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VOL. 4.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

NO. 39.

The Railroad of Life.

BY MRS. FRANK KINSELA.

Life is like a crooked railroad, And the engineer is brave, Who can make a trip successful From the cradle to the grave.

There are stations all along it, Where you may at any breath Be flagged to stop your engine By the messenger of death.

You may run the grades of trouble Many days and years with ease, Yet at any time be side-tracked By the switchmen of disease.

You may cross the bridge of manhood, Run a turned long of strife, Having God for your conductor On the lightning train of life.

Always mindful of instructions, And on duty never lack; Keep your hand upon the throttle And your eye upon the track.

Care and Handling of Milk.

A Scottish authority, Mr. J. A. Stephenson, in a lecture lately delivered upon butter-making and marketing, has this to say about milking and the record of milk:

In addition to having suitable food and pure water, dairy cows should be provided with properly ventilated houses, constructed in such a way as to resist the heat of summer and the coldness of winter, and to ensure a circulation of fresh air without drafts.

Uniformity of temperature is very largely conducive to a regular milk yield, and if its quantity is dependent upon the kind and amount of food consumed, its quality is effected by the kind of air inhaled. So far as concerns the purity and flavor of milk and butter, there need be no hesitation in asserting that the expense and study devoted to a proper system of feeding is largely thrown away in the case of cows kept in an ill-ventilated building and breathing a vitiated atmosphere, charged with carbonic acid gas and ammonia—the products of decomposition. A due proportion of oxygen in the air breathed is essential to the purity not only of the blood of the animal, but also of the milk, which is a secretion from it.

The milking should be done in a gentle, thorough and cleanly manner. Milk or "strippings" left in the udder through careless or incomplete milking, are either reabsorbed into the system, tending to the fattening of the cow and her spoilation as a milkster, or become sources of irritation and disease. Were any conclusive investigation practicable, it would probably appear that diseases of the udder have very largely resulted from this cause alone. In order to proper cleanliness, a pail of water should be provided, in which the milkers may frequently rinse their hands.

As an item of good management and economy, the weighing the produce of cows at every milking is very strongly to be recommended, which with the appliances now to be had for the purpose, can be done with the minimum of time, of trouble, and with the following advantages:—(1) It provides an effectual check on the work of the milkers, in consideration of what has just been said about the consequences of inefficient milking, is a matter of vital importance, especially in the larger dairies, when hired milkers are employed. (2) It furnishes a reliable indication as to the health of the cows, the milk yield of which is affected by the slightest ailment. (3) A most valuable result obtained by the regular weighing of the milk, is the exact estimate it enables one to form of the comparative values of individual cows in the herd, not only in regard to milk yield, but when a proper test is regularly applied, of butter production also, a matter of the utmost importance in selection, which is the very foundation of the dairy farmer's success, the use of inferior cows resembling the working with imperfect machinery, at a sacrifice both of labor and produce.

(4) The daily milk yield of the cow, supplemented with particulars of the butter contents of milk in ounces per gallon (a natural system having been perfected by means of which the necessary testing can be done in an accurate, inexpensive and expeditious manner), these together provide the details for a record of much value, not only for the determination of the merits of individual cows, but also furnish the basis for a system of proportional feeding advocated by Sir J. B. Lawes, and the details of which have since been worked out for practical use.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Sensible Reasoning.

Below is an extract from the speech of Hon. C. T. O'Ferrall on the tariff delivered in Congress several days ago:

But passing on, let me say that the policy of protection is contrary to the principle of independent citizenship. The admitted theory of our government is that he that sows shall reap the fruit of his own labor, and that it shall not be tilled by his neighbor, but while he must rely upon the means given him by God, whatever he may accumulate shall not be made to pay taxes to another.

Applying this principle, suppose instead of raising revenue by tariff we were to do so by direct taxation on property, and instead of a custom house collector we were to have a Federal direct tax collector. Imagine this dialogue between a Federal tax collector and a good honest old farmer.

Collector: Good morning my old friend, how are you this morning?

Old Farmer: Well, just so so. I am not very well, but I have to keep going. My land is not very good and I have to keep scratching to make buckle and tongue meet.

Collector: Well, sir, I am around collecting taxes. Will it suit you to pay today?

Old Farmer: Well, money is mighty scarce, but I always try to lay by little by little to meet my taxes and pay my part of the expenses of the government, and I reckon I might as well pay now as any other time. How much are they?

Collector: Let me see; there is a ticket for \$50.

Old Farmer: All right; here's your money; give me the ticket.

