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Offers his professional services to the people of Roxboro and surrounding country. Practice in all the branches of medicine.
10-4-1y

NOTICE!

Having returned to Roxboro, I again offer my professional services to the citizens of the the town and surrounding country.
W. M. TERRELL, M. D.

THE DRUMMERS' HOME,
Hotel French.
Main Street, South Boston, Va.
Has been put in first class order and thoroughly renovated. Convenient to all depots and business portions of the town. Large and well-lighted sample rooms. Also a good Pool room attached. J. R. FRENCH, Prop.
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JOHN S. HUGHES,
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I am prepared to do all kinds of work connected with the milling business. New mills put in; all kinds of repairing, etc., done in the best manner; prices moderate; satisfaction guaranteed.
10-4-1

ORGANIZED 1832.
VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
RICHMOND.
Assets - - - $650,000
INSURES AGAINST
FIRE AND LIGHTNING
This old company, now more than half a century in successful operation, has paid
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS
of losses to citizens of North Carolina. Issues a very simple and concise policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.
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ROXBORO, N. C.
When you come to Roxboro, don't forget me. I am always willing and ready to accommodate my customers, and always keep up with the latest styles.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE!
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Pocket size, 25 doses, 25cts. Sold by all Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back, Side or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster is the best—25cts.
SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? Then use this Remedy, it will Cure you. Price 50cts. This Injector for its successful treatment, free. Remember Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

PERSON COUNTY COURIER.

NOELL BROS, Proprietors. HOME FIRST: ABROAD NEXT. $1.00 Per Year in Advance.

VOL. XI. ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY EVENING September 26th, 1894. NO. 6.

Person County Courier
Published every Wednesday, by
NOELL BROS.,
ROXBORO, N. C.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Copy One Year, - 1.00
One Copy Six Months, - 50
Cash invariably in advance.

STREET CARS IN ENGLAND.

Overcrowding Prohibited by Law and the Charges Regulated by the Distance.

If the American alderman would take a few trips on the tram cars of the great provincial cities, say Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham—where the city owns and operates them—York, etc, and those of the metropolis itself, he would return to America admirably fortified by experience to renew his attack upon or his appeal to the street railway companies of the municipality he in part represents for superior accommodations for the long complaining passengers. In the first place, there is no question but what the law distinctly states that there shall be no overcrowding, that there shall be so many on a seat—not one more—but if necessary one passenger may be permitted to stand. This applies to both inside and out.

I do not know the reason of the concession, but this is certain that under this admirably arranged order of things the humble or distinguished and exalted can take a penny or two penny or more expensive ride, preassured that it will not only be without inconveniences and annoyances, but with ease and pleasure. If a conductor was to permit a second person to stand either inside or out he would be instantly relieved by one of the inspectors on the route who at intervals board the cars to check the way bill, which shows the number of passengers carried during the journey. The incivility which one occasionally experiences in American cities of drivers declining to take notice of would be passengers waiting on the sidewalk is practically unknown here, for the men know full well that two complaints of this character would cost them their situations.

To every passenger is given a ticket from a package numbered consecutively, which must be shown when called for by the conductor, though this very proper provision is rarely exercised, for the young conductor, who is invariably a bright fellow, seldom makes a mistake as to who has paid and who has not. In the matter of boarding or alighting from the car the ends of the conveyance are used, but only one at a time. That is to say, the door where the driver stands is not used for the time being, the passenger always making his or her exit from the end of the car and the same upon entering it. In this way any possibility of accident in that direction is avoided.

The schedule of time for starting and arriving at certain points en route is admirably maintained, and the experienced traveler knows almost to the minute what time a car will arrive at a certain spot, though the place may be two or three miles from the depot. So I really think it may be truthfully said that the entire arrangements and details of the street car system in England are as nearly perfect as possible. There is a very important advantage which the passenger has here which the directors of companies in America do not vouchsafe. In Boston, for instance, every passenger pays 5 cents if he rides for five blocks; here you can go a couple of miles for a penny (2 cents). If the average Englishman had to pay out 5 cents for a mile's ride, he most certainly would walk. The principle the less the distance the smaller the cost encourages riding and keeps the cars well filled.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

Consumption of Horse Meat In Paris.

