

Published in the centre of a fine tobacco growing section, making it one of the best advertising mediums for merchants and washmen in the adjoining counties. Circulated largely in Person, Granville and Durham counties in North Carolina, and Halifax county Virginia.

JOB WORK

All description neatly executed on short notice and at reasonable prices. When in need of work give the COURIER a trial.

New Drug Store.

NO MORE HIGH PRICE! NEW DRUGS!

USE

LANDRETT'S GARDEN SEED

FOR SALE BY

Morris & Merritt, Druggists

Next door to J. A. Long's, where you will find a complete stock.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C., &C.

AT THE

BOTTOM PRICES.

Physicians prescriptions a specialty and at special low prices. Call and see. Try us.

MORRIS & MERRITT, Druggists,

ROXBORO, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. T. Strayhorn, L. M. Warlick, Roxboro, N. C. Milton, N. C.

STRAYHORN & WARLICK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in all the courts of the State and in the Federal courts. Management of estates strictly attended to. Special attention given to cases in Person and Caswell counties.

K. C. Strudwick, R. B. Boone

STEDWICK & BOONE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

PRACTICE IN DURHAM, ORANGE AND PERSON COUNTIES.

A. W. Graham, R. W. Winston

GRAHAM & WINSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Oxford, N. C.

Practice in all the courts of the State. Handle money and invest the same in best investments. Give full estate security. Settle estates and investigate titles.

C. S. Winstead, J. F. Terry

WINSTEAD & TERRY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Roxboro, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

N. LUNSFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Roxboro, N. C.

J. W. Graham, Thos. Ruffin

GRAHAM & RUFFIN,

Attorneys at law, Hillsboro, N. C.

Practice in the counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Guilford, Orange and Person.

J. S. Merritt, W. W. Kitchin

MERRITT & KITCHIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Roxboro, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the collection of Claims.

D. R. J. C. BRADSHAW,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,

ROXBORO, N. C.

DR. C. G. NICHOLS

Offers His PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the PEOPLE of Roxboro and surrounding country.

Practices in all the branches of Medicine.

Pomona Hill Nurseries.

POMONA, N. C.

Two and a half miles west Greensboro, N. C. The main line of the R. & D. R. R. passes through the grounds and within 100 feet of the office. Salem trains make regular stops twice daily each way. Those interested in fruit and fruit growing are cordially invited to inspect this the largest nursery in the State and one of the largest in the South. Stock consists of:

- APPLES PEACHES PEAR CHERRY, PLUMS, JAPANESE PEACHES, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, M L BERRIES, QUINCE, GRAPE, FIGS, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, PE PLANT, ENGLISH WALNUTS, PECANS, CHESTNUTS, STRAWBERRIES, ROSES, EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, &c.

All the new and rare varieties as well as the old ones which my new catalogue for 1888 will show. Give your order to my authorized agent or order direct from the nursery. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive catalogues free to applicants.

Address, J. Van Lindley,

POMONA, N. C.

Reliable salesmen wanted in every county. A good paying commission will be given.

PERSON COUNTY COURIER.

HACKNEY & NOELL Editors and Proprietors.

HOME FIRST: ABROAD NEXT.

\$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

VOL. 4.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

NO. 37.

Person Co. Courier,

Published Every Thursday

BY HACKNEY & NOELL,

Roxboro, N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy One Year \$1.50

One Copy Six Months .75

Remittances must be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Postal Note.

Beauties of Nature.

The grand old sun, was sinking in the west, its latest rays falling alike on the curved and blest.

The great wide ocean was bathed in its light, it made the whole earth, look beautiful and bright.

But like all other, this beauty could not last, for in the great west, 'twas sinking fast.

It could but give away to the less radiant night, where its golden rays, were all lost to sight.

Then came the night with its veil so black, only a few silver stars, shined its curtain back.

But even dark night brings good to the blest, for in its man, and all nature find rest.

Lonely, I sat watching the hills far away, thinking of hopes that had vanished with the day.

When the glorious moon, her beautiful light, on her silver throne, reigned "Queen of the Night."

