

**THE WEEKLY DIRECTORY.**

**Burlington (N. C.) Business Houses.**  
Lend or borrow money through the Piedmont Trust Co., Burlington, N. C.  
Buy Dry Goods from B. A. Sellars & Sons. See Burlington Hardware Co. for Plumbing.  
B. A. Sellars & Sons for Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.  
See Dr. Morrow when in need of Dental Work.  
Barber Shop, Brannock & Matkins.  
Dr. J. H. Brooks, Dental Surgeon.  
See Freeman Drug Co. for Drugs.  
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For an Education go to Elon College.  
**Gibsonville, N. C.**  
Dr. G. E. Jordan, M. D.  
**High Point, N. C.**  
People's House Furnishing Co. . . . .  
**Greensboro, N. C.**  
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Hotel Huffine.  
Burtner Furniture Co., for furniture.

**THE NEGLIGENCE OF A MUSICIAN.**

It is a singular fact that many amateur and professional musicians lack the qualifications that make up a gentlemanly personality. There are often bitter regrets that men of pride and character are called on to associate with those whom their inward souls rebel against.

There is something unmistakably wrong in such a state of things that the musical profession should bear more contumely than any other.

The general calling of others does not entail the regard that is given to a musician. His work is certainly worthy of all attention that can possibly be given it.

Numbers of young men often hesitate to join a musical organization, knowing that ere long the contemptuous slur will be given them, "Oh, he plays a horn in the brass band," or, "He's a fiddler in an orchestra." To become a member of such should not for one moment detract from manly character, and the remedy lies in the individual.

Association has much to do with forming one's mental discernment, and it seems strange that the same amount of patience and study necessary to become efficient on one's instrument cannot, in part, be applied in upholding one's social condition.

Perhaps some will say that nine-tenths composing bands, etc., are of the working middle classes, therefore cannot expect to be in a very high social life, and can only find association there when their services are needed.

Let it be so, as regards life's duties, but if each individual member has broadened himself to know something of the world and by his manner of speech and action win the attention of those whom he is for the time being among, sarcastic slurs will not be given, and he will be considered in every way his manly worth entitles him.

Another point: A lawyer, doctor or scholar would be indignant enough were people to consider beer an adjunct of their calling, but, sad to say, many musicians think it perfectly proper that their profession should be linked with this and more or less moral lassitude.

The dignity of music calls for nobler things from its followers, and it behooves every musician to keep his standard high to heaven, for there is its source, and every act and thought of musical life

should be broadened out in the sunlight of purity and truth.—Musical Enterprise.

**ART OF HAND SHAKING—DO YOU KNOW IT?**

By C. B. Trowbridge.

The human race owes a great deal to the man who invented hand-shaking. There is no means of communication between man which conveys a clearer message than does a hand-clasp. Cordial greeting, warm friendship, cool indifference or cold dislike is as plainly indicated as by the expression of the eyes or face. The art of hand-shaking may be cultivated, and it is too important an accomplishment to be neglected. If a man is not a natural hand-shaker he is not wasting his time if by observation and practice he studies to improve himself.

Some men are constitutionally afflicted with a flabby hand-shake. They pass out a flipper which resembles nothing so much as a glove stuffed with mush or a cold fish. It is a misfortune which should be overcome, or else the habit of hand-shaking should be dropped. It is a positive handicap, and leaves a disagreeable impression on the shakee which may be unjust to the shaker. The practice of shaking hands may be overdone. Many men do not care to be greeted that way in the casual acquaintanceship which occasional business transactions bring about, but when you do shake, shake as though you meant it. In these days of keen competition the influence of the cordial, meaning hand-shake cannot be overlooked. Observe, study, practice, use tact and then shake right.

**THE AUTHORIZED VERSION THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.**

The tercentenary of the authorized version of the Bible is celebrated this year by many important gatherings of distinguished people, and the occasion in reality is one of special dignity. For the benefit of those who do not have in mind the order of our English versions, the following interesting table is reprinted:

**7th to 14th Centuries, Pioneers.**

Caedmon, bard and monk, made verse translations of passages from the Bible as early as the seventh century. Bede was translating St. John's Gospel on his deathbed. King Alfred began his Book of Laws with the Decalogue. But there was no literal prose translation of any complete book of the Bible till the two Psalters of Shoreham and Hampole in the middle of the fourteenth century.

