

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
NOELL BROS., Prop's.

Entered according to Postal Regulations, at the Postoffice, in Roxboro, N. C., as second-class matter.

The Editors are in no wise responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
1 copy, one year, \$1.00
1 copy, six months, .50

ADVERTISING RATES.—One column 1 year \$80.00. One-half column 1 year \$40.00. One-quarter column 1 year \$25.00.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—One inch 1 week \$1; 2 weeks \$1.50; 1 month \$2. Two inches 1 week \$1.50; 2 weeks \$2; 1 month \$3. Four inches 1 week \$2; 2 weeks \$2.50; 1 month \$4.50.

Advertisements inserted on Local page at reading items, 5 cents per line for each insertion.

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ROXBORO, N. C., JUNE 28, 1893.

President Cleveland has appointed the New York Postmaster. His name is Chas. W. Dayton, a member of Tammany Hall, a man prominent in political circles in New York City. The New York Press, (Republican) says editorially, "Mr. Dayton is a man of reputable personal character, and a lawyer in good standing."

Mr. Carlisle, it is reported, has adopted the President's rule in dealing with office-seekers, and will grant no more personal interviews. He has made the reputation of cutting off more Republican heads than any other member of the cabinet. He says Democrats can fill the offices in his department better to his notion than Republicans.

It is rumored in Republican circles that ex-Senator Platt, of New York, is at work on a presidential boom for ex-Vice President Morton. The plan is to nominate Mr. Morton for Governor of New York, and if he succeeds in the State election, the contest will make him the inevitable Republican nominee for the presidency in 1896. If he has to carry New York to get the nomination there is a powerful obstacle in the way.

We see it stated that Representative Bunn, of the Fourth Congressional District of this State, says that he has been a member of the administration, that an extra session of Congress should be called to meet on the 8th of September. He also says that a good change in public sentiment on the issue of silver has taken place in this State, and that the delegation in Congress will vote about solid for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, and also for the repeal of the Federal tax on State banks.

Very much surprise was expressed at the announcement a few days ago that the Norfolk & Western Railroad had gone into the hands of a receiver. But as the facts in the case came out it seems that U. S. Judge Jackson, of West Virginia rather took snap judgment on the company. The company allege that they had no notice of the proceedings under which Judge Jackson appointed a receiver for their property. The damage thus done to the company's credit is great and from what information we can gather, it seems, could have been avoided if the company had been given the proper notice and time to have written a check. The claim in question has been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the claimants and the court proceedings dismissed and the temporary receiver discharged. There appears to be hard times on railroads as well as other enterprises, and we are glad that this company came out of this affair in good shape.

The manner in which the present administration is handling the pension question is certainly encouraging to all honest and patriotic citizens. It is the determination of Mr. Hoke Smith to bring to justice all fraudulent pension agents, as well as to strike from the pension rolls all those who are fraudulently drawing pensions from Uncle Sam's Treasury. Recently at Norfolk and other places some gigantic frauds have been unearthed and the guilty ones are being prosecuted. Perhaps the most important pension decision ever issued from the office of the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Pensions has just been made. It is estimated that it will reduce the payment of pensions under the act of June 27th, 1890, between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The decision involves the repeal of an order passed some months ago by ex-Assistant Secretary Bussey, and a return to the language of the statute requiring the "disability not of service origin," to be such as to prevent the applicant from earning a support by manual labor. Of course this will bring down the wrath of the Northern press on the heads of

this administration, but the people want all the fraudulent pensions dropped from the rolls, and also want to see all pension agents who have fraudulently made fortunes out of this business punished.

The Homestead Strike Indictments Dropped.
PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—All of the charges of murder, etc., against H. C. Frick and others of the Carnegie Steel company officials, as well as the Pinkerton detectives, were dropped in court this morning. In turn, all of the strikers who had been arrested and, as yet, untried, have been released on their own recognitions. This virtually ends all of the Homestead cases in connection with the big strike of last year.

AN AWAKENING.
The New York Sun had a very sensitive editorial yesterday on the Davis relinquent ceremonies. It said, among other things, that "to feel irritation thereat is impossible. In view of the awakening of the northern mind to a keen sense of the difficulty of deciding whether, as a matter of strict traditional right, the attempt at secession could not be justified."

I recalled, also, that Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, proclaimed in the House of Representatives the right of a State to secede, "a fact" which New England had forgotten in 1861. —Richmond Dispatch.

AN EXTRA SESSION.
The more we reflect upon the subject the more impressed are we with the importance of an early session of Congress. To frame a tariff is a work of months. To devise a measure whereby the currency problem may be solved is not the work of a week or two. To repeal the federal election laws is a duty that cannot be performed in a hurry. To settle righteously the Hawaiian matter will be to do what wise statesmen will not undertake to do without previous due deliberation and full consideration of the question and all its probable consequences, present and remote. —Dispatch.

