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JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

NUMBER 21.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.,
Geo. S. Baker, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.,
every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night,
G. F. Smith, Pastor.

BAPTIST.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.,
Thos. B. Wilkes, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.,
every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night,
FORESTER SMITH, PASTOR.

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PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office over Thomas' Drug Store.

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PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,
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Office in the Ford Building, corner Main
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Night calls answered from T. W. Bickett's
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Granville, Warren and Wake counties, also the
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DR. E. S. FOSTER, DR. J. E. MALONE
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Will attend the courts of Franklin, Vance,
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Prompt attention given to collections.
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LOUISBURG, N. C.
Prompt and painstaking attention given to
every matter entrusted to his hands.
Refers to Chief Justice Shepard, Hon. John
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Buxton, Pres. First National Bank of Wilk-
son, Glenn & Manly, Winston, Peoples Bank
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All legal business entrusted to him
will receive prompt and careful attention.

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DENTIST,
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Office in Ford's Building, 2nd floor.
Gas administered and teeth extracted
without pain.

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LOUISBURG, N. C.
OFFICE OVER AYCOOKE DRUG COMPANY.

With an experience of twenty-five years
is a sufficient guarantee of my work in all
the up-to-date lines of the profession.

HOTELS.
FRANKLINTON HOTEL
FRANKLINTON, N. C.
SAM'L MERRILL, Prop'r.
Good accommodations for the traveling
public.
Good Livery Attached.

OSBORN HOUSE,
C. D. OSBORN, Proprietor,
Oxford, N. C.
Good accommodations for the
traveling public.

MASSENBURG HOTEL
J. P. Massenb. Prop'r.
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Good accommodations. Good fare. Fo-
lly and attentive servant.

NORWOOD HOUSE
Warrenton, North Carolina
W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor.
Patronage of Commercial Tourists and
traveling Public Solicited.
Good Sample Room.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

Good Addresses, Good Singing and
Good Work.

Oxford Ledger.

Oxford during the past week had
the pleasure of entertaining the Meth-
odist Sunday School workers of the
Raleigh District, and was glad they
came if the thermometer did range up
in the nineties. It was indeed a noble
band of workers in the vineyard of the
Lord, with a sprinkling of old gray-
haired patriachs who have weathered
the storm in the interest of Sunday
School work. Among the number we
failed to see the kind and gentle face
of Presiding Elder Gibbs, who we
have always thought believed in push-
ing forward the foundation of the
church—that of the Sunday School,
the bed rock upon which the cause of
Christian religion rest. The only pas-
tors of the district present were the
greatly beloved and most highly es-
teemed Rev. R. H. Whitaker, of the
Youngville Circuit, who has so many
warm admirers in Oxford, Rev. A.
McCullen, the talented and fine look-
ing pastor of the Henderson Church, and
Rev. B. C. Alred, the efficient and con-
secrated pastor of the Tar River
Circuit. They proved by the many
excellent talks made that they had not
lost any interest in looking after the
nursery of the church. We are sorry
that more of the ministers of the dis-
trict did not attend, as their presence
would have tended to greatly encour-
age the grand Sunday School work.
It is well said, "In unity there is
strength."

The Methodist church pulpit was
decorated with choice flowers, and in
the back of the pulpit was the word
"Welcome," which carried with it a
hospitable welcome to the homes of
the Oxford people of whatever denom-
ination. The sermon of Rev. A. Mc-
Cullen on Thursday night on "Our
work in Life a Divine Mission," was
indeed a sermon worthy of the dis-
tinguished divine, who ably discussed
the great mission of the Sunday School
worker, fully sustaining his reputation
as a consecrated ambassador in the
vineyard of the Lord.

One of Oxford's charming vocalists,
Miss May Humling, sang a beautiful
solo with great ease.
At 9 o'clock Friday morning the
Conference met with many delegates
present. Mr. John W. Moore, of Kit-
trelle, presided with Dr. C. D. Fort, of
Oxford, as Vice President, and Rev.
R. C. Gulley, of Franklinton, as Sec-
retary. After devotional exercises the
intelligent Miss Etta Peace, of Oxford,
in a pleasing manner delivered the
address of welcome, which showed
that Oxford had not lost any of her
laurels as an educational center. After
a review of work by President Moore,
Mayor Minor, ably discussed, "Who is
Responsible for the Success of the Sun-
day School?" Miss Etta Peace, of
Oxford, rendered with grace and ease
a recitation of a pathetic character,
Miss Annie Strickland, of Louisburg,
formerly of the Orphan Asylum, fol-
lowed with some excellent suggestions
as to "Sunday School Music." Miss
Gertrude Royster, one of Raleigh's
energetic workers in the Sunday
School, portrayed in a pleasing way
the "Social Side of Sunday School
work."