And the old fellow draws a long breath as he sees his \$50 representing many a sweat-drop, the heat and cold of many a day, many a jerk and twist of the plow handle, and many an ache and pain, disappear in the hands of the collector, but as a good citizen he willingly paid his part of the expenses of the government. He is about to return to his work, for time is precious with him—he "must keep scratching."—when he hears the voice of the collector again:

Collector: Hold on, my old friend, I have another ticket against you.

Old Farmer: (turning suddenly and nervously) What! another tax ticket against me? I thought I had just paid my part of the expenses of the government.

Collector: So you have paid your part of the expenses of government; but this is a "protection" ticket of \$16.66.

Old Farmer: Protection ticket!

Collector: Yes, "protection ticket."

Old Farmer: Well, what sort of a ticket is that? I ain't asking any particular protection. Everybody around here is quiet; my neighbors are all good people, and I don't need any protection; this thing must be a mistake; tell them down yonder in Washington I don't feel afraid; I harm nobody, work hard all day, go to bed with a clear conscience, sleep well, and don't want any fellow around to protect me. Just take the thing back and tell the fellow that sent it out that I can take care of myself, and don't want any protection, and don't want to pay for any.

Collector: Old man, you don't know what you are talking about.

Old Farmer: Yes, I do, too.

Collector: No, but you don't; this is a tax which the government says you must pay to protect the people who make the clothes you wear, and the wagon you drive; and the plow you use, and the reaper and mower you have, and your sewing machine, and so on.

Old Farmer: Well, well; has it come to this in our country that things are getting so bad that these people must be protected at their work? Why don't the government shoot a few of these bad fellows and stop this taxing of poor men to protect workmen against them.

Collector: You evidently don't understand yet. I will explain. You know there are a great many people up in Lowell and Boston, and all over New England, and out in Cincinnati and Chicago, and many other points, who are engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes, cotton cloth, calico, flannel, carpets, sewing machines, wagons, reapers, mowers, thrashers, plows, brooms, buckets, and other things that you buy, and

the government thinks they do not make money enough out of their business, and says you must pay one-third as much as your tax for the support of government is to help them. Do you understand now?

Old Farmer (red with anger): Yes, I understand what you say; but what have I to wish helping them? Who helps me? I have a hard time of it, I sell my corn for 40 cents when I ought to have 70 cents; I sell my hay for 78 cents, when I ought to get \$1; I sell my hay for \$4.50, when I ought to have \$3 and I get small prices for everything, and I can't see what I have to do with helping them. They don't help me. If they don't make money enough at their business, why don't they quit and try something else? That's the way people do around here. Oh, pshaw, you must be fooling me.

Collector: No I am not fooling you; I am in dead earnest. It is my business to collect, and you must pay or I will have to levy on your horse.

Old Farmer: Well, this is a strange thing to me; but I am a law-abiding man and I suppose I must pay. So here is your money. Give me the ticket. But before you leave I want to ask you a question.

Collector: All right; what is it?

Old Farmer: Is this democratic doings or republican doings?

Collector: Oh, it is the doings of the G. O. P.—the grand old party—the republican party.

Old Farmer: Just as I expected. Well, sir, I am a democrat and have been voting that ticket for many a year, but if Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party don't bring about the old-time way of doing things and let every tub stand on its own bottom, I don't expect to vote any more. Good day, sir. [Loud applause and laughter.]

Now, sir, this is simply a homely illustration of just what the government is doing to you. "After drawing money enough to pay the expenses of government, it imposes a tax of one-third more for the protection of or to help and aid the manufacturing monopolies of the country increase their profits and swell their dividends.

Attempt to disguise it as you may, or to cover it up under all the fallacies of the protective idea, still it stands out in its hideous form of oppression and imposition.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS MONDAY, May, 7th 1888

Ordered that the board meet pursuant to adjournment, present W. T. Noell, D. W. K. Richmond, T. H. Street, G. A. Rogers and J. J. Brooks.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay W. E. Webb one dollar for blank paper.

Ordered that Ralph Pool be exempt from paying a poll tax for 1887.

Ordered that Thomas Reagan furnish Martha Thaxton \$1.50 worth of provisions per month for 3 months.

Ordered that J. S. Woody furnish Nannie Shepherd \$1.50 per month for 3 months.

Ordered that Thomas Reagan of Hollows township be allowed to list 40 acres of land for 1887.

Ordered that John Jordan furnish Lewis Eastward one dollar worth of provisions per month for 3 months.

Ordered that A. R. Foushee furnish Mrs. Patterson one dollar worth of provisions per month for three months.

Ordered that Sheriff W. H. Pally be required and he is hereby ordered to confine all prisoners in the jail cell as we consider the jail walls insufficient to hold them.

