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Two and a half miles west Greensboro, N. C. The main line of the R. & D. R. C. passes through the ground and within 100 feet of the office.

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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 write direct from the nursery. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive catalogue free to applicants.

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Reliable stevedores 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. 5. ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888. NO. 10.

Morton and the N. C. Special Tax Bonds.

Senator Quay is in a very unamiable mood nowadays, and not a little of his bad humor is caused by the persistence of the Hon. Levi P. Morton in making him spend many thousands of dollars in endeavoring to carry North Carolina for the Republicans. According to a member of the National Republican Executive Committee this has been the burden of Morton's song ever since the beginning of the campaign. Mr. Morton said some time ago that he had given to the National Republican Committee three times the amount of what his salary as Vice-President would be which is supposed to mean that he has contributed \$96,000. In return for this he has insisted, and still insists, that the full power of the National Committee shall be used to carry North Carolina. Senator Quay objected at first, but he could hardly help yielding to the party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency and its greatest pecuniary aid, so an energetic Republican campaign has been carried on in North Carolina, and Senator Quay has spent money in that State which he wanted to devote to other States.

The disgust of Senator Quay now is due to a discovery which he has just made of the reasons which actuate Mr. Morton in desiring to have North Carolina go Republican. They are, in short, that the firm of Morton, Bliss, & Co. are holders of what are known as the special tax bonds, which now amount, principal and interest, to more than \$30,000,000. These bonds were issued when North Carolina was in the hands of the carpet baggers and it was pretended that they were to be devoted to the building of certain railroads in the promotion of which Milton S. Littlefield was the chief actor. A special tax was levied for their payment, hence their name. Littlefield took the bonds, sold them in New York for what they would bring, and did not build any railroad with them. The fraud was so gross that after North Carolina came under the control of its decent and respectable citizens, a constitutional provision was enacted forbidding their payment unless such payment should be authorized by a majority of the voters of the State at the ballot box.

Morton, Bliss & Co. bought up these bonds after their repudiation for almost nothing, and have made several attempts to collect them through the courts. Tests suits have been brought in individual bonds in the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina in the name of dummies who reside in North Carolina. The suits are not brought by Morton, Bliss & Co., in order to avoid the provisions of the eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids the bringing of a suit against a State by a resident of another State. One of the suits is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, with small chances of success. But, even if these suits were to succeed; the collection of the judgment would be difficult, unless the people, the Legislature, and the Governor should be in favor of paying it. Therefore Mr. Morton is very desirous to have North Carolina go Republican, and there are persons at the National Republican Headquarters who are unkind enough to say that his main, if not his sole purpose, in obtaining the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, was to be thus enabled to employ the whole power of the party through the National committee to collect his bonds which he bought for almost nothing after they had been repudiated. In other words, that his candidacy is only a vast financial speculation, in which he uses the Republican party as a tool to accomplish his ends.—N. Y. Times, Ind. Rep.

Reunion of Col. Charles Fisher's Regiment.

EDMONS COURIER.—This scribe is just back from the Durham Exposition where he went for the purpose of attending the first Reunion of the 6th N. C. State Troops, "Fisher's" old Regiment, which took place yesterday morning at the large prize house of "Webb & Kramer." The old boys were there but not in force as there are but few of us left. What shot and shell failed to do from the 21st of July 1861 to the 9th of April 1865 has been almost accomplished by the relentless hand of time, and by far the largest majority of us are sleeping our last sleep and have fought our last battle; and "no sound can awake them to glory again." We had the pleasure of meeting our old Col. R. F. Webb, the hero of two wars and was sorry to see the hand of time lying so heavily upon him; Samuel Stead, another of our field officers, was there, the same silent, dignified, determined Sam that we "old" boys knew so well in the days ago with the same generous, manly heart swelling with emotion as he looked in our faces and detailed to us with pathos and tears in his voice some of the thrilling scenes through which we as a Regiment had passed; and then the old Fisher flag with the N. C. Coat of Arms worked in raised silk letters, with the motto "May 20th 1861."

What sudden remembrances come over the heart. In gazing on those we'd been lost to so long. The sorrows the joys of which once they were part. Around them like day dreams of yesterday throng.

What Sam Jones of Marriage Where Money is the Consideration Rather Than Affection.

