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POMONA, N. C. Two and a half miles west Greensboro. N. C. The main line of the R. be added to mortar for pointing. & D. R. R. passes through the ground. The color of mortar is sadly neglected. and within 100 feet of the office. Sa- as generally the same white lime and lem trains make regular stops twice sands are used for all tones of color in daily each way. Those interested in bricks, and not infrequently white putty materials has reported favorably on this invited to inspect this the largest nursiant fruit growing are cordially mortar is used for pointing the reddest as well as the lightest colored bricks, the sery in the State and one of the largest nursely in the State and one of the largest nursely in the South. Stock consists of State and S

will be given,

HACKNEY & NOELL Editors and Proprietors.

and liver. If there is the slightest blem-ish in them the shochat marks the meat

trefe by cutting three or four crosses on

side. The date is added because the meat may be eaten only two days after the

killing, "that day, the next day, and the day after," explains an intelligent Hebrew. Only the forequarters are allowed to be used for food, as few men can draw

the layman has bought his beef, mutton

or other meat, he carries it home, soaks

it in water, and then lays it on a board

with holes through which any remaining

blood may drop. Next salt is put on each of the six sides, for, as may be seen, there are six sides to any piece of meat, and it is soaked for an hour, after which it is cleaned and cooked.

Much has been said about the knife

which the shochat uses. It is a straight,

ordinary looking instrument, one foot six

inches in length and three inches in width, made of the best seel, and costing from

\$15 to \$20. Not only is it tried before

using, but also after. A shochat may

kill a dozen or 100 chickens or other fowl in quick and immediate succession.

If, when this task is completed, he finds a nick in the knife. only the last fowl

killed is trefe; all the rest are kosher. A

cow and her calf, a ewe and her lamb, a she goat and her kid may not be killed on the same day, nor may a calf be killed before it is 8 days old.—Globe-Democrat.

A Typical California Farm.

ng is illustrated by the Huffman ranch.

It is a magnificent property devoted to

wheat and barley, surrounding the town

of Merced, and extending over 20,000

acres. When the plowing season comes

on, a grand procession makes its appearance, composed of ten eight-mule teams

and machinery of the latest invention, per-

forming the feat of plowing sixty acres a day. When harvest draws pear, a new kind of string darkens the horizon.

It is the combined harvester, a Califor-

nia invention, a sort of traveling magi-

cian, and two of these mechanisms being

set to work will perform wonders. Each

one will cut, thresh and sack about fifty

acres per day, with the aid of about five

men and thirty mules accomplishing the

work that formerly required forty men. Marvelous improvements are constantly in progress, and next summer steam is to

supplant mule power, while the grand

canal, in process of construction for the

owners, Crocker and Huffman, is to cut

the ranch up into small farms and make

Colored Mortar for Brick Work.

The common bricks of almost any dis-

bricks may be preserved and heightened

mins in Cosmopolitan.

last four years, will then be completed

A typical example of California farm-

HOME FIRST: ABROAD NEXT.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

ROAD PRICES.

RO

other man, under his direction, cuts it open and examines the intestines, lungs Transportation of Live Cattle. A company has been organized to

transport live cattle from the west to New York at express train speed, and a recent experiment from Chicago to New York demonstrated the perfect feasibility of the venture. The cars are built on a special plan, with all the running gear constructed with a view to ease of motion. The rocking and straining of the common cattle cars, which cause such a heavy percentage of loss on the transportation of live stock, are altogether avoided. The ears are literally palace cars, being far better in construction conveniences than the emigrant cars in use on most roads. I happened by mere accident to be in a Jersey City depot when the land of t the experimental train came in. It had followed after the limited express and made a through trip at high pressure. Yet the cattle were all in good condition, neither fevered nor dirty, and the cars were admirably clean and well ventilated. The saving on the loss of stock, I am told, allows a very considerable profit over the extra cost of the cars and the extra charges for hauling at high speed. The shamefully brutal methods hitherto in vogue in the transportation of cattle are well known. Every humane person must hall this innovation as a forward step in the right direction and a long one, too. - Alfred Trumble in New

York News. Hog Ment in Mexico.