In the survey of the butcher shops one duty is to make sure that horse, ass and mule meats are not masquerading as beef. Not that their sale is forbidden. On the contrary, the municipal laboratory itself has declared this sort of nourishment "an excellent thing." It simply demands that the meat be sold as equine and not bovine, and that the animals which furnish it be not decrepit or diseased.

The first point is regulated by establishing shops especially for the sale of horse meat, or if it is sold from a cart or in a regularly licensed butcher shop by requiring that it be marked plainly. The sale of horse meat has grown to remarkable proportions since the first shop was established in 1866. The estimate is that it is eaten now in a third of the Parisian households. In 1891 21,231 horses, 61 mules and 275 asses were sold in the Paris shops. The meat costs about half as much as beef.—McClure's Magazine.

Curious.

"When the contribution plate is passed in church," said Mr. Gurgleby, "the man who puts in a one or a two dollar bill is pretty apt to fold it at least twice; in that shape it makes a very pleasing little patch of green in the plate, but one in which figures are not conspicuous, while the man who puts in a bigger bill is, I think, a little more apt to omit the second fold. I don't know exactly how to account for this, but I think there must be something about bills of the larger denominations that tends to make a man absentminded."—New York Sun.

Willing to Learn.

Little Johnny—I think Tommy Dodd wouldn't have so many accidents on his bicycle if he'd go slow instead——

Mother—Say go slowly.

Little Johnny—Yes'm. If he'd go slowly instead of fastly.—Good News.

Her Choice.

Many stories, mostly fabrications, have been told about long, diffuse telegraphic messages sent by women, as if the feminine mind were incapable of expressing itself concisely. How false and slanderous such an impression is is well shown by the following incident: A gentleman went to London on business. As he went away he said something to his wife about buying her a new dress. Just before starting homeward he telegraphed to his wife, "Which shall I bring you, a diamond ring or a silk dress?" The reply was concise and explicit—one word. "Both."

HE DISLIKED THE DRUNKARD.

But He Gave the Professional Billiard Thief a Lesson.

"In addition to the many other accomplishments which made the late William Hayden Edwards one of the best equipped men in the world, he was a graceful and expert billiard player," said Howard Seymour. "A good many years ago he played about the best game I ever saw for a gentleman. I remember once when we were together in Baltimore we dropped into the Eutaw House one day to get out of a passing shower. We went into the billiard room and were attracted by a crowd looking at a game between a clean cut, sprightly, confident young man, and a flushed faced, heavily built man, who appeared to be a naval officer, and who was pretty nearly too far gone in liquor to see a ball across the table.

"It was evident that the dapper individual was a sharper and was engaged in fleecing his antagonist. Edwards looked angry in a minute, but said nothing. When the game was finished, a bystander handed some money to the sharper who had won, when the loser looked in our direction and espied Hayden. He gave no sign of recognition save the slightest sort of a wink and then addressed his opponent, 'You can beat me easy,' he remarked, 'but I can pick a man in the room who can do the same by you.' The other immediately expressed his willingness to play anybody for any amount. And the naval officer, for such he turned out to be and an acquaintance of Hayden's, staggered about the crowd, apparently aimlessly, and careened against Edwards. Under his breath he whispered that the professional had won $30 from him, and then out loud he announced that he would select 'this little fellow,' as he designated Edwards, as his champion. 'He can beat you for $50,' he continued, with seeming recklessness, pulling out some bills. The money was quickly covered, and Edwards selected his cue from the rack.

"The game was 100 points, and Hayden won the bank and made 28. His opponent made a miscue and Hayden exactly duplicated his run. The sharper made a few caroms and slipped up on a draw shot, leaving the balls in the corner, whereupon my friend got them in the jaw and ran the 44 points necessary to make the game. Hayden put up his cue without glancing at his antagonist, and we walked out. 'I detest that drunken lout,' he remarked, 'but I hate a professional billiard room thief a great deal more and made up my mind to give that one a lesson.' The naval man overtook us at that moment, and it took us two hours to get rid of him and his exuberant gratitude." — Washington Star.

