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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. GEO. S. BANER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night. M. T. PLYLER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. THOS. B. WILDER, Supt
Preaching at 11 A.M., and 8:30 P.M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night. H. H. MASHBURNE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday School at 9:30. WM H. RUFFIN, Supt.
Services, morning and night, on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays.
Evening Prayer, Friday afternoon. REV. JOHN LONDON, Rector.

LODGES.

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Will practice in all the Courts. Offices in Louisburg and Youngsville, N C.

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Good Livery Attached

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Good accommodations. Good fare. Polite and attentive servants

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W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor.
Patronage of Commercial Tourists and Traveling Public Solicited.
Good Sample Room.

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

High Praise For Kaiser Wilhelm—Don't Nag the Boys—Scarcity of Cadet Timber

[Special Washington Letter.]

"WHO is thy neighbor?" has been a question of prime importance ever since the parable of the good Samaritan—in fact, ever since Adam and Eve were driven from Eden with flaming swords. Lee Sampson, one of my constituents living in Callaway county, Mo., knows who some of his neighbors are, at any rate. The Fulton Gazette, edited by Ovid Bell, who was private secretary to "Silver Dick" Bland, tells this story, and it is a beautiful and wholesome one:

Lee Sampson, who lives on the farm of the late William Ellis, down in Boydsville neighborhood, can congratulate himself upon living in a section where people do unto others as they would like others to do unto them. Lee has suffered considerably with rheumatism this spring, and it has so affected him as to cause him to be unable to work, and he consequently got behind with his corn planting. Monday morning a coterie of his neighbors, Thomas Bedsworth, Lee Jameson, John Sampson, Thomas Harris and Hugh Sampson, took their teams and went to Lee's field intent upon finishing breaking and planting the balance of his corn crop for him, and if it did not rain too heavily down that way it is safe to say the work was done.

"Raising" Him.

There is a certain game, popular in various portions of the country, whose distinguishing characteristic is "raising" your opponent. The New York Times tells this tale, which illustrates the operation in conversation:

Captain Sigsbee tells of a conversation he once overheard between two marines who were arguing as to who had the least work to do on board a man-of-war.

"It's the chaplain," said the first.

"How do you make that out?" asked the second.

"Because he ain't got no work to do and all day to do it in."

The second marine snorted his disgust. "You ain't got it right, Jack," said he. "It's the cap'n of marines."

"How's that?"

"Well, we boys, as you say, the chaplain's got nothing to do and all day to do it in, but the cap'n of marines he ain't got anything to do and all day to do it in and a lieutenant of marines to help him to do it."

A Tactful Kaiser.

Some years ago, when William E. Gladstone, England's Grand Old Man, denominated Czar Nicholas of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany as "the two young despots of Europe," it was a catching collection of words, and people jumped to the conclusion at once that here were two rulers who would rival the tyrant Dionysius. Nothing could be further from the truth. Kaiser Wilhelm was quite young when he ascended the throne of his ancestors. He practically succeeded William the Great, his grandfather, as his father, the Emperor Friedrich—"Unser Fritz," as he was lovingly called by his soldiers and his subjects—only reigned 100 days. All sorts of dire predictions were made by prophets of evil as to what capers the young Kaiser Wilhelm would cut and as to what dire calamities he would bring upon his country and upon the world—all of which malign foretellings have proved to be without foundation, "baseless as the fabric of a vision." It was said that the kaiser wanted a big army and a big navy in order to kick up a row with his neighbors. As shown by the event, nothing could be further from the truth. The reichstag, thoroughly in love with the fatherland, gave him a great army and a great navy, and he has picked a quarrel with nobody yet. Indeed, he is one of the most peaceable of monarchs. He has asserted and maintained German rights, he has encouraged German art, he has encouraged German commerce, but he has accomplished these things not by force and arms, but by the legitimate and less expensive methods of peace. From being feared as a dangerous kaiser, a firebrand prince, people are coming to regard him as a clear headed, progressive, conservative ruler, as a most kindly and peaceable neighbor, as one of the safest statesmen of Europe. It is an old saying that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," a saying in which Kaiser Wilhelm can honestly take much pride, for under his rule Germany is more prosperous today than she has ever been before, and her prosperity is largely his work, his chief crown of glory.