Hog meat is an expensive luxury down h Mexico. I never found it out until the last time I was there, this fall. I was up at a little mining town, and was buying some supplies to take up to a mining camp in which I am interested. I saw some nice looking sidemeat or bacon on the counter in the supply store, when it occurred to me that it would taste pretty well for breakfast some morning. I ordered the clerk to cut off ten pounds for me, and while he was preparing to do it I asked him how he sold it. You can judge my astonishment when he said he would reduce the price to me and make it \$1 a pound. Well, I didn't buy it. As for hams—they never saw a ham there. The Mexicans know nothing about the curing of meat, and the bacon they sell is imported from the United States. It was only quite recently they began selling meats by the pound. They formerly sold it by the yard. Going into their markets you would see the beaf and other meats cut would see the beef and other meats cut up in strips, which was measured out to the customer. The very finest fresh beef is sold there at 18c. to 25c. per pound.— Globe-Democrat.

thus supplying irrigation for 600,000 acres. The ultimate design of the Iron Brick Paving Stones now being introduced by Louis Jochum, of Ottweiler, near Saarbrucken, Germany. This brick is made by mixing equal parts of finely ground fed argillaceous slate and finely ground clay, and adding 5 per cent. of iron ore, This mixture is moistened with a solution of 25 per cent, sulphate of iron to which the sound of the control of the sound of the control of the co it a land of homes .- Ella Sterling Cumtrict may be sorted so as to produce contrast in tint or "tone," red and yellow or "cream color." This tint of the by using mortar of the same tone or tint. consistency of 38 degs. Baume. It is Furnace ashes and lime will produce a dark mortar, pounded red brick or red then formed in a press, dried, dipped tile mixed with lime will give a red tone once more in a nearly concentrated solution of sulphate of iron and finely ground iron ore, and is baked in an oven for 48 to martar, and cheap mineral colors may hours in an oxidizing flame and 24 hours in a reducing flame. The German gov-

Mose' Rutebering Laws Still Carried Ont
Estitutuly—The Modus Operandi.

The Herry butcher, or shochat, takes the chicken, duck or goose, and places it beneath his knees, pinioning its wings in this way; then he bends the head back until the windpipe shows. Next, with one quick stroke, he half severest is neck. He dore not cut the head off completely, for then the meat would be treels. The bird is hung up by the legs, and all the holod let run out of it. Here the shochat's duty onds. The purchaser carries the fourly none and opens it. If he finds in it aping a mil a piece of wood, or anything which might in time have caused on the death of the fowl, it is trefe, unfit to eath of the fowl home and opens it. If he finds in it aping a mil a piece of wood, or anything which might in time have caused the death of the fowl is trefe, and must be most on the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments luttle forty centuries ago, and something very like it was used on festive calculated to have been sick. Similarly, if there is any cloubs, it must be parried to the ratiol, who some times may decide that it is foolier, but in any case his decision is final.

In killing a beef, calf, sheep, lamb, goat or kill a little more ceremony is observed. When the killing is as a distance two shochatim go together. Just as one draws his knife and prepares to kill, the other seizes his arm and asks and care with the part of the intendition of the intendition of the transmittened to the ratio of the intendition of the intendi

the meat becomes trefe. He must sever svery blood vessel—"pipes," the ordinary Hebrew calls them. Then the animal's blood is let trickle out and it is hung up. The shochat remains, and another man, under his direction, cuts it open and examines the intestines lungs. cing operations, and, having reached the lofty summit, he empties the contents of the chatty into a vessel attached to his waist. In order to save himself the fatigue of descending each tree and ascendwith his hands he holds on to the other, These ropes in course of time become untrustworthy from exposure to weather, and have to be occasionally changed. But too often the unfortunate rope walker, grown careless by long immunity from accident, neglects to renew his perilous bridge, and the snapping of either rope causes his death. Were the lower rope to break, there might still be upper one break, obviously there is little chance of his saving himself, even though the other remained sound. From this comes the proverb: "If the supporting rope breaks one's mainstay is gone."-All the Year round.

> Real Turkish Candy. There is a peculiar story in relation to the large, creamy looking blocks of candy that have been peddled around the streets for the last month or so, and a story, too, with a romance.