Smoke Combustion.

The new system of smoke combustion adopted in some of the English plants is reported as proving decidedly satisfactory as compared with previous arrangements. The apparatus is fitted in a furnace having bars four feet long, the height from the bars to the top of the furnace being 15 inches, and about seven inches from the far ends of the bars an arch is placed five inches deep, by means of which the smoke is turned downward upon and through the fire.

Below the bars a door is placed three feet from the front, by means of which the amount of draft allowed at the back of the furnace is regulated and a more equal proportion forced up the front. By this door the bars are kept cool, owing to the additional quantity of air, and thus preserved, and the air is thoroughly mixed with the smoke as it passes through the fire, thus assisting in its combustion. The published statements in this case show that by the use of such a system a saving of over 25 per cent has been effected, the quantity of smoke has been greatly reduced and the residue from the furnace in the shape of clinkers is diminished 50 per cent.—New York Sun.

The Sun Slowly Burning Up.

Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer royal of Ireland, says that there is a distinct limit to man's existence upon this planet and that the length of that period will be controlled by the final exhaustion of the sun. It seems from his figures that the "great orb of day" has already dissipated at least four-fifths of the energy with which he was originally endowed and that without being reinvigorated by some extraordinary process cannot hold out more than 10,000,000 years longer, and possibly not more than 4,000,000 years. The series of figures from which he deduces this startling result may also be juggled around in such a manner as to show the age of our great luminary, which the professor has set down at 18,000,000 years.—St. Louis Republic.

The Champion Mean Man.

A Lewiston man made a sensation the other night by ordering a 35 cent steak in a restaurant, and when he had eaten half of it paid 18 cents for it and was going out. "You owe me some more money," called the restaurant keeper. "I did not eat it all. You can't make me pay for what I don't eat." And with that he buttoned up his coat and went out, abusing the restaurant keeper in good round United States.—Lewiston Journal.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at J. D. Morris Drugstore.

PECK'S BAD DRUMMER.

He Knew the Humorist Finally, but Not In the Way He Boasted.

They tell a characteristic story of George W. Peck. When his fame as the author of the bad boy experiences was at its height and while he was actually rolling in riches, Peck made a trip to California, partly for rest and partly to see the country of which he had heard so much. A notoriously poor dresser, he was at this particular time very shabbily clad, and in his coarse, ill fitting garments you would hardly have recognized the man everybody was talking about and the man, too, whose check was good for a cool hundred thousand.

One day, crossing the plains, Peck was curled up in a seat in the smoking car when his attention was attracted to a group of drummers across the aisle. The train boy had just gone through the car vending his literature, and the drummers were dicussing the book entitled "Peck's Bad Boy." One of the party, a particularly noisy fellow, boasted of an acquaintance with the author of the book—yes, he knew Peck intimately and forthwith proceeded to regale his friends with elaborate stories of his experiences with the Wisconsin humorist. From his point of vantage across the way Peck listened in silent surprise to the preposterous inventions of the fellow, and his amazement deepened into horror and chagrin when the garrulous drummer, encouraged by the interested countenances of his hearers, pursued his discourse to the extent of narrating, with scrupulous attention to detail, the incidents of an alleged spree which "me and Peck" once enjoyed together.

You can fancy how wroth poor Peck became when he heard himself pictured as the veriest sot and libertine, for if there are virtues upon which he prides himself they are his temperance and his morality. Having heard himself dragged by this superb liar through the boozing dens and low resorts of Milwaukee, Brother Peck finally arose, gathered himself together and broke in upon the mendacious drummer's narrative. He said he had known Peck a great many years and was able to declare that Peck never tasted liquor and never visited disreputable places. Warming up to his business in hand, Peck dilated with severity upon the evil practice of falsely laying claim to acquaintance with people, a practice too often indulged in by vulgar, noisy people.