It is said now by the European statesmen that the magnificence which he displayed when he visited Pope Leo was not the vainglorious display of wealth and power, but was a tribute to the holy father in order to establish between Germany and the Vatican a friendlier feeling than has existed for some centuries. It is also said that the conduct of the kaiser on that august occasion had the desired effect and that he is now much more leniently regarded than he has been hitherto.

The kaiser's wisdom in sending his brother, Prince Heinrich, to visit us has been clearly demonstrated. By reason of the idiocy of certain American lovers of England our relations with Germany were becoming somewhat strained, but the kaiser sent his princely brother to visit us, and all difficulties vanished instantly. The prince was glad to be here, and we were glad to have him here. It was a grand sight to see Germany and America fraternizing.

America gratefully and enthusiastically cherishes the memory of the Great Elector, King Frederick the Great. She will also cherish gratefully and enthusiastically the memory of the present Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Game of Bluff.

Many and various opinions of President Castro of Venezuela have been expressed by divers and sundry commentators. In current literature he ranges all the way from a mountebank and poltroon to a hero and a modern Solomon. The following tale from the New York Times, if true—aye, there's the rub!—proves that he would, if "caught young enough," have made one of the finest poker players the world ever saw. The Times says:

That old Pike county game of bluff is played in South America, Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Venesuelan charge d'affaires ad interim, asserts, and as evidence tells a story of President Cipriano Castro.

"When General Castro came down from the mountains on the way to Caracas to become president," said Senor Pulido, "he had several thousand rugged mountaineers and thirty mules laden with ammunition boxes. One night he halted in the little town of Mureda, and the local chief commanding the village troop came and offered to join him.

"'I have 300 men, with rifles,' said he. 'Give us some ammunition, and we will go with you.'

"'All right,' said Castro. 'Get your men together and march with us tomorrow morning, and during the day we will issue ammunition.'

"So the village contingent marched out and all day long plodded down through the mountains with Castro's rugged heroes. At nightfall the village chief came to Castro and reproached him. 'You promised us ammunition. Where is it?'

"'My friend,' said Castro, 'I will tell you a little secret, a very private little secret. I have no ammunition, but stay with me until we meet the enemy, and we will have ammunition enough.'

"'But the ammunition boxes!' said the astonished chief.

"'My friend,' said General Castro, 'in the ammunition boxes there are stones. There isn't a round of ammunition in the army! But the enemy, my comrade, they will fill our boxes.'"

Guesswork.

On dit that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Mass., aspires to succeed Uncle Mark as chairman of the Republican national committee in order to manage the next campaign, provided Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is nominated. Hanna and Lodge—Marcus Alonzo and Henry Cabot—they are assuredly the antipodes of American politics. Both are bosses. Hanna does not sugar coat the dose. Lodge sweetens it by calling it a Greek or Latin name.

Sensible.

Under the title of "Don't Nag the Boys" the New Orleans Times-Democrat gives the world the following good advice:

"It is a curious thing to me that we find so many persons in the world who are inclined to nag at the boys because they are lazy or because they are precocious, too fresh maybe, or somewhat of the kind," said a man who gives much thought to child study. "A little reflection, it seems to me, would put a different color on this question—this problem, if you please—of dealing with the 'young men' of the country. Mind you, I do not mean to defend laziness. I do not mean to defend precocity. Both are very annoying. All lazy boys do not turn out well. As much may be said for all precocious boys. But some of them do. Exactly here is the point. You can't tell what the boy is going to do. Edison was a lazy fellow, a dull, sleepy telegraph operator. He was lazy physically. Mark the distinction. Mentally he was the most active thing on the continent. Witness the discoveries which have originated in the mind of this dull, sleepy operator, an operator, by the way, who was so lazy that he did not want to be troubled with answering calls on his line at night, and to protect him in the full enjoyment of this physical laziness his active and energetic mind rigged up an automatic ticker that would do the answering for him. So he slept. In the present ruler of Germany we find an example of the precocious youth. William, according to his biographers, was a devilish, mischievous sort of a fellow and not a little lax in his studies. What is he now? In my judgment, broadly measured, he is the smartest man in the world, by which I mean he has a broader grasp of general information, knows more about more different things, than almost any other man of his time. These examples bear me out in the statement that you can't always tell just what the boy is going to be. His laziness or precocity may be the earlier expressions of some phenomenal genius along certain lines, the forerunners of great undertakings and great achievements. Quit nagging at the boys."

