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PERSON COUNTY COURIER.

NOELL BROS. Proprietors.

HOME FIRST: ABROAD NEXT.

\$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

VOL. 5.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

NO. 35.

State Library

THE COURIER

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

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, stek headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

C. S. WINSTEAD, BANKER, ROXBORO N. C. WILL DO A BANKING BUSINESS WITH W. E. WEBB, Cashier.

NEW MANAGEMENT. ARLINGTON HOTEL, MAIN STREET, Danville, Virginia.

YATES & RICHARDSON, Proprietors. J. T. Strayhorn, L. M. Warwick, 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 specially attended to.

A. W. GRAHAM, R. W. WINSTON, GRAHAM & WINSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Oxford, N. C.

Practices in all the courts of the State. Handle money and invest the same in best interests. Real Estate security, settle estates and investigate titles.

N. LUNSFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Roxboro, N. C.

J. S. MERRITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Roxboro, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

W. W. KITCHIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROXBORO, N. C.

Practices wherever his services are required.

D. W. J. T. FULLER, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, Roxboro, N. C.

Residence, place formerly occupied by Dr. C. E. Bradsher. Office over C. G. Mitchell's drug store.

D. R. T. T. FRAZIER, PRACTICING DENTISTRY, Main at South Boston, Va., Office in Merchants Bank Building. 100 yrs

D. R. C. G. NICHOLS, Offers His PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the PEOPLE of Roxboro and surrounding country. Practices in all the branches of Medicine.

DR. C. W. BRADSHER, DENTIST. Offers his services to the public. Calls promptly attended to in Person and adjoining counties. Any one wishing a perfect fit, by wearing him at busy York, N. C., will be attended at once.

DR. J. C. BRADSHER, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, ROXBORO, N. C.

D. R. B. A. MORTON, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN. Offers his professional services to the people of Roxboro and surrounding country. Practices in all the branches of medicine.

LADIES' PEERLESS DYES. Do Your Own Dyeing at Home. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. They have no equal for strength, brilliancy, amount in packages for fastness of color, no fading. Qualities they do not credit on any other dye. For sale by J. D. Morris & Co., Roxboro, N. C., W. T. Pass & Co., Roxboro N. C., and W. G. Coleman, Gen. mds. Gordonton N. C.

PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH. Now, ladies who cannot swim and are afraid of the water, let me advise you not to trust yourselves in small boats of any kind, especially small sailboats, unless in the very best of hands. The first thing you get do you best to learn something of swimming, and you will never regret it. To those of my own sex I would say, never take a lady who cannot swim (unless she is one who never loses her self control) in an unsafe boat; an upset otherwise may prove doubly fatal.—Ontario.

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A CHAPTER ON EARS.

People Who Were Punished Long Ago by Having Their Ears Removed. Any mutilation of the ear which involves the loss of portion or all of it has always been a mark of disgrace. In one of the statutes of Edward VI the penalty affixed for its violation is the "loss of an ear and perpetual infamy." In those days the celluloid ear had not been invented and the loss of one of these members was a public badge of shame for life.

Following the retributive law of Moses, probably the punishment originated in the ecclesiastical courts. It is first mentioned in the trials of offenses against the church and some of the earless clericals were noted men. The sentence to the pillory frequently had the additional punishment of the loss of one or both ears added. Daniel Foote, or Fos, later in life known as Daniel Defoe, wrote a pamphlet called "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," with the loss of his ears. Pope, in his "Dunciad," speaks of the author of "Robinson Crusoe": "Earless on high stood unabashed Defoe."

He was placed in the pillory three times. That instrument being on a raised platform explains the line. In Defoe's case, however, as in many others, his punishment was rather a martyrdom, and lifted him in the esteem of those who believed as he did. Dr. Bastwick, who published more pamphlets than pills, concludes one of his essays with: "From plague, pestilence and famine, from bishops, priests and doctors, good Lord deliver us." This was so serious an affront that the doctor was sentenced to the pillory and to lose both his ears. The execution of his sentence was a sort of public fete. His friends gathered before the pillory and shouted words of encouragement. His wife climbed upon the pillory and kissed him. When his ears were cut off "she put them in a clean handkerchief" and carried them home. The celebrated Prynne suffered a similar punishment.