Thus I sat watching, until she began to sink slowly, beyond the dark river's brink, I sank into a sweet slumber a moment just now,

And when I awoke, the sun beams were kissing my brow.

What is more lovely than the blush of morn? All nature is awakened, and the dew drops adorn

Even the weeds, with sparkling gems Of a color more brilliant than the rainbow lends.

I called me away the bright fields to roam, To gather wild flowers to brighten my home,

I love the sweet flowers which bloom in the morn, Their dress is so rich, yet modestly worn.

And as I wandered, gathering flowers, My wish them, and not the hours, My attention was caught by a thunder-peal

—loud, And I turned to view an angry cloud.

I sought a shelter not far away, And watched the lightning's vivid play, I knew it was held in God's own hand,

This thunder and lightning, so fearfully grand!

And when it was over, and the rainbow crossed the heavens with a radiant glow, I hastened home, for the day was far spent,

In wandering farther than I really had meant.

Morning and noon, have passed away, Evening has come to close the day.

Twilight is gathering with the setting sun, And I leave you, fair beauties, where I begun.

ALICE LAWELL.

Will Tobacco Tax Repeal Improve Business?

We cling to the hope that this congress will repeal the tax on manufactured tobacco and we are sanguine that the repeal will bring great benefits to both manufacturing and planting interests in Virginia and North Carolina. Reduction in the price of a commodity increases the consumption of that commodity. When the eight cents per pound is taken off tobacco, more of it will be used, and the larger demand for the untaxed and cheaper goods will in some measure counterbalance the bad effects of overstocked markets and the consequent low price of leaf of which we have heard so much complaint for several years past. A portion of the eight cents will be added to the price of the raw material, a portion will go to the manufacturer and jobber and the rest be saved to the consumer.

As the tobacco trade is now carried on, manufacturers, as a rule, sell their goods on long time. They advance the tax themselves and take the obligation of the buyer at three or four months, for an amount that is to cover both the tobacco and the tax. This largely increases the risk of the manufacturer and operates as a serious drawback to the business. If the buyer fails, the manufacturer whom he owes loses not only his tobacco and his work, but also loses the money value of the stamps placed upon the boxes. In the matter of inferior tobacco the tax nearly doubles the risk. So the removal of the tax, by greatly lessening the pecuniary risk of the manufacturer and enabling him to carry on operations with smaller capital, will make the business much more satisfactory than it now is.

The tax being least burdensome to those manufacturers who have plenty of ready money, has had the effect somewhat of a monopoly in being turned to advantage by a few immense manufacturing establishments with unlimited means situated outside the tobacco growing district. The influence of a few mammoth houses in controlling the markets will not be so seriously felt after tobacco is turned free. Moreover, when the business can be carried on

with less capital, more of our tobacco will be manufactured right here in the country where it is grown, so that the benefits resulting therefrom will accrue to our own people. Prior to the war, when there was no tax, nearly all the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco that was manufactured at all was worked in home factories.

This condition of things will come about again. The spinning and weaving of cotton is fast coming to the South, and we believe the day is near when the South will manufacture the most of her own staple products of cotton and tobacco and supply the world with finished goods. King cotton and king tobacco will then, from their dual throne, wield their scepters over one of the richest, as it is now one of the fairest, lands under the sun.

We don't know of anything now in prospect that is so likely to give a fresh impetus to business, throughout the tobacco section, as the removal of the tobacco tax. It will afford welcome relief to all the manufacturing centers and will especially benefit many thousands annually to Danville, the leading bright leaf market, whose advantages for working all the finer grades of the weed are unequalled. —Danville Register.

May and December.

It was a case of December and May. December was outrageously rich; May was endowed with beauty and a temper—especially a temper. They started on their honeymoon under the most suspicious circumstances. The day was lovely, the bride was fair, and the presents had been many, and, as the reporters put it, "all the best people of both cities" were at the wedding.

Two hours later beheld them in a Pullman palace car. She is seated and he is just settling down.

Charlie, she was saying, I must have the window up.

No, my dear, I shall catch cold.

Well, my darling, I shall strangle if I don't get that window up. Put it up, I say.