Mrs. Kate Hayes Fleming, of Ox-
ford, then read a very entertaining
paper entitled, "Reminiscences of
Oxford Sunday School in the Past
forty Years," prepared by her highly
cultured mother, Mrs. John W. Hayes.
The last on the morning program
was the address of Rev. R. H. Whit-
aker on the "Little Child," which was
delivered in his usual happy style so
peculiar to himself.
We forgot to say that Mr. M. S.
Davis, President of the Louisville Fe-
male College, made a few remarks as
to that excellent school, and he too,
like Dr. Kilgo, gave the audience an
eulogy on the venerable Washington
Duke, of Durham, who had opened
his warm heart and contributed some
of his health for the benefit of the
schools.

It seems to us now-a-days it makes
no difference whether at Sunday School
Conferences, School Commencements,
Methodist Conferences, in the Lodge
Rooms, on the streets or at a Masonic
Celebration, the watchword is "Duke,
Duke, Duke." Wonder if all this is
done to make the giant trust that now
has the farmers of this section at their
mercy, popular with the masses, or
whether it is done to gratify an ambi-
tion to wield controlling influence of
all these institutions or a spontaneous
outburst to do good among the people
(the trust is making so much money
out of each year?)
After devotional exercises at 3 p. m.,
in the afternoon, Mr. D. A. Pierce, of
Raleigh, made a plain, practical talk
on Primary work and Primary Litera-
ture. The next subject was "The
Library"—its selection, influence and
Results," which was most intelligent-

AGED 14 EARNS \$10,000 YEARLY.

George Odom, a Georgia Lad, Engaged
to Ride for W. C. Whitney.

Almost beyond belief is the earning
capacity of little George Odom, a lad
just on the threshold of his teens. This
mite of humanity, not more than 14
years old, and weighing not more than
75 pounds, has signed a contract to
ride horses for W. C. Whitney in 1900,
1901 and 1902 at a salary of \$10,000
a year.

That makes \$30,000 for the three
years, and with anything like good
luck—which he now seems to have
an abundance—he can earn \$30,000
more. Before increasing his weight
and advancing years destroys his use-
fulness as a jockey this boy should earn
not less than \$300,000.

For him the pathway of the future
is rose strewn. The sun of good for-
tune shines full and strong upon him.
In the horizon of his life there is noth-
ing forbidden nor unseemly. All is
fair and good to look upon.

All this lad needs is proper
guidance—somebody to steer him
clear of the thorns of temptation
which beset every successful jockey,
and his turf career will be more suc-
cessful if not more brilliant than that
of any jockey of his time.

Odom belongs to Georgia. He first
was heard of as a jockey at the New
Orleans meeting of last winter. He
was one of the best jockeys riding at
that meeting. When the New Orleans
track was closed he went North. There
he signed as second jockey in the
stable of William H. Clark.

From the first his cleverness in the
saddle attracted attention, and now
scarcely a race is run in which he may
not have a mount. Matt Allen, who
trains Mr. Clark's horses, was not long
in finding out that he would not be
badly off if anything should happen to
Maber, who was the first jockey in Mr.
Clark's stable, and now is under such
a dark cloud.

There was spirited bidding for the
services of this midget. Green Morris
was willing to pay him a \$10,000 re-
tainer, as was Mr. Clark, for whom he
is now riding. But Mr. Whitney, with
his contract of three years, at \$10,000
a year, went out.

Mr. Whitney usually obtains what
he desires when money can buy it.
There is no doubt that if it had been
necessary to bid higher for Odom's
services he would have done so. A little
matter like \$5,000 or \$10,000 never
would have been permitted to stand
between him and what he wanted.