Several months ago a Turk strolled into an uptown confectionery and made some purchases in the candy line. He remarked after eating a few that the flavor was pretty good, but far inferior to a certain concection known to his countrymen. The proprietor began to grow in-terested, and before the Turk had left agreed to employ two of his cousins, who were candy makers in Turkey, if he (the Turk) would import them. Some two months later the Turks arrived on the the steamship Helvetia. By relating some wonderful yarns of their abilities as candy makers the emigration commis-sioners allowed them to pass, although they had doubts as to whether or not they were "contract labor."

They went to the confectioner and for several weeks made "real Turkish candy" on a salary. Two weeks ago they "struck" for higher wages, and not getting them left in a huff. They hired a little place over on the east side and put out a gaudy business sign.—New York

Long Distance Telephoning. Long distance telephoning has become such an accomplished fact that at the principal pay telephone stations in this city long distance telephones have re-placed the ordinary telephones, and con-nection can now be made with Boston and Philadelphia. H. L. Stoddard, the New York correspondent of The Philadel-phia Press, says that at his office in this city he has secured connection with his mixture is moistened with a solution of to Philadelphia is ninety-five miles, but the sound of the voice is transmitted fine iron ore is added until it shows a much more clearly than by telephone in consistency of 38 dees. Baume. It is this city, where the induction caused by the enormous number of wires covering the city closely is so great as to seriously disturb transmission. The use of the telephone in the sending of news has not been sufficiently tested to compare it thoroughly with telegraphic service, but Mr. Stoddard says that it has many advantages, and predicts that it will come into general use. - New York Tribune.

In the valleys of California grows a tall, slender stemmed liliaceous plant, with purple and white flowers which played an important part in the economy of the Spanish population, and is still more or less used by the country people it is the well known amole, or soap plant. It rises from a subterranean bulb, which is egg shaped in form, two or three in cless in diameter, and enveloped in a thick coating of black, matted, hair like flowers. This bulb has the detergent properties of soap, cleaning the hands or clothing quite as well and much more pleasently than coarser kinds of soap.

The Tarantule's Enemy.

Canada's Graze for Titles.

Chee form of Japaneses industry seems domed to extinction, namely, the makof bamboo umbrella Frames. Paragon wire is now imported as a substitute. Ponth's Comparion.

The object of soap plant. The country people in a brisk and growing manufacture of untrease from a subterranean bulb, which is egg shaped in form, two or three in the country districts, and there is a brisk and growing manufacture of untrease from a subterranean bulb, which is egg shaped in form, two or three in the country districts, and there is a brisk and growing manufacture of untrease from a subterranean bulb, which is egg shaped in form, two or three in Japan, but also for export to China, the Straits settlements, and other places.

The Japanese are shrewd enough to distaining powerful remedies or poisonous drugs in rough bottles as prickly as the country lives have already been saved by
this simple contrivance. Globs Dowe.

Canada's Graze for Titles. APPLES, PEACH Frank COSTA, APPLICATS, MILES PERIMMONS, APRICOTS, NECLARIMES MILES Builder and Wood Worker.

APRICOTS, NECLARIMES MILES Builder and Wood Worker.

Squeaky shoes in church.

Squeaky shoes in church.

Squeaky shoes in church.

Squeaky shoes in church the proper street of the Spanish population, and is still more or less useful the country people there is now imported as a substitute. The old Japanese bamboo frame and old paper unbrella is fast; going out of use, even in the country districts, and firer is now imported as a substitute. The old Japanese bamboo frame and old paper unbrella is fast; going out of use, even in the country districts of the country people there is now imported as a substitute. The old Japanese bamboo frame and old paper unbrella is fast; going out of use, even in the country districts and process of the Sunday in the success of the country people and peopl

Let us follow in their sequence the processes of planting. First is the uncovering with plows of the furrows in which the sand came has been buried since last fall, the pulling it out of the ground with great from hooks attended to poles, and the loading it into carts. In the 'hooking up' gang I observed two white men working with the negroes. They are Spaniards from the Terre aux Bosufs country, the other side of the swamps. There are two others who are neither whites nor negroes. They have a brown complexion, high cheek bones, regular features and straight black hair. These are 'Manilla men'—natives of the Philippine Islands. The curiously mixed population of lower Louisians includes 2,000 or 3,000 of them.