He concluded his castigation of the offender by disclosing his identity, by denouncing the blatant drummer as an impostor and by saying: "Hereafter, sir, when you are tempted to lie about me, pray let your fancy concern itself with me alone. When you report that I am a libertine, you reflect upon my home relations, and that is an offense which I shall not tolerate. You may advertise me as a fool, as a drunkard, as a thief, but be precious careful not to libel or slander me in such wise as to wrong and pain those whose relations to me as wife and children are my paramount, sweetest, tenderest, most sacred consideration."

The story goes on to relate that by the time Peck concluded his remarks the loquacious drummer had shriveled up into such a little wad that you could almost have plugged a keyhole with him.—Chicago Record.

The Power of Lightning.

On Aug. 1, 1846, St. George's church, Leicester, England, which was a new building, was entirely destroyed during a thunderstorm. The steel having burst asunder, parts of it were blown to a distance of 30 feet in every direction, while the vane rod and part of the spire fell perpendicularly down, carrying with them every floor in the tower, the bells and the works of the clock. The falling mass was not arrested until it arrived on the ground, under which was a strong brick arch, and this also was broken by the blow. The gutters and ridge covering were torn up, and the pipes used to convey the water from the roof were blown to pieces. Mr. Highton calculated the power developed in the discharge of the lightning which destroyed the church with some known mechanical force. He discovered that a hundred tons of stone were blown down a distance of 30 feet in three seconds, and consequently a 12,220 horsepower engine would have been required to resist the efforts of this single flash.—Ashton Reporter.

Architecture of Public Buildings.

Government buildings have become more and more "thingy," more and more compilations of "features" that fail to make up a physiognomy. The architecture is first impure and then unpeaceable. The features themselves are derived from all sources, ancient and modern, from the classic portico down to the newest fashion.—Montgomery Schuyler in Forum.

Chiromancy.

"Szo! Miss Mary, dey tell me dat you shall tell my garachter by my handt!"

"Well, to begin with, you are a German"——

"Ach, it is vonderful!"—London Punch.

According to the Koran, the angels who gave warning of the coming destruction of Sodom were Israfil, Gabriel and Michael.

Dancing.

Learn to dance, not so much for the sake of dancing as for coming into a room and presenting yourself gentelly and gracefully. Women, whom you ought to endeavor to please, cannot forgive a vulgar and awkward air and gestures.—Chesterfield.

He Understood.

Head Bookkeeper—We have a new baby at our house, sir, and are thinking of naming him after you.

Proprietor—Wouldn't you rather have me increase your salary?—New York World.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MOST BEAUTIFUL OF BIRDS.

The Quezal, Whose Plumage Rivals the Rainbow's Brilliancy.

In the Smithsonian building at Washington is exhibited one particularly perfect specimen of the most beautiful bird in the world. While its coloration is as brilliant as that of any humming bird, its superior size renders it more attractive to the eye. This is the quezal of Guatemala. Its plumage vies in brilliancy with the rainbow and shines with a metallic luster. Until within the last few years it was unknown to science, mainly owing to the fact that it is a hermit among feathered creatures, delighting in the silence of deserts. It dwells on mountain heights above 7,000 feet in elevation. The quezal was the royal bird of the Aztecs. Its breast is a brilliant scarlet, while its green tail attains a length of 3 feet. Its size is about equal to a pigeon. Its plumes were utilized anciently for the adornment of headdresses and for the famous feather pictures of the Mexicans. It nestles in holes in worm eaten trees, which it enlarges with its bill so as to form a comfortable and roomy residence. The young are hatched totally naked.

It is the hardest of all birds to prepare for stuffing because the skin tears like so much tissue paper, and the feathers are implanted to so slight a depth that they readily fall out. A specimen is very apt to be spoiled by falling against a branch on being shot. Up to 1860 naturalists did not know where the quezal was to be found. The few specimens which had fallen into their hands were obtained from the Indians of Guatemala, who kept the secret. About that time, however, a collector, visiting that country, got on the track, went up into the mountains and shot a number of the birds. It is said that in ancient times the skins of all birds of this species that were killed belonged by law to the king, and nobody outside of the royal family was permitted to wear the plumes.