Too Widespread.

My own experience in searching for cadets for West Point and Annapolis, together with my experience as a member of the board of visitors to the Naval academy at the recent commencement exercises, turned my attention upon educational conditions in the United States. Of course anybody that does not pronounce a high flown eulogium upon the whole system renders himself liable to be attacked as an enemy of public schools by a lot of people who live off the public schools.

My own experience was this: It took two years to find a boy in the Ninth congressional district of Missouri, which I have the honor to represent in the congress of the United States, who had the intelligence and physical development to stand an examination for West Point and who possessed grit enough to stay there and complete the course. As to Annapolis, it required four years to find him. No law compels a competitive examination, but I ordered competitive examinations because by that means every boy in the district would have an equal chance with every other boy. Of course I could have picked favorite boys or the boys of favorite fathers and have appointed them, but I chose to order the competitive examinations and give every boy a chance because I was a poor boy once, and my father did not have influence enough to secure me an appointment.

I advertised the examinations liberally. The newspapers were generous with space. Prominent educators and scholars laid aside their work, paid their own expenses and lost their own time to conduct the examinations gratis at my request.

I supposed there would be an army of ambitious and patriotic boys struggling to win the great prizes of a splendid education free, a probable rank as admiral or lieutenant general and a possible rank of president of the United States.

I was woefully disappointed.

In 1900 one lone boy took the examination for West Point and three for Annapolis.

In 1903 there were two for West Point and three for Annapolis.

All those of the 1900 examination failed or quit after they went to the academies. How those of 1903 will come out I don't know. It is too early to make any predictions.

As my district is full of high schools, academies and colleges, I was much chopfallen. I supposed my troubles were exceptional until I read the following editorial in the Washington Post:

Representative Tawney of the First Minnesota district rather forcefully calls attention to what he is convinced is a serious defect in the American public school system. Eight young men selected by Mr. Tawney for appointment to the Military academy at West Point or the Naval academy at Annapolis have been rejected in succession on account of their inability to pass the required examination in elementary English branches. Mr. Tawney calls attention to the fact that each of his appointees was a graduate of a Minnesota high school and selected largely upon his high standing as a student. As the Minnesota schools rank very high Mr. Tawney is apparently justified in that the criticism he makes of the public school system might have general application and not be confined to Minnesota nor to the district from which his candidates were selected.

Mr. Tawney believes that the fault is with the modern system of cramming children and rushing them through the grade schools without proper attention to their training in elementary English. He calls attention to the fact that hundreds and thousands of children in his state are entering high schools at the age of fourteen years or under, and he does not believe it possible that these youths have been properly prepared for the heavier work of the high schools.

The criticism made by Mr. Tawney has been urged by many of the ablest educators of the country for several years, apparently without any appreciable effect. No one will contend but that remarkable and desirable progress has been made in educational methods within the last generation. Many of the old rules of instruction that made study irksome and secured at best a parrotlike proficiency have been properly abandoned, but there are indications that the pendulum of reform has swung too far to the other side in very many instances. What with object lessons, nature study, sight spelling, grammar by example and geography by observation it would appear that the "popularization of education" had been carried too far. The elementary branches are the foundation upon which the entire fabric of education is built, and it should require no argument to show the fallacy of an educational system in which the elementary grades are subjects of neglect. There should be no difficulty for the graduate of any high school in the country passing the examination required in elementary English for admission to West Point or Annapolis. These requirements are not exacting, yet the fact remains that many high school graduates fail to meet them and that a large number of drilleries throughout the country are promoting by coaching candidates for the military and naval academies in studies which they should have mastered in the public schools. The question is one which should command the attention of officials charged with the conduct and management of the public schools of the country.

