordially endorse the President, let the Republicans look sharp to their fences in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin.—New York Star.

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS Will find it to their interest to call and get prices. Mr. L. M. Haffin, of Person county, is with me and will be pleased to see his old friends. While in town call at either of our stores, Corner of Main Railroad Street, or at Store Opposite Globe Warehouse. YOURS, John W. Markham, 113 1/2