THE GEARY ACT.
There is probably little foundation for the report that comes from Washington that China has notified this Government that intercourse with that country would be broken off if any attempt was made to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese government may be somewhat nettled at the Geary act, not on account of the Chinese who are in this country, but because it is a pretty strong manifestation of antipathy to the Chinese, but even if it were enforced, of which there is now but little probability, China would hardly break off intercourse with this country, for that would be biting off her nose to spite her face. Intercourse with us is much more essential to China than to us, for we buy ten dollars worth from her to the one we sell her. There are Chinese in California who have made big fortunes on Chinese goods, fortunes which do not remain in this country but go back to China. The sale of this country in Chinese silks, satins and other goods, gives employment to thousands of people in China, who would be the first to feel the effects of non-intercourse. The Chinese trade of San Francisco alone amounts to more than \$50,000,000 a year. Even this much would be too big a thing to throw away to resent legislation against a class the majority of whom left their country for their country's good. —Wilmington Star.

BANKING ON A VERY LARGE SCALE.
Whatever of concern there is in the financial condition of the Federal treasury has its origin in the illegitimate part the treasury has been playing as a sort of banking institution. When Rothschilds wanted gold, they first cast their eyes towards Washington, and make a raid on the gold Uncle Sam has accumulated. This is the usual resort, and there seems to be no means of checking it. Should they apply to the bank of France for gold, they would be offered silver, so they do not go to France for the yellow boys; should they go to London, the Bank of England puts up the rates of interest which sets as a speedy check. But with us no obstacle is offered. Our treasury is open. They only have to present currency and demand gold, and they obtain all they can pay for. We think that it would be a good idea for the Treasury to interpose some negative on this. Instead of handing out a million dollars of gold in bulk on demand, let it decline to do anything more than redeem its bills in gold when redemption is demanded; and if it is necessary, let it redeem some of them in silver. Let it be understood that any man who holds a ten dollar bill can get gold for it; but put a stop to these raids which foreign combines are making on our gold stock, by resorting to some measure similar to those practiced in France and England. In other words let the Treasury use its specie for purposes of redemption and not as a bank. —News and Observer.

CHEAP GOODS.

When defending his tariff bill in the campaign in Ohio two years ago, in reply to the charge by the Democrats that it made goods dearer, Mr. McKinley derisively declared that "cheap" goods meant "nasty" goods, that "nasty" and "cheap" were in the connection synonymous terms. In a little different phraseology Mr. Harrison, then President, declared that a "cheap coat" made a "cheap man." Now the New York Tribune seems to fear that tariff reform will encourage "nasty" goods and "cheap coats," the result of which would be terrible.

When Mr. McKinley was sneering at cheap goods, he was worth sixty or seventy thousand dollars, (he is not worth that much now) and was drawing a salary of \$5,000 a year as Congressman.

When Mr. Harrison was talking of "cheap coats" making cheap men, he was the possessor of a comfortable fortune and was drawing a salary of \$50,000 a year for representing the Republican party in the White House.

When Whitelaw Reid deprecates cheap goods he has the satisfaction of knowing that he married the daughter of a millionaire, and that he does not have to eat his bread in the sweat of his face.

Mr. McKinley, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Reid could afford to buy the goods they want and pay fancy prices for them without feeling it, but we will venture to say that neither of the three is so much opposed to "cheap goods" that they would not patronize the merchant who sold his goods cheapest, all other things being equal.

The editor of the Tribune, however, carries his dread of cheap goods to such absurd extremes as to become silly and ridiculous. Discussing tariff reform in a recent issue, he said:

"What can be said of the national policy which proposes to stop looms, and close furnaces and factories by the hundreds, in order that somebody may buy things at lower cost? Is it lower cost, if the nation pays the happiness of homes by the thousand and the honor and purity of many lives, besides the money it sends abroad for goods?"

There is so much of the false, the absurd and ridiculous in this brief extract that it is not easy to tell which has precedence. It is false in the assertion that there is any "national policy" which proposes to stop looms and close furnaces and factories by the hundreds, or to close any factories or stop any looms. The very absurdity of this statement discredits it. When he talks about the "lower cost" of goods destroying the "happiness of thousands of homes and the honor and purity of many lives" he pays the mountebank and becomes ridiculous.

Who ever heard of happiness and virtue going hand in hand with a plundering tariff? Who ever heard of virtue being protected by authorizing the protected manufacturer, to collect tribute from the people who purchase his goods and put it into his pocket? If happiness and virtue are dependent upon a high protective tariff then during the low tariff eras there must have been very little, if any happiness or virtue in this country, and free trade England must be in a deplorably bad condition.