No lad of Odom's years probably
ever has had his capacity or opportu-
nity as a money maker. When he at-
tains his majority he should have a
bank account large enough to keep
him for the rest of his life, allowing
that he should live three score and ten
years allotted to man. In no other
business profession or trade could a
boy hope to make the money which
this child will earn.

Lawyers and doctors who make
more money than this boy will make
may be contented easily. His earning
capacity may be measured by the
amount of his contract with Mr. Whit-
ney and the bright chances which he
has of doubling it.
The signing of Odom has been re-
sponsible for a story that Mr. Whit-
ney is not satisfied with the riding of
Clawson, his first jockey. There does
not seem to be any foundation for this
story. The boy, who is ill has ridden
some bad races.

If no other boy rode a bad race it
would be remarkable that Clawson
should do so. But it is not strange
that Clawson should do what every
other boy does. In the races in which
he was beaten when he should have
won he lost through over-confidence.
This is a fault; but it is far from being
the most grievous fault of which a
jockey can be accused.
In a large stable such as Mr. Whit-
ney's there should be plenty of work
for two jockeys. Clawson—if he be
retained—and Odom are not likely to
find time hanging heavy on their
hands.—Atlanta Journal.

Eggs From Fat Hens.
All the experiments show that eggs
from very fat hens will not hatch well.
This is not always because the eggs are
not fertile, for very often the process
of hatching will be started all right, but
the embryo will die sooner or later,
sometimes as early as the third day
and at others not until fully formed
ready to leave the shell. The lack of
vigilance in the eggs from a flock of very
fat hens is no doubt due to lack of
vigor in the hen, which is transmitted
to this embryo in the shell.—Farmers'
Review.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers benefit
permanently. They lend gentle assist-
ance to nature, causing no pains or weak-
ness, permanently curing constipation
and liver ailments.

WHY ITS PRINTED.

Possibly every newspaper that is
printed contains something which
somebody thinks it ought not to
contain, just as it does not contain
a good many things that a good
many people would like to see in
it. There are people who object to
sensations of various kinds, still a
good many newspapers depend up-
on them entirely for their popularity
—possibly notoriety is a better
world. There are those who de-
mand a red-hot political paper,
with sharp, keen thrusts at the
enemy; there are people whom de-
tails of crime are repulsive, yet a
good murder story makes a paper
"go like hotcakes." There are those
to whom a scandal in high life is
the most unreasonable thing in the
work for newspaper air; but if
the newspapers don't tell all about
it there are other people who will
surely want to know why. There
are some people who would have
the news of prize fights, drunken
brawls, horse races and other sports
kept entirely out of the papers, and
in their place would have reports
of church work, temperance work,
reform endeavor, etc., presented;
still a secular newspaper would
starve to death if it were to
cater to such demand exclusively.
There are those to whom the
society news is all there is of value
in a newspaper; still a paper
devoted to social matters alone
would not afford the publishers a
living.

But all the classes indicated
wonder why the newspapers keep
printing, day after day and week
after week, so much stuff that is
"ne good and which in their opin-
ion really ought not to be printed."
Whether the readers of the
newspaper know or not the makers
of them do, that there is matter
published every day or week which
would not be if the editor's taste
alone was consulted. To the editor
or publisher disagreeable things
are not more agreeable than to
other people, and although all
things offensive are not equally
offensive to all people, there are
very few if any editors who can-
not determine almost at a glance
whether or not a certain article,
if published, will prove in any
degree offensive to anybody. And,
however strong may be the belief
to the contrary, it is seldom the
desire of the editor that his paper
shall be offensive. Then why, you
ask, publish matter that is, by reas-
on of its nature, bound to be of-
fensive? Why give two columns
to the report of a lynching or a
hanging and possibly a quarter
of a column to an able sermon?
Why devote columns to school
commencements and political con-
ventions and scarcely notice an
enthusiastic religious revival or
temperance meeting?

In the main there is but one an-
swer. The editor selects his stock
to meet the demands of his patrons
just as the grocer or the dry goods
merchant does. He endeavors to
give his patrons what they want
most and the most of. If there
were no demand there would be no
supply. There could be no object
in printing what nobody would
read. So that while one sees that
in a newspaper which he does not
approve he can conclude that it is
just what a good many others
want, else it would not be there.
The newspaper is not published
for one individual or one class of
individuals. It is well to remem-
ber this and when you "run out"
something in the columns of your
favorite paper that you think
ought not to be there just console
yourself with the realization that
it is not intended for you, but for
some one else whose tastes are en-
tirely different from yours, but
which must be gratified neverthe-
less.