My dear, I shall do nothing of the kind; I want the window down.

Charlie, if you don't raise that window, somebody else can, I shall call a porter.

Well, they had such running fights over that window, that as soon as they reached Niagara Falls the bride was so mad that she announced her intention of going home on the next train. And she did go home.

As soon as she reached home she sent for the family lawyer and instructed him to apply for a divorce for her at once. To show how thoroughly in earnest she was she opened a vein in her arm, and, dipping the pen in the blood which only a few days before had pulsed in tune with her beloved Charlie's heart, signed the paper which was to make her once more free.

It is a remarkable commentary upon the Pennsylvania divorce laws that this amiable young woman succeeded in her suit. —Chicago Mail.

Water for Sheep.

Often the question is asked if it is necessary that sheep should have access to water in localities where sheep are kept at the barn five or six months of the year. I should answer the question in the affirmative. It is just as necessary as that your horse or cow should have access to pure, wholesome water. All the higher order of animals—perhaps we might except a few individuals of the human species—are naturally dependent for the highest development and daily well being upon a constant and abundant supply of pure water.

Sheep will pass the winter, it is true, shut off from water, and daily quench their thirst by supplementing their fodder rations with one from a snow bank, but the practice which subjects the flock to wash down its morning's meal of mixed timothy and red-top with an ever so liberal allowance of beautiful snow is nearly on a par with the man who proposes to build a fire under a stream to scald his pigs.

Old-time farmers imbibed the idea that sheep were exceptional animals regarding this requirement for water both in winter and summer. Their reasoning was usually like this:

"Such and such pasture land will do for the sheep, as there is no abiding supply of water there, and sheep will rarely drink in the summer.

The green, juicy grass supplies all the moisture they need." And again: "It is unnecessary to arrange the water trough, sheep will do just as well by eating snow for what water they require."

Such reasoning, with practice conforming thereto, is all wrong; and never was I more convinced of this than when once I had occasion to change a small flock of sheep from a where they had been deprived of water from the commencement of housing time until the 1st of January. They had been dependent upon snow, of which they had had an abundant supply, and when taken to a new location for the winter, upon being placed in a yard supplied with a fine stream of non-freezing water, though in a strange place, they all forgot their timidity for the time and immediately surrounded the watering tub and satisfied their thirst with apparently as keen a relish as a person would quaff the sparkling beverage when suffering from the effects of long abstaining from water. That circumstance settled the question in my mind. I have no doubt now upon the subject that pure, fresh water ought always to be within access at all seasons to a flock of sheep, whether they want it habitually or not.

It is probably true that while sheep are at pasture, and rains and dews are frequent and abundant, much less water would be drank by sheep than in a time of drought. The only safe rule to follow, therefore, is never to allow deprivation to be experienced by the flocks by providing water so as to be in ready access at all times. —American Rural Home.

Education in Agriculture.

Colonel McClellan recently delivered an excellent address on the need of education in agriculture, before a farmers' institute, of which we take the following paragraphs: The object of agricultural education should be to teach the science rather than the art of agriculture; to give a more complete knowledge of the farm, the structure and the growth of the domestic animals, and the laws of breeding; to teach the structure and laws of growth of domesticated plants, and the adaptation of both plants and animals to the circumstances of the soil and climate, and their variation as affected by variable influences; to train those employed in agriculture to habitually observe the phenomena of animal and plant life as it goes on before them, and to quickly take advantage of observed facts to improve methods and products.

This science also includes insect life and injurious vegetation so far as agriculture is effected. These studies involve almost all the natural sciences, but each in a limited sense. It is not necessary in order that a man may be an educated farmer that he be a scientific botanist, understanding the whole range of plant life, but it is necessary that he know the general laws and special phenomena of the plants with which he is concerned. It is not necessary that he study the form, habits, structure and growth of insects and animals he never sees, but that he have a complete and accurate knowledge of those with which he deals. It is a special application of scientific principles in a special direction in order that he may use these principles in practice, and thus secure better results or with less labor, and also to increase the sum of human knowledge and add to his happiness by the exercise of his mental faculties.