But Mr. Reid didn't mean all he said or as his words imply. He was simply talking with the view of fooling somebody by making it appear that tariff reform would be a terrible thing for the people of this country.

And yet Mr. McKinley, Mr. Harrison, Whitelaw Reid and other champions of protection, advocated and defended it on the ground that it would, when the protected manufacturers got firmly established, give the people cheap goods and Gen. Garfield said he favored it because it would lead ultimately to free trade and now we find some of the living advocates sneering at the very idea on which they declared that protection was based.

But why should not the people have what they must buy at the very lowest cost to them? Cost may not make much difference to the wealthy, but to the man who labors for his daily bread it amounts to a good deal. Every cent added to the cost of those things that he must have takes that much hard earned money out of his pocket and leaves him that much worse off, for the wages of the laborer in the protected are unprotected industries are not kept up in protection to the increased cost of goods. When goods go up wages remain the same and sometimes go down, until they get so low, as they have done in the protected iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania, that men must herd and live like hogs.

The lower the cost of goods the better for the consumer, for the cheaper goods are the more he can buy, the more comforts he has. The cost of many lines of goods can be made much lower than it is without stopping any looms, furnaces or factories, or imperiling the happiness of many thousands, or the virtue of any one, the New York Tribune's silly twaddle to the contrary, notwithstanding. —Wilmington Star.

The loss on the Methodist Female College at Murfreesboro by the fire is estimated at \$30,000.

A Girl Who Killed Another.

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 31. — (Special.) Alice Herrell, a negro girl twelve years old, fatally wounded a small colored girl at Walthersville, Ga., this morning and she is now in jail in this city.

Another Bank Closes Doors.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—The Plankinton Bank, which was involved in the F. A. Tappan failure closed its doors this morning.

Mrs. Davis to Reside in Richmond.
RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Winnie will leave for New York tomorrow. J. Addison Hayes, who married the eldest daughter of the Davis family, intends buying a house in this city for Mrs. Davis. When this is done she will reside in Richmond.

Burning of a College Building.
NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—A special from Murfreesboro, N. C. Says: "The Wesleyan Female college at this place is now being rapidly destroyed by fire. Professor E. P. Troy with the assistance of the citizens and visitors, has succeeded in saving all of the young ladies without the slightest injury. Much of the private property of the students and teachers is lost. All of the library and apparatus is a total loss. The magnificent building was insured for only \$10,000.

He Proposes to Abolish Money.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 30.—Cyrus Corning, at one time one of the leaders of the Populist party, is the originator of a scheme whereby he hopes to do away with money and its attendant evils. His plan is to establish exchanges in different parts of the State, to take the place of the ordinary store, where the purchaser can trade whatever commodity he has for whatever he wants in the store's stock, or can take checks in exchange which will be honored at any of the exchanges. The farmer can also deposit his money with the exchange and checks without interest. Such an exchange has already been established at Bennington, Kan., and a second one will soon be in operation at Topeka. The exchange has in stock \$7,000 worth of goods.

The Failed Fayetteville Bank.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 31.—Official notice has been received here by Receiver LeDue, that Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, at Washington has ordered assessment and made requisition upon the stockholders of the late People's National Bank of this place for \$50 per share on all stock held by them at the time of the bank's failure, payable on or before June 15th, 1893, to satisfy the indebtedness and wind up the affairs of the bank.

Receiver LeDue is authorized and empowered to take all necessary proceedings by suit or otherwise to enforce the collection of this sum, which aggregated \$6,500, a sufficient amount, it is thought, for the liquidation of about all the indebtedness. The bank failed December 31, 1889, and since that time dividends, amounting to 35 per cent, have been first and last declared and paid over to depositors and creditors.

The Norfolk and Western Receivership Matter.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 3.—President F. J. Kimball, of the Norfolk and Western railroad, this morning made the following official statement: "Regarding the legal proceedings against the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company at Charleston, W. Va., brought by the assignee of Thompson Bros., contractors, against our company. Thompson Brothers had a contract upon our extension and at the completion of their work our company owed them about \$20,000, but before a settlement could be made Thompson Brothers failed and made an assignment, when some twenty of their creditors attached the amount due them in our hands, thus preventing our company from making a settlement with Thompson Brothers. Our company had no knowledge whatever of the proceedings taken at Charleston, except as it appears in the newspaper reports. Our company is prepared at any time to deposit the amount in dispute with the court of distribution."

As a matter of fact, out of a total expenditure of \$7,000,000 upon the Ohio extension, the amount still due contractors is but \$40,000, which includes the \$29,000 due to Thompson Brothers.