**C. 1382 to 1388, Wycliffe's Bible.**

In "Middle English," translated from the Latin Vulgate. Planned and produced by Wycliffe and his followers. Circulated only in manuscript copies.

**C. 1477, Caxton Introduces Printing Into England—1525, Tindale's N. T.**

Translated from the Greek. Printed at Worms. Tindale also issued the Pentateuch and Jonah, translated from the Hebrew. He continued revising to the last.

**1535, Coverdale's Bible.**

The first complete printed English Bible. Coverdale translated from Latin and German, availing himself largely of Tindale's work.

**1537, "Matthew's" Bible.**

A version based on Tindale, supplemented by Coverdale's work. "Matthew" is a pseudonym and perhaps stands

for Tindale. The editor was John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's persecution.

**1539, Taverner's Bible.**

Practically a revision of "Matthew's" Bible. Taverner was a lawyer and licensed pay-preacher. This version had little circulation or influence on subsequent Bibles.

**1539, Great Bible.**

A revision, based on "Matthew's" Bible, by Coverdale. The first Bible set up in the churches to be openly read by the people. The Prayer Book Psalter was taken from it.

**1560, Geneva Bible.**

Translated by English Protestant exiles at Geneva. Printed in roman type; a hand volume. Became the popular household Bible. This exact and scholarly translation strongly influenced the Bishops' Authorized, and Revised Version.

**1568, Bishop's Bible.**

A revision of the Great Bible carried out by Archbishop Matthew Parker and the Bishops. It formed the groundwork of the Authorized Version.

**1582 to 1610, Rheims-Douai Bible.**

The Roman Catholic English Version. Translated from the Vulgate. The N. T. was published at Rheims, the O. T. at Douai. The influence of this N. T. upon the Authorized Version is manifest in many Latin words.

**1611, Authorized Version.**

On the proposal of King James I this revision—based on all previous translations—was carried out by three companies of scholars sitting at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, respectively.—Intercollegian.

**BROTHERHOOD.**

Not to be different, Lord,  
I ask, from those that fare  
Beside me on life's way,  
But that my spirit shall accord  
With their great purpose, that my share  
Wholly I may fulfill, in thought and will;  
And that the simple creed  
Of all men's right within thy sight,  
I may affirm by word and deed.

O, save me from the blame  
Of those who have forgot  
Their brotherhood, and boast  
Of worth ancestral, and feel shame  
For such as bear the common lot.  
Make me, dear God, to see if aught  
through me  
Find favor in thy ken,  
'Tis but in part the grace thy heart  
Pours richly on my fellow men.

—John D. Barry.

**DR. WILEY ON THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG.**

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Marcellus, N. Y. A short time ago, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Pure Food Commissioner at Washington, in speaking before a Congressional Committee on a bill to regulate the sale of narcotic drugs, said:

"In my opinion there would be no harm done to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States if alcohol were absolutely excluded from it."

In the same speech in which Dr. Wiley declared for prohibition, he said:

"But alcohol is only one kind of drug. There are plenty of other drugs that are undermining the health of the community. We are a drug-habit nation. We take

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something for every little ailment. The indiscriminate sale and consumption of drugs every day does as much as bad food to undermine the health."

Such expressions from men like Dr. Wiley are what the department of Medical Temperance has been appealing to the medical profession to give forth, for it is certain that the health authorities must be lined up on the side of total abstinence before prohibition laws can be effectively enforced.

**Afraid She Had Hook-worm.**

"O John!" cried the farmer's wife, so Punch avers, "I'm afraid I've taken that dreadful new disease!"

"What makes you think so, dear?" he asked, alarmed, gathering the frail little woman into his arms and stroking the thinning hair as she sobbed out the story of her fears upon his broad shoulder.

"Well," she explained, "after I got up, dressed myself and children, cooked breakfast, washed the dishes, prepared the children for school, strained the new milk and set it away to cool, churned and worked the butter, swept and dusted, done the ironing, given the baby his bath, cooked dinner and washed the dishes, sewed all the afternoon, cooked supper and washed the dishes, undressed the children and put them to bed, and sat down for the evening, I am too tired to do any darning! I never used to feel so. It must be the hook-worm!"—Deaconess Advocate.

**Bob Burdette's Aside.**

When "Bob" Burdette was addressing the graduating class of a large Eastern college for women, he began his remarks with the usual salutation. "Young ladies of '97!" Then, in a horrified aside he added, "That's an awful age for a girl!"—July Lippincott's.