The names of lesser criminals have escaped the permanent records, but Blackstone mentions a number of early English parliamentary enactments making the loss of an ear a penalty in law. Fighting in a church or churchyard by acts passed during the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Edward VI meant the loss of both ears. If the prisoner had no ears—which implies that there were habitual criminals 300 years ago—he was to be branded with the letter F in the cheek. In the second and third year of the same monarch combinations among victualers and artificers to raise the price of provisions or the rate of labor for the third offense was punished by the pillory and the loss of an ear. The statute not only extended to the combinations to raise wages, but to regulate the quantity of work or to lessen the hours of labor. In this degenerate age the trusts and other combines, with the different labor unions, if these laws were enforced, would give the public executive active employment.

In later years the loss of an ear or part of one has also been regarded as implying disgrace. The ear is not easily lost. Any accident that destroys the ear usually destroys the person wearing it. One of the favorite ways of mutilating an enemy in a rough and tumble fight is to bite off his ear. In disreputable brawls and in low resorts brute instinct makes ear mutilation a fit revenge for almost any wrong. Jack Slide, the notorious dueler, in a fit of rage is said to have cut out of the ears of a man he had murdered. He kept them in his pocket and boastfully exhibited them when in a drunken and dangerous mood. When he saw on the poker table a stake he wanted particularly Jack played the ears. Flinging them on the table they beat four aces or a straight flush, for Jack had a pistol in each hand the next instant. He always took the pot on the play.—Chicago News.

African Prince and Gentleman. According to the testimony of Sir Samuel Baker, Emin Pasha and Henry M. Stanley, there is one chief in Central Africa who is worthy of the title of gentleman. His name is Anfini and he rules over the region made famous in Rider Haggard's remarkable novel, "She." He is described as a portly, well-dressed man of middle age, who is possessed of inborn tact, never asks for presents and is not inquisitive about the private affairs of his guests. Since the Arabs began trading in his country, Anfini has been able to procure many articles of European manufacture.

Dr. Emin says that Anfini is the only negro prince he has met to whom clothing and whatever other civilized appliances have found their way to his country have become indispensable. He dresses in English dress and is scrupulously clean. He is the only native in the central regions of the dark continent who habitually uses plates and metal spoons at his meals. When Dr. Emin was his guest bananas and other food were passed around on china dishes. His people never come to appear in public in a nude condition, but all are decently wrapped in skins and bark clothing.—Philadelphia Times.

National Progress of Russia. The Russians, says an English paper, are moving rapidly on every line that makes for national progress. Scientific exploration is being carried on in many different directions; laboratories and observatories are being founded, and rail-ways opened at a wonderfully rapid rate. There are now 18,000 miles of railway open for traffic in Russia. Of this the state owns about one-fifth only. The Russians are independent of foreign nations for coal, iron, oil and mechanical skill, and the foreign element is being eliminated from Russian works, so that the progress of the empire is taking place on a wide basis.—Chicago Herald.

Ladies Who Cannot Swim. Now, ladies who cannot swim and are afraid of the water, let me advise you not to trust yourselves in small boats of any kind, especially small sailboats, unless in the very best of hands. The first thing you get do you best to learn something of swimming, and you will never regret it. To those of my own sex I would say, never take a lady who cannot swim (unless she is one who never loses her self control) in an unsafe boat; an upset otherwise may prove doubly fatal.—Ontario.

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Mechanism of the Heart.

In the human subject the average rapidity of the cardiac pulsation of an adult male is about seventy beats per minute. These beats are more frequent as a rule in young children and in women, and there are variations within certain limits in particular persons owing to peculiarities of organization. It would not necessarily be an abnormal sign to find in some particular individuals the habitual frequency of the heart's action from sixty to sixty-five or from seventy-five to eighty per minute. As a rule, the heart's action is slower and more powerful in fully developed and muscular organizations, and more rapid and feebler in those of slighter form.

In animals the range is from twenty-five to forty-five in the cold blooded, and fifty upward in the warm blooded, except in the case of a horse, which has a very slow heart beat, only forty strokes per minute. The pulsations of men and all animals differ with the sea level also. The work of a healthy human heart has been shown to be equal to the feat of raising five tons four hundredweight one foot per hour, or 135 tons in twenty-four hours.