Now, there is little consolation in that. The only comfort of comfort is the fact that my district is not alone in the unpreparedness of its boys.

Upon inquiry at Annapolis I was given the following figures: Out of 73 only 37 passed at two examinations, and 150 out of a total of 400 examined. About 25 per cent of those who failed on first examination passed on second.

These figures show that the vice of our latter day educational system is a lack of thoroughness. It is spread out too much. The curriculum is too extensive. Better to know a few things well than to have a smattering of all things. Experts are the persons who climb high and who receive big wages. "Thorough" should be the motto of our educators.

A New Wrinkle.

For, lo, these many years our northern cousins have been making fun of our southern cousins because, as alleged, the latter derive their soft and broad pronunciation from the Afro-Americans, alias negroes, alias "niggers." This accusation may or may not be true. However that may be, there are certain games and performances which are recognized as peculiarly African or Afro-American in their origin and practice. Among the former is craps; among the latter is the cake walk. While certain southern white persons have been beguiled by the seductive and hazardous game of craps, no southern white person has been known to indulge in a cake walk; consequently the following dispatch from over the sea will be read with amazement by most Americans:

London, May 8.—Mrs. Frank Avery, who was among the Americans presented at court this week, is a great social success. The other night she gave a smart dinner. Among the guests were the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Prince Teck, Earl and Countess Dehester, Countess of Essex, Lady Listerkaye, Marquis and Marchioness of Granby, the American Lord Fairfax, Marquis De Soveral, the king's friend, and many notables. After dinner Mrs. Avery had the principals of Walker and Williams' "Dahomey" company, who did a cake walk and coon songs. The New York negroes and negresses are an enormous success. They are in demand at entertainments in fashionable society, and many fashionables are taking lessons in cake walking, as did the Newport Four Hundred.

Champ Clark

His Woe.

"He's forever complaining of his hard luck. I wonder what's his idea of hard luck anyway."

"It is merely his inability to fall into a soft snap."—Philadelphia Press.

The Formula tells the story:

Grove's Chronic Chill Cure

Not a patent medicine; a thin spirituous liquid, of a pleasant bitter taste, made of

Fluid Extract PERUVIAN BARK
Fluid Extract BLACK ROOT
Fluid Extract DOG WOOD BARK
Fluid Extract POPLAR BARK
Fluid Extract PRICKLY ASH BARK
Fluid Extract SARSAPARILLA

It Cures the Chills that other Chill Tonics Don't Cure.

The Best General Tonic. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

Notice of Election.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF LOUISBURG:

1. That in pursuance of the authority conferred by an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina passed at its session of 1903, entitled "An Act to authorize the town of Louisburg, Franklin County, to issue bonds for the purpose of establishing a system of water-works and an electric light plant," and ratified on the 6th day of March, 1903, a special election is hereby called to be held at the Court House in said town on Tuesday the 7th day of July, 1903, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of a majority of the qualified voters of said town of Louisburg to the issuance of the bonds of said town, to an amount not exceeding Sixty five Thousand Dollars for the purpose of establishing a system of water-works and sewerage and an electric light plant for said town, and to the levy of a special tax as in said Act provided for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of said bonds.

2. That if the issue of such bonds shall be authorized and approved at the election hereby called, then a sufficient amount of bonds will be issued, under the restrictions of said Act and not exceeding the sum therein specified, to pay for the construction of a system of water-works and sewerage for the said town. It it shall not be necessary to issue the whole amount of bonds authorized by the said Act in order to construct the said system of water-works and sewerage, then additional bonds will be issued in such sum as may be necessary to pay for the establishment of an electric light plant for the said town, provided always that the total amount of bonds issued for all of said purposes shall not exceed the sum of Sixty Five Thousand Dollars and the proceeds of any and all bonds issued will be used and expended exclusively for the purposes herein specified and for no other purpose or purposes whatever.