The quezal belongs to the family of trogons. This genus includes 46 species, 33 of which are American. All of them are very beautiful.—Washington Star.

Daguerre's Process.

The process devised by Daguerre was substantially as follows: A sheet of planish copper, plated with silver and well cleaned by treating with diluted nitric acid and washing with water, was exposed to the action of the vapors of iodine. By this exposure a thin film of iodide of silver was formed on the surface, certain mechanical precautions being taken to insure that it should be uniform in all parts. The sheet thus prepared was then placed in a camera substantially the same in principle as the photographic camera in use today and was exposed to the object for from eight to ten minutes. The plate was then covered and removed from the camera to a dark room, where it was exposed to the action of the vapor of mercury, aided by the application of gentle heat, by which the image was developed. It was then fixed by immersion in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, which dissolved out all the unchanged silver iodide. Washing with water followed, and the finished picture was protected by a cover of glass and suitably inclosed in a frame, one that could be closed, to protect it from fading under the action of the sunlight.—Manufacturer and Builder.

Roger Williams and the Bay Colony.

Mr. Edmund J. Carpenter has come bravely to the defense of the men of Massachusetts Bay in the matter of the expulsson of Roger Williams. In a remarkably scholarly paper, read before the Historic-Genealogical society he showed pretty clearly that the colony had to repudiate Williams and his ideas as a matter of reasonable public policy, and that this repudiation did not extend to his ideas of religious or civil liberty. This does not detract from the reverence due to Roger Williams for his work for liberty of belief and of government, but it goes to relieve the Massachusetts of those days from some aspersions. It is not so long ago that a Fourth of July orator here in Boston spoke of the "burning" of witches in Massachusetts. A judicious correction of popular ideas of history is greatly desirable.—Boston Commonwealth.

An Expensive Favor.

Naval officers sometimes smuggle without knowing it. An officer returning from a far voyage consented to bring home for a brother officer left behind a package destined for friends in the United States. That package was seized and opened by the customs authorities when the custodian reached port, and he had to pay $100 duty on the goods. As he was an officer of no great rank or pay, and he felt bound to hold his tongue as to the unexpected demand of the custom house, his little deed of kindness was somewhat embarrassing.—Boston Post.

Intellectual and Literary.

"He's very intellectual and literary, isn't he?"

"Why do you think so?"

"He told me he never felt himself until he was snugly ensconced in his library."

"Well, you see his folding bed is a cookcase."—Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

Some plants are so sensitive that the passage of a cloud over the sun will affect them to a considerable degree.

DUG HIS FATHER'S GRAVE.

One of the Sad Incidents That Fell to a Boy's Lot at Gettysburg.

"An incident which perhaps affected me more than anything I saw during the war," said Judge Neale of Kittanning to a reporter, "was after the battle of Gettysburg. I went down there to see what was to be seen, and on going over the field after the battle I came across two persons digging a grave, evidently for a body that lay near by. I watched the operations of the two with interest. One was a middle aged man, and the other was a mere boy. Both wore the blue uniform.

"The work of the two in the twilight had a most peculiar effect upon me. There beside the pile of yellow clay lay the body of a Union soldier. An ugly hole in his forehead, emphasized by the mark of the blood that had flowed from it, told too well how he had met his fate. It was an unpleasant sight, yet try as hard as I would I could not tear myself away from it. I began to study the two workers and noticed that the boy's face had a most sorrowful look. He tried to work hard, but there seemed to be a heavy load oppressing him. Every now and then he would glance at the dead body beside him and then wipe away a tear. I then began to talk to the workingmen. I asked for whom the grave was intended, and the elderly man pointed to the boy, then to the corpse, and whispered to me, 'His father.' I could never tell you what an effect this had upon me.