A curious calculation has been made by Dr. Richardson, giving the work of the heart in mileage. Presuming that the blood was thrown out of the heart at each pulsation in the proportion of six-tine strokes per minute, and at the assumed force of nine feet, the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken as 307 miles per minute, or seven miles per hour, 163 miles per day, 61,320 miles per year, or 1,510,880 miles in a lifetime, 84 years. The number of beats of the heart in the same long life would reach the grand total of 2,809,776,000.—Medical World.

Superstitions of the Navajoes.

The Navajoes, now the strongest and richest tribe of Indians in the country, are all enormously superstitious. Their oddest terror, perhaps, is that which they cherish for the photographic camera. Plant a tripod within a quarter of a mile of a Navajo hogan and the dusky inhabitants will flee as from the plague. It is their solemn belief that a picture is actually subtracted from the entity of the sitter—that he is so much robbed by the operation. How many pictures they think it would be necessary to take before the person would be all gone, and his whole being diverted into the counterfeit presentments, I have never been able to learn, but apparently they deem the fatality as rapid as it is certain.

The snake that they hold in holy reverence. Of the violence of their prejudice against it I had a striking proof some years ago. Chit-chi, brother of old Manelito, the boss silversmith of the tribe, is a very good friend of mine and has made me some remarkable specimens of native jewelry. On one occasion I employed him to make me a bracelet in the form of a snake. He had it about half finished when some of his fellows chanced to call at the hogan. To say that they were horrified when they saw what he was about is putting it very mildly. They fell upon the obnoxious figure and destroyed it, and then reported Chit-chi to the elders of the tribe, who pronounced him an artistic stoning to death if he ever dabbled again in such tabooed workmanship.—New Mexico Cor. Globe-Democrat.

A "Special" Artist Under Fire.

In the Ashantee war, 1878, Mr. Prior's fortune was made. One of his most fortunate events which brave men ascribe to luck and fair men to pluck. The Forty-second regulars were attacking the Ashantees in the bush. Prior, right in the thick of it, made a hasty sketch, showing the gleam of bayonets through the rifle smoke, the flash of the blacks' guns from the undergrowth, the tips of British muskets emerging here and there from the fiery vapor of battle, the assailants firing in all sorts of attitudes, some running to the front, others lying under a protecting tree, others still kneeling by the horses from which they had just dismounted. These were the hazy outlines or bold dashes of an artist soldier under fire. There was no time to make a picture, and he was forced to do the best he could on the spot. So he forwarded the sketch, still reeking with rifle smoke, to the home office, with a hasty note asking The Illustrated News to work it up into a finished cartoon. But the home office did nothing of the sort. Instead, they published the sketch just as it left his pencil. And it is conceded to this day to be one of the greatest triumphs of a special's work under difficulties, and one of the most thrilling battle pictures ever seen.—John Paul Doocok in New York World.

An Invention for the Hospital.

The recent introduction in some of the hospitals of a simple contrivance for the comfort and convenience of patients is noted. Two iron sockets are firmly attached to the sides of a bedstead by screws, and into these are fitted short poles, between the latter being suspended a horizontal bar, also fitted into clamps and adjustable to any position, the patient lying on the bed. From this bar hangs a pair of strong straps with grips, and these may be moved from right to left at will. By grasping these straps the sick man is enabled to utilize the strength of his arms to lift himself up, to change his position, to turn over and to allow the bedding to be changed.

There are likewise a variety of attachments to the mechanism which extend its usefulness in a number of ways, one of these being a rest for the leg, in which a broken limb can be placed while it is being dressed, it being only necessary to unscrew the socket and attach the rest instead and change their location to utilize this; another is a curtain rod, likely to be especially serviceable in hospital wards to avoid a draft, to shut out the light or to attain a degree of privacy; another is a small table for medicines, etc.—New York Tribune.

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State and General News.

The Wilmington Star is advocating an endowment fund for the State University. H. N. Snow, of Durham, is at work on a Sunday school map.

A rich vein of tin ore has been discovered near King's Mountain.

Shelby is agitated over the appearance of mad dogs in that vicinity.

Yanderbilt intends erecting a magnificent summer residence in Asheville.

High Point young ladies have organized a broom military company.

The Odell cotton factory at Concord has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

The Farmers' Alliance have a new six-page paper in Washington called the National Economist.

Mrs. Elias Headen, of Davidson county, died last week from the effects of a dose of morphine administered by mistake.

There is a grapevine in Rockingham county which is forty-two inches in circumference. It is thought to be the largest in the State.