And that is why a good many
things are printed that would not
if yours and the editor's ideas of
propriety alone were consulted. But
they are not. They cannot be.
Newspapers are made for the masses
and if the masses do not get what
they want in one publication they
will go to another. The paper that
meets the demand is the popular
one, and popularity and prosperity
are what all newspapers desire for
their publications.—Oxford Ledger.

Hon. C. B. Bush, president of the Gil-
mer county (W. Va.) Court, says that he
has had three cases of flux in his family,
during the past summer, which he cured
in less than a week with Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
Mr. Bush also states, that in some in-
stances there were twenty hemorrhages
a day.—Glenview, W. Va., Pathfinder.
This remedy has been used in some epi-
demics of flux and one of cholera, with
perfect success. It can always be de-
pended upon for bowel complaint, even
in its most severe forms. Every family
should keep it at hand. The 25 and 50
cent bottles for sale by W. G. Thomas.

STARVING HERSELF TO DEATH.

Mrs. Hannah Smith Believes Herself
under the Care of a Special
Providence.

Mrs. Hannah Smith, a widow,
residing at 1,309 Poplar street, be-
lieving herself to be under the care
of a special providence, has for
more than a week past refused to
take food, and, by direction of
Mr. Thornley, district surgeon of
the Twelfth district, she was re-
moved to the Philadelphia hospital,
where she will be forcibly fed.

Mrs. Smith is 55 years old, and
is the mother of three children,
who represented to the physicians
their fear that their mother con-
templated suicide, and that she
might in a sudden frenzy possibly
do injury to others in the house.
A physician who called to see her
on Friday morning prescribed
both medicine and nourishing
food, but the woman firmly declin-
ed to take anything and said:
"There is nothing the matter with
me; I don't need a physician."
Dr. Potsdamer, the poor doctor
for the district, declined to give a
certificate in the case, because, he
says, he does not think she ought
to be sent to Blockley. At the
same time, it is said, no other hos-
pital would take care of her, so
the authorities decided to act on
the request of her family and send
the woman to a place of safety.

Mrs. Smith sleeps on a hard mat-
tress laid on the floor in the front
room of her home, and by the
sparing manner in which she has
dieted herself for weeks she is al-
most reduced to a skeleton.
When spoken to in regard to her
conduct, she has replied: "The
Lord will take care of me; I shall
take no harm." The physicians say
she talks rationally, and has ap-
parently the possession of all her
faculties. The only way to deal
with her, they say, is to place her
under restraint and force food in-
to her mouth through a tube.

Mrs. Smith has for months past
been engaged writing her religious
experiences, and she claims to have
received a special revelation,
which she has carefully noted and
placed away in a closet, the key
of which she has kept in her
possession at all times.—Philadelphia
Press.

Mr. Bryan on Havemeyer.
"We will find a lot about these
combiners," said Mr. Bryan, at
Chicago, the other day, "before we
get through with them. Here is
Havemeyer, who has made millions
through the agency of combina-
tions, and says these things, which
are invariably inimical to labor,
could not live were it not for pro-
tective duties. Now these duties
were put there by the Republicans
when they got in power and they
will remain as long as they stay in
power, but the fight of next year
will not be made on trusts, which
will constitute a comparatively
collateral issue. The high tariff
duties and the consequent combi-
nations, which follow in their
wake are the result of the victory
in 1890 over the money of the peo-
ple as against the money of men
who manage the trusts."

"Of course, just as Mr. Have-
meyer says, the people are plun-
dered through the tariff laws, but
we must go back of the tariff if we
want to find out where the main
reason lies. The sugar trust mas-
inate has not said anything that
has not been said scores of times
before, but never by so prominent
an advocate of trusts."

"Mr. Havemeyer has some ob-
ject in view in making his state-
ment of yesterday before the in-
dustrial commission, but what it
is, of course, I cannot say. These
men of millions never waste words
any more than they throw away
dollars; every move is calculated.
They say and do things for the ef-
fect that they will have. They do
not talk idly, for they are busy
men. What was Mr. Havemeyer's
object in making the declaration
he did before the commission? We
will have to wait for that."