Ordered that Winstead, Long & Co., furnish Chesley Carver one dollar and fifty cents worth of provisions per month for 3 months.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay J. C. Pass \$2.90 for provisions furnished Mrs. Carver.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay J. A. Woods \$16 for his services at the poor house.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay J. C. Pass \$21.95 for wood, lumber and blanks.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay D. A. O'Brian six dollars for waiting on grand jury 3 days.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay E. K. Daniel one dollar for repairing jail door.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay Dr. C. G. Nichol nine dollars for medical attention to paupers.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay T. H. Street \$13.50 for his services as commissioner.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay S. B. Winstead \$20 for wheat at poor house.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay A. R. Foushee \$0.50 for breakfast for jury.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay Thomas Reagan \$4.50 for provisions for pauper.

Ordered that the county treasurer pay George Buchanan one dollar for carrying Sis Jordan to poor house.

Ordered that D. W. K. Richmond furnish Grady Pettiford one dollar worth of provisions per month for 3 months from 1st of April.

Ordered that J. B. Woody furnish Billy Smith one dollar worth provisions per month for 3 months.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

W. T. NOELL, Chairman, S. P. SATTERFIELD, Secretary.

[Written for the COURIER.]

How Can We Best Interest Our Pupils?

By making surroundings pleasant and attractive.

Is our school room kept in order as if we constantly expected visitors, or, on the contrary, are things generally in a state of confusion, the walls defaced by old time scribbles, who seemed to want their names handed down to posterity? No hooks or racks for hats, bonnets, shawls, etc., or desks for books?

A few weeks ago a student in a certain school read a composition in which he endeavored to enforce the importance of having a place for everything, which is absolutely necessary to good order.

We should not only have a neat school room, but the surroundings. yard and play ground should be attractive.

Flowers are seldom seen in our country school yards, but they would add much to the pleasure of both pupils so much purity and holiness of the Supreme Being never fail to create within the human breast noble aspirations.

These inviting surroundings are not the only requisites to rapid progress of students, but a personal interest is also essential. Students should be impressed with the value of time, and the importance of improving today.

We have all noticed a striking contrast between a student who attends school for the purpose of accumulating knowledge, which will make him useful and happy in life, and one who simply attends because he is sent, with no sense of duty or appreciation of opportunities.

Nothing is a greater incentive to labor, or more essential to success than personal interest.

The teacher should have a lively sense of duty in developing the mind in order to impress the children.

The mind with its powers and operations should be developed while the child is growing to maturity.

A person with the body of a man and the mind of a child can not play an active part on the stage of life. Milton says, "The mind in its own place and in itself can make a heaven of hell, or a hell of heaven." How important that this wonderful faculty of man be trained in such a manner as to please its Creator and Giver!

The mind should not be overtaxed with too many difficult studies which cause a loss of interest and energy.

Unremitting energy sustains and moves the whole being without which, mind and body alike become indolent and inactive.

The interest of the student depends largely upon the explanations given by the teacher.

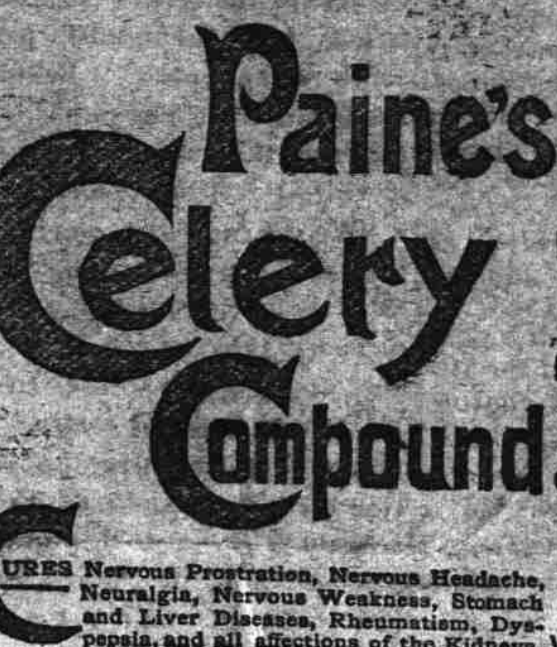
Explanations should be brief, simple and clearly intelligible.

R.

Good Investments.

The original investors in Bell Telephone stock are considered fortunate because the value of it has increased ten-fold. It was no doubt, a very pleasant surprise to them, but they could not express their satisfaction in more earnest words than do the purchasers of "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense," hundreds of whom write that it is "worth from ten to one hundred times its cost." An editor writes: "It contains more of value than any book on my shelves." A physician writes: "It is without doubt the best and most interesting book I ever consulted." Here is a chance to invest \$1.50 for something worth many times its cost. It is especially interesting to those just married or about to be, and to persons "who enjoy poor health," contents taste free.

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