"The idea of a son digging his father's grave! It seemed horrible to me, something that I could not bear. I went over to the young man, and after throwing off my coat took his pick from him and told him I would do his work. While we dug away the boy sat off at a distance and wept most bitterly. When we had placed his father in his last resting place and had finished our work, he took me by the hand, and as tears rolled down his cheeks expressed his thankfulness for the service I had done him. Never had I seen such gratitude. That incident made an impression upon me that I have never been able to efface."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Paper Spindles.

The introduction of paper spindles for yarn spinning, thus avoiding the objection to the great weight of steel as heretofore used, is said to have proved a decided advantage, and the process of manufacture is described as follows: A quantity of common pulp stock is run into molds the shape of a spindle, no attention being given to the whirl at this stage, and the cast of the molds is such that a spindle is produced about four times the required size in diameter.

In the process of hardening the soft, flabby spindle is placed in a compress, as it is termed—a sort of hydraulic device in which a force pump is employed to give an enormous pressure. The spindle is placed singly in a peculiar shell arrangement, so made that, by revolving certain screws in the side compress upon the spindle from all sides, the latter is squeezed into a compartment about one-quarter its original size. The hydraulic power is used in making the apparatus turn, which gives motion to the numerous screws. When compression of the spindle is completed, a perfectly formed, hard, tough, substantial one is produced, and when dried and polished the surface is said to be as hard as metal. The whirls are next made. Again the molds are used, and the same method of compressing is applied, the result being whirls of great strength and firmness.—New York Sun.

Two Old Families.

Miss Penelope Budleigh-Blake (with much pride)—Did you say "old family?" Well, I should say so. Why do you know we can trace our ancestry back almost 300 years, to the time when Coverly was hanged for witchcraft.

Miss Michigan-Avenue Lakeshore—Well, our family goes back an awful lot of years too. My grandfather was lynched for horse stealing 30 years ago. Isn't it awfully terrible how they used to persecute people in olden times?—Brooklyn Life.

A Cheerful Break.

Miss Oldeguerle—Do you know, Mr. Kodaque, that when I was a very little girl I had some of the cutest little instantaneous photographs taken.

Mr. Kodaque—Oh, you must mean daguerreoty—I beg pardon—I should say I thought the instantaneous process was only discovered within the last 40—that is to say——

—Truth.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by S. D. Morris.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Bryan For Senator.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.—The Democratic county conventions in this State are almost without exception sending Bryan delegates to the State convention. Yesterday Cass and Dawes Counties, and today Butler and and Saunders counties, elected solid free silver Bryan delegates. About three-fourths of the delegates so far chosen are for the nomination of Bryan for United States Senator and for placing a free silver plank in the State platform.

Some People Wait

Until after the Holidays

Before Buying

Needed articles—We presume on account of the general close prices that are expected at that time. It's not much fun to swap dollars, but that is about what we are doing. Therefore, if you need

Groceries,

such as Flour, Meal, Meat, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Syrup or Molasses, Salt; or is it something in the Fancy Grocery line, such as Confectioneries, Cheese, Cakes, Crackers, Canned Goods, of any kind, Cigars—best in town, Tobacco, Snuff, or any table delicacies, come to us, and we will give you liberal prices on all these things and so liberal that you cannot afford not to come.

Very Respectfully,
W. J. JOHNSON & CO.

DRESS-MAKING!

Of Interest to the Ladies

IF you want your Dresses made up in the latest style, best work, and best fit, call on me at my residence on Academy street.

Very Respectfully,
MRS. J. A. NOELL,

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S.

SSS

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Don't feel well

Why?

Oh! I don't know. Worry I expect.

Worrying about what?

Well, you know the servants are a heap of trouble.

The children worry me a heap.

I am broken down.

In the morning I generally have a headache;

Along towards evening my back feels as if it would break.

Every time the baby cries I nearly jump out of my skin, I am so nervous.

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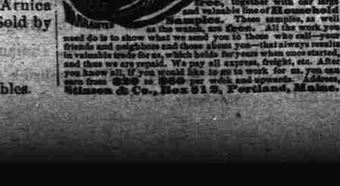

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