"It is putting money above manhood and womanhood. This is a besetting sin. When a father puts a premium of a hundred thousand dollars upon his daughter, the young man may esteem the fortune above the girl, and wherever money is put above manhood you weaken the whole business and let down the foundation upon which society rests and happy married life must be based. The old father says: 'My children shan't undergo the hardships that I did.' The old goose don't know that the hardships he underwent made him what he is. Take the average girl. She will get up at 9 in the morning and call her servant. She will tie one end of her corset string to the bed post and the negro hold of the other end, and see saw until she gets her self as near as she can into the shape of a wasp. She goes down stairs; the breakfast is all over, and it disarranges everything for her to have her breakfast, and then it is not as good as the other breakfast, and she will raise Cain with the house girl for she has the disposition of a wasp as well as the shape of one. She has thrown herself out of shape until her vital organs are no more where God put them than if a Chinaman had built her. And by and by this girl along with the money her father gives her, gets married, and she is to be a mother to the boys and girls of this country, and by the time she is thirty she is pale and haggard and worn out mentally and physically. Then she spends the balance of her time making her husband unhappy and her home unpleasant.

"The girl marries if she is let alone the fellow she loves, if he is a boot-black or her father's carriage driver. More boys are hunting rich girls than girls hunting rich boys. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the girl will marry the fellow she loves. But boys are different; they have an eye to business. But, be it said to the honor of a great many boys and girls, they are disentangling themselves from this avaricious view of life and worldly notions of things, and are following the line of our forefathers, and falling in love with each other. They have love quarrels, fall out and make up, and then they marry. The young lady takes her position in the little home and does the cooking and ironing and washing, and the young man, mechanic, rail road man or farmer, stands on the other side of the log and takes hold of the handspike and lifts with her; and soon by frugality and industry they begin to accumulate and frequently grow rich and their children have luxuries to their hearts' content."—Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Hard Times and its Cause

The Raleigh Signal says: "Hard times! Hard times! Since 1840 there has been no such wail in this country. The farmers of North Carolina have it in their power to remove the causes of the deplorable condition of things, and remedy the existing evils. Will they do it? It says: 'The future is black unless the farmers will arouse and throw of the chains which evil men, for their selfish purposes, have fastened upon them.'"

What is this evil that has brought on this condition of affairs? Who are the evil men who have, for selfish purposes, fastened these chains upon us? What is it that depresses trade, and makes the South poor, and money scarce every year? It is the high tariff and nothing but the tariff. This tremendous tax on us, drawing money from us every year and piling it up in the Federal Treasury and in the pockets of the Yankee manufacturer. Every working man pays the high tax of 47 per cent, on all the necessities he buys. When the laboring man receives his week's wages on Saturday night; this tariff reduces the purchasing power of his money by that amount, and he pays that tax as surely as if he was compelled, before spending any of his money, to lay aside 47 cents out of every dollar he has received and hand it over to a tax gatherer, who divides it five parts, pays one over to the government and hands the other four to the manufacturers of the articles the laborer buys with the remaining 53 cents of the dollar he has received for the days work. Is not this an evil? Ought it not to be remedied? The Democratic party are doing all in their power to remedy it, and if the farmers and workmen will stick to the Democrats they will enable them to overcome the opposition of the Republicans and relieve the people of this tremendous drain upon their labor.

Dockery as an Alliance Man.

Col. O. H. Dockery, while claiming to be an Alliance man and professing to believe the Alliance to be the grandest organization in existence next to the Christian religion; yet advocates Monopoly, Trust, and High Tariff, whereas the National Alliance in its declarations of principles adopted the following: "We shall seek no favoring hostility to all class legislation, the tyranny and oppression of monopoly, excessive taxation, the lavish expenditure of public monies and to every species of wrong and abuse practiced in government affairs, and shall denounce and expose fraud and corruption in public official life whenever observed, no matter from what source they may come."

Our State Alliance also passed the following resolution: "Whereas, as members of this State jurisdiction we are pledged to secure a fair living for the farmers; and whereas one of the leading methods to secure ourselves this cheap living has been declared by the National Alliance to consist in such a revision of the tariff as will by the heaviest burdens on luxuries and the lightest on necessities of life and as will reduce the incomes from imports to a strictly revenue basis; and whereas the demands of our fraternity require that we should be vigilant and active in giving force and effect to this demand of our National Alliance, and whereas it is the bounded duty of every Alliance man to stand and abide by this declaration of the National Alliance. Now, therefore, he is resolved, that we do hereby, renew our obligations to abide by and give

Its True Inwardness.