Hon. H. G. Ewart, member of Congress from the 9th district, is dangerously sick with pneumonia in Washington, D. C.

Inspector General Cameron has begun his tour of inspection of the various companies—thirty-four—in the State Guard.

Mr. Henry Blount, of the Wilson Mirror, will deliver the annual address at Yadkin College commencement in May next.

The Mackay-Bennett postal telegraph company has a squad of hands engaged in erecting telegraph poles in Robeson county.

A special reporter at Beaufort wires up the grapevine line that his Honor Judge Shipps has ruled that a clam is a deadly weapon.—New Bern Journal.

This week 100 persons have left Mitchell county for Utah, all having embraced the Mormon faith. The Mormon missionaries continue their work in Mitchell and Yancey counties.

The wife of Mr. William D. Hawkins, above Little Rock postoffice, committed suicide by hanging herself with two banks of cotton yarn in the upper part of the house. (Danbury Post.)

A relative of the Johnstons of Lincoln, and son of the Hon. J. C. Ramsay, of Rowan county, N. C., died on the south coast of Africa on the 19th of February. (Lincolnton Courier.)

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to Scotland.

The strike at Fall River, Mass., has ended.

The Duke of Buckingham is dead. He was born in 1823.

The Democrats of Brooklyn will build a \$75,000 hall.

Jacksonville, Fla., is sorely afflicted with an organized gang of thieves.

There is a big fight in Philadelphia over the appointment of Mr. Field as postmaster.

The winter in France thus far has been the severest for fifteen years.

It is rumored that King John, of Abyssinia, is dead.

The President has signed the proclamation opening Oklahoma to settlement. May 1st is set as the date for opening the Territory.

James G. Tinsley and S. W. Travers have contracted to establish acid and fertilizer works in Richmond, Va., to cost \$200,000.

Twelve hundred carpenters are on strike at St. Louis for an eight-hour day and forty cents per hour as standard wages.

Another destructive prairie fire is reported from Dakota; many homesteads and a large amount of property have been swept away.

Florida negroes refuse to work with Italians.

Whitelaw Reid, our Minister to France, is said to be worth \$500,000.

Gred Douglas and his white wife were conspicuous at the inauguration ball. She did not seem to be ashamed of her negro husband. Ugh!

The Teachings of Experience.

He who learns by experience, both sweet and bitter, touches the secret spring of success. He can turn whatever knowledge he possesses to the best account, while without this practical wisdom stores of knowledge may be wasted. This power, like every other, may be cultivated. It strengthens by exercise, it withers by disuse. Those who are naturally deficient in it may improve by carefully directing their thoughts to definite ends to be gained, by calling up to frequent remembrance their subsequent ill effects, and by reviewing with equal care the reverse and brighter side of their experience. It is in this way the discipline of daily life comes to our most valuable friend; it is in this way the past may be made a safe guide and an inspiring influence to the future.—American Art Printer.

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Proceedings of the County Commissioners.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, present: W. E. Webb, W. T. Noell, D. W. K. Richmond, T. H. Street, and S. A. Barnett.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay J. F. Cothran \$2.10 for deputy sheriff fees in state case.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay W. T. Pass & Co., \$29.45 for provisions for paupers.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay W. A. Blalock \$30.00 for repairing bridge across Flat River.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay W. T. Noell \$15.00 for services as county Commissioner.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay S. A. Barnett \$15.00 for services as county Commissioner.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay J. T. Strayhorn, assessor, \$3.00 for provision furnished Lilla Tate.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay Buckley Walker \$3.00 for provisions furnished Martha Sneed.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay G. W. Yancy \$7.00 for provisions furnished Jessie and Violet Day.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay J. M. Jordan \$18.00 for provisions furnished paupers.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay C. G. Nichol's \$4.00 for medical services.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay Person County Courier \$4.00 for notices and envelops.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay Wm. Saunders \$6.14 for services as laborer at poor house.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay S. P. Satterfield \$37.20 for services as Clerk of County Commissioners.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay J. D. Jones \$3.00 for provisions furnished Sarah Pettiford.

Ordered, That the county Treasurer pay Edwards & Broughton \$38.35 for stationary &c., for the county.

Ordered, That A. H. Adcock be granted license to sell spirits by the quart at Yancy's Cross Roads in Person county for a term of 3 months.

Ordered, That J. D. Jones furnish Sarah Pettiford \$1.00 per