S.S.S.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN - CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

KINCH

Relieves all eruptions of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases. It is a powerful purifier of the blood and a general tonic. It is the best remedy for all skin diseases. BLOOD BALM CO., Prop., Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. LONG & CO'S ANNOUNCEMENT:

We have returned from the markets and our Spring goods are here, and arriving by every days freight. Our purchases in all lines were very heavy, as usual; we pride ourselves on the fact that we are showing the most

DESIRABLE--&--SUITABLE

--Selection of--

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS

that can be found anywhere. Realizing the scarcity of money, we have taken the greatest pains possible to get the most stylish fabrics that would be in the reach of all, and we did it. Our selection of Wash goods for the Spring and Summer wear is as well nigh perfect as mortal man can make it. No use to say that you can't have a Spring dress because money is so scarce. Come to us—we can fix you. Of course we have fine goods too. Don't buy your Spring outfit before calling on J. A. LONG & Co.

CLOTHING!

Before leaving Baltimore we wrote to the COURIER and asked you not to buy your Spring suit before seeing our magnificent line, and we know that many of you took our advice, for we have sold more clothing since our return than ever before in such a short time.

FINE CLOTHING

is a specialty with us this season, and our great stock is complete. Any one wanting Clothing cannot afford to miss the matchless bargains in this department. If we cannot save you money on Clothing in all you want, good buying and close selling is a failure.

HATS AND SHOES,

These lines have not been slighted. Everything that is new, nobby and stylish will be found on our shelves. In buying shoes it is well to consider QUALITY as well as PRICE. Our goods are the best always. Everybody can get everything they need at our store for we carry everything that is sold over the counters of the general store.

Truly, your friends,
J. A. LONG & CO.

Farmers' WAREHOUSE

Lunsford & Whitfield, Prop's

Roxboro, N. C.

The Largest Warehouse in this Section.

Best Light! Best Accommodation!

---AND---

Best Prices!

Tobacco is selling well and we would be glad for the farmers to try us with a load. Roxboro is the best market and the Farmers' Warehouse is the best House to sell with. Come and see us.

Your Friends,
LUNSFORD & WHITFIELD.

HARDWARE!

F. A. Lukin & Bro.,
ROXBORO, N. C.



Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Axes, Nails, Iron, Chains, Horse and Mile Shoes, Belting, Barb Wire, Rope, Twine, Hames, Horse Collars, Straw Cutters, Cidar Mills, Churns, Wheel Barrows, Powder, Shot, Shells, Dynamite, Machinery, &c.

NEW LEE and other Cook Stoves, Grates, &c.
Hous—Furnishing Goods.
Sash and Doors, Blinds, Windows, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Brushes, &c.

Buy your Hardware at the Hardware Store and Get the Best at Lowest Prices.

Endless Variety of Millinery and Dress Goods.

WOODY & YANCEY.

Our stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings is now complete, and cannot be surpassed. Handsome Dress Patterns in all the new shades, and in great abundance—

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

We are showing on our counters daily the largest stock of CHINA and LUSTRE SILKS ever exhibited in Roxboro.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Our line of Dress Trimmings are entirely new, stylish and cheap, bought direct of New York manufacturers. Mr. Woody, of our firm, spared no time and pains in selecting the stock while in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Our stock of Wash Dress Goods is simply immense and beautiful.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Gloves, Umbrellas and Shoes to Match all Dress Goods.

MISS IDA SIMMONS, an experienced dress maker of the city of Baltimore, has charge of this department. Perfect fitting and latest styles guaranteed.

WOODY & YANCEY.

PRETTY GOODS! NEW MILLINERY.

MISS PALLIE YANCEY.

For the largest and most beautiful line of Spring Millinery you are cordially invited to call at the store of Woody & Yancey's, where I will take great pleasure in showing you all the Novelties in Millinery. Large lot of the new style Hats, Placques, George Washington's, Puritans, &c. Bonnets, special lot of old Ladies Bonnets. All the latest FRENCH NOVELTIES can be found in my stock. Largest stock of Flowers, Ribbons, and Fancy goods in this section.

Mrs. Dora Masten and Mrs. Roxie Yancey are with us this season and will be pleased to have their friends call and see them. Give me a call and I will promise to please you in STYLES AND PRICES.

Very Respectfully,
MISS PALLIE YANCEY.

Bermann & Goodfriend.

Here we are with a

LARGER AND BETTER

selection of Spring goods than ever shown in Roxboro before.

We buy for

THREE LARGE STORES,

and buying in large quantities we get them lower and

Sell Them Cheaper

than small buyers possibly can; we are now running a large clothing Store in Danville, Va., and we are determined to do the largest

Clothing Business

of any nouse in Roxboro. If

STYLES AND PRICES

count for anything we will do it. Full line of

Dry-Goods, Notions, Hats, and Shoes,

and the usual full line of GROCERIES, which we are selling cheaper than anybody. Come to see us, we will serve you faithfully.

Your Friends,
BERMANN & GOODFRIEND.