The reports from the western part of the State concerning the plan of campaign resorted to by Dockery and Devereux remind me that the time has come when I might throw some light upon the motives and methods of the Republican party of the present—light which would show that if all that is said against Fowle, Ramson, Bain and Merrimon were absolutely verity instead of oft refuted slander, there would still be reason for repudiating the Republican candidates. The question, *quis custodiet custodiet?* (Who will keep the keepers?) is one that should never be disregarded by the people in selecting the custodians of their authority and their guardians of their interests. For it is not from the throne, but from behind the throne that the policy and movements of parties are directed. It is the men that manipulate conventions, who dictate the course to be pursued by their candidates; and these men select candidates whom they can manage.

If the convention is composed of intelligent, clear headed and patriotic men, its selections for officers are likely to be of the same character.

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Expansion of the Lungs.

An important factor in the cure of Consumption—A Phthisis. Dr. Thomas J. Mayo, of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, elaborates the theory which he has repeatedly expressed, that an insufficient expansion of the lungs, especially of their apices, has more to do with the development of phthisis, and that, for the prevention of the disease, complete expansion of these organs is more important than the breathing of pure air. The title of his paper is "Apex Expansion versus Pure Air in Pulmonary Consumption."

Although Dr. Mayo acknowledges that wholesome air is of value in the prevention and treatment of consumption, still he is convinced that the purity of the atmosphere plays but a small part in the result. He cites the almost complete exemption from pulmonary consumption of the inhabitants of Iceland, Greenland and Lapland, which he attributes not to the fact that this disease is not the result of breathing a vitiated and impure atmosphere. On the other hand, people living in tropical regions, who are out of doors most of the time, are by no means free from consumption, miners and laborers in coal mines, although continually respiring an atmosphere loaded with impurities, and damp and musty, suffer but very little from this disease.

That which had been an important factor in establishing the belief that pure air is such an essential element in limiting the ravages of consumption, is that those who occupy elevated or mountainous regions are less liable to this disease than those who live near the sea level. In reference to this fact, Dr. Mayo says that it is estimated that at an elevation of 6,000 feet the surface of the body is relieved of nearly 7,000 pounds pressure. When such a enormous weight is lifted from the body, it is quite evident that the interior must also be markedly affected; the pulse is accelerated from fifteen to twenty beats per minute; the respiration is quickened from ten to fifteen breaths, and evaporation from the skin and lungs is increased. These are some of the immediate effects. Protracted elevation in such a high region enlarges the chest capacity. The Outchua Indians, who dwell on the elevated tablelands of Peru, have enormous sized chests, containing capacious lungs with large air cells, and the American Indians possess chests which are of proportion to the sizes of the individuals. Dr. Denison says that children born in the Rocky mountains have chests of unusually large capacity, and M. Jaccoud states that at St. Moritz the respirations are not only more frequent, but fuller.

The reason why the number of respirations increases while ascending a high elevation becomes clear when we take into consideration the fact that at the sea level a cubic foot of dry air contains about 130 grains of oxygen, while at an elevation of 6,000 feet it contains only about 100 grains—nearly 25 per cent less than the body is accustomed to breathe at or near the seaboard.

Professor Mosso has recently proven experimentally that man possesses a lung capacity which is nearly one-fourth larger than the actual necessities of life at the sea level demand; hence by employing his whole lung capacity he can obtain a sufficient amount of oxygen from this attenuated atmosphere without difficulty. And herein lies the secret why so many consumptives, and others with weak lungs, derive such a great benefit when they resort to a mountain climate. Every available space in the chest is brought into requisition to furnish the needed amount of oxygen, the spaces are called out of their lethargic state, and the alveoli are inflated; and if the inflated areas are not dispersed, and the surrounding alveoli are kept permeable, and so the disease is at least limited and called into abeyance.