For several generations Americans have been stimulated to mental activity until now American youth inherit an impulse in that direction. Not only is this the effect of schools, but it is the result of our political system, of the public press, and of commercial intercourse. The boy may be dull at books, slow at school, never having connected the world in books with the outside world of things. He may lack the quick memory of words which often passes for learning, and yet have the impulse to activity of thought and action. For this very reason young men prefer positions in the town or city or on the railroad. There is not only something to do, but something to learn. Unable, perhaps, to think much for himself, the young man feels that he is nearer

the current of the thoughts of others. Farm life is monotonous, isolated and laborious. You, gentlemen, think and work, your boys work and think, your thoughts are fully occupied with the problems of farm management, his with the dullness and drudgery of his daily life. You, perhaps, are interested in politics or business beyond the farm, he finds little food for thought, has few social advantages, sees nothing ahead but a dull round of labor year after year, with little to conquer but weeds, and nothing to attain but a living or possibly moderate wealth. This does not comply with the demand of his birth right education, his native "Yankee grit." —Ohio Valley Farmer.

To Husbands.

A lady correspondent, in the Farm and Fireside, addresses the head of the household as follows:

"Husbands, look to the flour-barrel see that it is well filled; that wife will not have to tell you half a dozen times, and then go herself, or send one of the girls to the nearest neighbors, to get flour enough to finish the next meal with, and then take a scolding because the dinner is late. See to the meat, too, that there is meat to cook—plenty of it, and the kind your wife can eat. I know of men who never see to the meat-tub or the potatoes, or anything of the kind; and who will say, when told of it, that they think it is so strange how soon a barrel of flour, or a side of bacon, or a few bushels of potatoes disappear. For my part, I think men ought to think of this before they marry. I do not see how they can expect a good meal cooked with nothing to cook it in, if she had anything to cook. So look to this, husbands, and you will always find a good, wholesome and palatable meal set before you.

A Political Paper on Politicians.

In the editor a politician or a philosopher! The following seven paragraphs are clipped from the editorial columns of the West Virginia Democrat.

"There is a wide distinction between men of principle, whom offices want, and men of principle, who want offices."

"He who thinks of the public weal asks, what recommends this candidate? he who thinks only of political success asks, who recommends this candidate?"

"Two kinds of men succeed in politics, men of no principle, but of great talent, but of one principle—the principle of obedience to the rich and powerful."

"Nothing is more common than to see riches preferred to talent. But talent is of a much higher order of power than riches. The influence of talent is greatest when politics is clear; the influence of riches is greatest when politics is most corrupt."

"The heaviest load a man who will not betray the masses has to carry is the load of constantly seeing the masses heap honors on time-serving sneaks who he knows to be traitors."

"The Congressman who has no object in life except re-election, spends his time trying to 'make a record' that is, trying to appear as helping the masses in their fight with monopoly, and yet doing nothing to assist the cause he professes to serve."

"It looks as if our political leaders expected to win the next election by promising the railroad managers not to disturb their plans to plunder the public. Perhaps the rank and file may bring new leaders to the front—they are needed. Never before in all our history, did the people so thoroughly distrust and despise a professional politician. We want men who stand out, so we can see them."

Young wife—Yes, father always gives expensive things when he makes presents. Husband—So I discovered when he gave you away. And then he went into the library to make out a check for the millinery bill.—Folkers' Sentimental.

There will be no eclipse of the honey-moon this year.

Paine's Celery Compound. WEAK NERVES. RHEUMATISM. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. DYSPEPSIA. CONSTIPATION.

HIGH PRICES KNOCKED Higher Than a Kite AT W. T. PASS & CO'S VERY LOW PRICES! ALSO CANNED GOODS OF EVERY Description.

USE G. OBER & SONS COMPANY'S SPECIAL COMPOUND for TOBACCO. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN STANDARD JUST THE SAME QUICK IN ITS ACTION. Profitable In Its Results. SUCCESSFULLY BY THE FARMERS OF Virginia and North Carolina. FINE YEL OW TOBACCO. GOLDEN BRIGHT TOBACCO.