Did you ever take part in an in-
formal dance? Inquired the man in
the macintosh.
Once, replied the man with the
cinnamon beard, in Leadville,
about twenty years ago. At the re-
quest of Wildcat Bill, who was play-
fully shooting at my feet.

Thomas Rhoads, Centerfield, O., writes:
"I suffered from piles seven or eight
years. No remedy gave me relief until
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, less than a
box of which permanently cured me."
Soothing, healing, perfectly harmless.
Beware of counterfeits.

DEGREES OF HONESTY.

Purists sometimes declare that
there are no degrees of honesty or
dishonesty; that there is a sharp
line of demarcation, and that an
act must be either honest or dis-
honest without any qualification.
This may be true as a matter of
theory, but in practice the world
finds it necessary to recognize de-
grees of honesty or dishonesty. In
the interest of morality it would
perhaps be best to recognize only
degrees of dishonesty. But the
man of affairs recognizes degrees
of honesty. He knows men who
are honest only because they are
honest by instinct and who could not
be tempted to deal unfairly. If we
choose to do so, we can class the
latter as the only honest folk and
treat all the other as dishonest in
varying degrees, but it is just as
logical to recognize degrees of hon-
esty. The man who is honest as a
mere matter of policy is, of course,
not to be trusted, for he is liable at
any time to think that his interest
requires him to be dishonest, and
then there is nothing to hold him
to the truth. The man who is hon-
est because he has not been tempt-
ed sufficiently is also in the doubt-
ful list, for at any moment the
tempter may arrive with enough to
overcome his scruples. Strictly
speaking, therefore, the only hon-
est man, notwithstanding the recog-
nition of degrees, is the man
who is honest by instinct and can-
not be otherwise except by a sur-
render of his own self-respect.
That is the kind of honesty to be
inculcated and cultivated. It is an
easy matter to persuade people not
to commit highway robbery or bur-
glary. The fear of punishment is
sufficient to deter them. They can
be persuaded not to indulge in
swindling operations by showing
them that swindling does not pay
in the long run, good reputation
being necessary to success in busi-
ness dealings. But their honesty
ought to result from some higher
sentiment than a desire for their
own welfare. It is never surely
grounded unless they are honest
because it is right to deal fairly
and because they cannot be con-
tented in mind knowing that they
have done wrong to any man. It
is bought of this kind that is
marked of clearly from the ob-
scurest forms of dishonesty, and
there may be in it no degrees, but
in the practical affairs of the world
the degrees are recognized, and one
man is marked A1 and another B2
as surely as in the reference books
of commercial agencies. The aim
of the young man should be to get
an A1 reference from every person
with whom he has any dealings,
and this he can do only by setting
for himself a high ideal to which
he shall be true irrespective of any
temptations that may beset him or
any apparent advantage to be de-
rived from an opposite course. His
own conscience must be his chief
guide. That being satisfied, he
can defy the world. To such a
man there will, in truth, be no de-
grees of honesty. Every act will
be either right or wrong, and the
test will be his own sense of equity
and justice. But the world will,
nevertheless, recognize that there
are degrees of honesty and of dis-
honesty; that some men can be
trusted not to pick one's pocket;
that others will deal fairly in busi-
ness transactions, and that still
others can be relied upon to dis-
charge a trust with perfect fidelity.
The degrees will always exist, al-
though there should be only one
ideal set before the young, that of
absolute honesty.—Baltimore Sun.

Reputation Helps Character.
Reputation helps to make char-
acter. To be continually telling a
boy that he is a bad boy is more
likely to make him worse than bet-
ter. To give a class the reputa-
tion of being the "worst class in
school," and to keep noising it
abroad, is not likely to raise the
moral tone or discipline of the class.
A man who has served out a term
in prison for crime finds it hard to
show his self trustworthy, because
nobody trusts him. His reputation
as an ex-prisoner clings to him and
unless he is exceptionally strong of
will, reform seems hopeless to him,
and he sinks back to the level to
which his bad reputation has been
depreciating him. As the char-
acter of others depends largely upon
their reputation, we should be care-
ful how we handle that reputa-
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Reputation Helps Character.
Reputation helps to make char-
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boy that he is a bad boy is more
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