In concluding his paper, Dr. Mayo says: "Now, after reviewing the whole subject, we are driven to the conclusion that the line of immunity from consumption, which in the early history of our country was located at the Atlantic seaboard, and which has gradually receded westward with the tide of civilization, until it presents the latitude of Colorado, will, if it is to come, come until it touches the shores of the Pacific; that the question of curing the disease does not depend on the purity or freshness of the air, or upon the number of bacilli which the atmosphere may contain, or upon the amount of oxygen which may be introduced into the body, for these are all secondary considerations; but it is simply a mechanical question—a question as to the best mode of expanding the lungs, and especially the apices of our round shouldered and flat chested patients, of removing the inflated products already existing, and of enhancing the constitutional resistance."—Science.

The Love that Lives.

"Youth fades, love droops, the leaves of friendship fall— A mother's secret hope outlives them all."

She will not believe her dimpled darling must die. The baby eyes look to her for help, and there is help. Hasten to the nearest druggist and procure Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and your child may be restored, for it cures consumption, which is only another name for phthisis, and is a sure cure for it. It cures a cough, and restores the voice, and cures a weak and nervous system, and restores the appetite, and restores the strength, and restores the color, and restores the health, and restores the life. A perfect specific, Dr. Stages' Catarrh Remedy.

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The Modern English Girl.

A rather severe writer in The Saturday Review condemns the modern English girl in the following terms: "Neither the moral nor physical training of modern English girls is such as to justify the hope that she will be invariably above reproach. The lives they lead, the aim set before them, all lead to degeneracy and deterioration. They are permitted, as they grow up, to develop all the vices of the age, to study to show off to traffic on their charms for charity, for popularity, for notoriety, and their ambition is to become professional beauties or something equally poor and objectionable, ultra fast and fashionable women."

This is as severe as anything that Bishop Cox or Rev. Morgan Dix could say. It all shows that the modern girl, and modern boys, are certainly not—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood in Philadelphia Times.

"Bird Talk Matinee." Chicago is nothing if not original. She is credited with inaugurating Turkish bath parties as a diversion to young ladies, and now comes another innovation. According to The Inter Ocean, the new entertainments are "bird talk matinees." These consist of a lecture "replete with pretty stories and unheard-of facts, coupled with bits of verse and extracts of biography. On a stand near the lecturer are bits of birdy matter, jays, ravens, bobolinks, robins and larks—illustrative of the lectures." The ladies attend in "pretty carriage and dress."—Frank Leslie's.

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In concluding his paper, Dr. Mayo says: "Now, after reviewing the whole subject, we are driven to the conclusion that the line of immunity from consumption, which in the early history of our country was located at the Atlantic seaboard, and which has gradually receded westward with the tide of civilization, until it presents the latitude of Colorado, will, if it is to come, come until it touches the shores of the Pacific; that the question of curing the disease does not depend on the purity or freshness of the air, or upon the number of bacilli which the atmosphere may contain, or upon the amount of oxygen which may be introduced into the body, for these are all secondary considerations; but it is simply a mechanical question—a question as to the best mode of expanding the lungs, and especially the apices of our round shouldered and flat chested patients, of removing the inflated products already existing, and of enhancing the constitutional resistance."—Science.

The Modern English Girl.

A rather severe writer in The Saturday Review condemns the modern English girl in the following terms: "Neither the moral nor physical training of modern English girls is such as to justify the hope that she will be invariably above reproach. The lives they lead, the aim set before them, all lead to degeneracy and deterioration. They are permitted, as they grow up, to develop all the vices of the age, to study to show off to traffic on their charms for charity, for popularity, for notoriety, and their ambition is to become professional beauties or something equally poor and objectionable, ultra fast and fashionable women."

This is as severe as anything that Bishop Cox or Rev. Morgan Dix could say. It all shows that the modern girl, and modern boys, are certainly not—Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood in Philadelphia Times.

"Bird Talk Matinee." Chicago is nothing if not original. She is credited with inaugurating Turkish bath parties as a diversion to young ladies, and now comes another innovation. According to The Inter Ocean, the new entertainments are "bird talk matinees." These consist of a lecture "replete with pretty stories and unheard-of facts, coupled with bits of verse and extracts of biography. On a stand near the lecturer are bits of birdy matter, jays, ravens, bobolinks, robins and larks—illustrative of the lectures." The ladies attend in "pretty carriage and dress."—Frank Leslie's.