Big, stout carts, with broad tired wheels, haul the resurrected canes to the

big, stout carts, with broad fired wheels, haul the resurrected canes to the field prepared for planting. Here a gang of women called "droppers" take up the canes by armfuls and drop them in heaps at intervals beside the furrows. They are placed in the furrows by other women called "planters." Another gang passes along the furrows and chops up the canes with rude hatchet like knives. The object of this is to give the west. ject of this is to give the weak eyes a chance to draw strength from the stock which would otherwise be absorbed by which would otherwise be absorbed by those which have already a good start. About six tons of cane go to the planting of an acre. One acre of seed cane will plant three acres, and as the planting must be done every third year, one-ninth of the crop average of a plantation must but be given up to seed cane. When the seed cane is cut in the fall the stalks are laid between the rows of stabble and

laid between the rows of stubble and covered with a plow run on each side. After the canes are laid and cut, they are covered with plows or with a ma-chine called a rotary hoe, and the ground is then rolled to press the dirt close to the sprouting eyes. The first crop is called plant cane. Next year the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first rations. The second year it sprouts third year the stubble is plowed up and the ground sowed with field peas, which recuperates the land, as clover does northern farms. The fourth year it is again put in plant cane. A good yield to the acre is 25 tons of plant cane, 20 of the first ratoons, and 15 of second ratoons. On the upper coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble ration but once. In Cuba it often BACON, the in the stubble ration but once. ratoons six successive years, but the cane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saccharine matter. In the stubble fields the first spring,

work consists in "barring off," or mov ing the dirt away from the roots of the cane with plows and hoes, to permit the light and air to hasten the germinating of the rations. By the middle of April there should be a good "stand" of the young sprouts. Then the dirt is worked back toward the rows, and there is constant cultivation with the plow till after the 1st of July, when the crop is "laid by." No more work is done on it till the cutting begins in September. Now the cane is so high that a man driving a mule is lost to sight between the rows. Soon it will be tall enough to swallow up a man on horseback. The rows are usual ly seven feet apart and always run parallel with the ditches-that is, from the river or bayou toward the swamp. July and August was formerly the time for cutting wood in the swamps to run the sugar mill during the grinding season, but now most plantations burn coal. The crop being 'made," the planter feels that he can relax his vigilance, and if he has the means, he goes off to the north with his family to escape the two hottest months of the year in Louisians and build up his health in a less enervating climate. - E. V. Smalley in The Century.

Description of a Naval Battle, Those who have read the narrative of the battle between the Guerriere and the Constitution during the war of 1812 remember that the American frigate, although it received three broadsides from the British man-of-war, did not fire until she had come to close quarters. Then her fire was so rapid that in a few min-utes the British ship struck her colors. The story of the capture, as spoken by a Frenchman speaking broken English, sets forth the main points of the engage-

"You see, I was come from Marseilles with sheepload vine and cognac; I vas go to ze Levant trade. By'm-by Capitaine Dacre he come vith gat Guerriere, and he tak' my sheep; and he tak' all my vine an' my cognac in he's sheep, me an' my crew he tak' prisoners an' he burn my sheep.

"Pretty soon he say: 'Ah, Capitaine Dufosse, I go look now fo' zat Yankee frigate, ze Constitution!" Pretty soon he see zat sheep. 'Ah, Capitaine Dufesse,' he say, 'I'm goin' tak' zat sheep in twenty minutes!' "Ven he come up with her he give von

brondside; br-r-r-r-re! Zat Yankee he say nossing; br-r-r-r-re! ze other broadside. Ze Yankee he no say nossing! "Tonnerel" I say, what is znt? Br-r-r-r-ret from ze Guerriere. Zat Yankee he no say nossing. 'Pretty soon when he came close br-r-r-re! br-r-r-re! br-r-r-re!
'I go below. After avile I come on
de deck. Capitaine Dacre vas giv' his

Druggists' Inges lone Device.

A very ingenious device is now generally adopted by druggists to prevent the frequent mistakes which occur at night in administering a dangerous medicine for a simple one. This is entirely obviated by putting up prescriptions containing powerful remedies or poisonous drugs in rough bottles as prickly as the coat of a gherkin. Any one rising in the dark is at once warned of his danger. Many lives have already been saved by this simple contrivance.—Globe-Demograt.

Person Con John len

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