3. At the said election those qualified voters approving the issue of the bonds and the levy of the special tax shall deposit in the ballot box a printed or written ticket with the words "For Improvement Bonds" thereon, and those disapproving the same may deposit a like ticket with the words "Against Improvement Bonds" thereon. The polls will be opened at the place above named at seven o'clock in the morning on the day named for the said election and will remain open until sunset of the same day, and the said election will be held under the same rules and regulations as for the same are pertinent and applicable to elections for municipal officers in the said town.

4. No new registration of voters is required, but all qualified voters of the said town, whose names appear upon the registration book thereof, and who have not since the last registration of voters in said town, died, removed or in any way become disqualified to vote in said town, shall be entitled to vote in the election hereby called. For the purpose of registering all electors of the said town, otherwise qualified, but whose names do not now appear upon the registration book of the town, and all persons who may become qualified to vote in the said election on or before the day thereof, the registration books will be opened on Saturday the 18th day of June 1903, at the Green & Yarboro Co's store in the town of Louisburg, and will remain open for such purpose for ten days exclusive of Sunday. On Saturday preceding the election the said books will be opened for the purposes of challenge and revision.

5. That E. S. Green be and is hereby appointed Registrar for the said election, and F. W. Wheless and E. C. Barrow be and are hereby appointed judges of the same.

6. That this call for said special election be published for thirty days in the Franklin Times, and a copy thereof posted at three public places in the town of Louisburg, and that a copy of the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly be published and posted in connection with and as a part of this call.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. H. MAYES, Mayor.

E. S. GREEN, Clerk.

An Act to Authorize the town of Louisburg, Franklin County, to Issue Bonds for the Purpose of Establishing a System of Water-works and Sewerage and an Electric Light Plant.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA DO ENACT:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of providing a system of water works and sewerage, and an electric light plant for the town of Louisburg, or for any or all of said purposes, the Commissioners of the town of Louisburg, in the County of Franklin, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, Sixty five Thousand Dollars, in such denomination and forms as said Commissioners may determine, bearing interest from the date thereof at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum with interest coupons attached payable semi annually at such time and at such place or places as said Commissioners may determine, said bonds to be of such form and tenor, and transferable in such way, and the principle thereof payable or redeemable at such time or times, not exceeding fifty years from the date thereof, and at such place or places, as the said Commissioners may determine.

SEC. 2. That none of the bonds provided for by the above section shall be disposed of either by sale, exchange, hypothecation or otherwise, for a less price than their par value, nor the said bonds or their proceeds be used for any other purpose than those declared in said section.

SEC. 3. That the bonds authorized to be issued by section one hereof, and their coupons, shall not be subject to taxation by the said town until after they become due, and tender of payment shall have been made by the said Commissioners, and the coupons shall be receivable in payment of town taxes or other town dues for any fiscal year in which said coupons become due, or thereafter, and if the holder of any of said bonds or coupons shall fail to present the same for payment at the time or times and at the place or places there in named, he shall not be entitled to any interest thereon for the time that they have been outstanding after maturity.

SEC. 4. That the said bonds shall be numbered, and shall be signed by the Mayor of said town, and countersigned by the Clerk and Treasurer of said town, and shall express upon their face the purpose for which they are issued, and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the said town. The Clerk of the said town shall keep a book in which he shall keep an account of the number and denomination of said bonds issued, to whomsoever and to whom the same are payable.

Said clerk shall also keep an accurate account of the bonds and coupons attached to said bonds which shall be paid, taken in or otherwise cancelled, so that by inspection of said book the true status of the bonded debt of the said town hereto provided for may be readily ascertained. The said book shall be open at all times to the inspection of any tax payer of the said town.

SEC. 5. That as soon as the said bonds are issued, signed and countersigned as herein provided, the said Commissioners shall place the same in the hands of the Treasurer of said town who shall receipt for the same, and deliver them to the purchaser or purchasers thereof upon their compliance with such terms as may be designated by said Commissioners by special order entered of record in their proceedings, and the said Treasurer shall make out and return to the said Commissioners an accurate account of the number and denomination of the said bonds and to whom and when delivered.

And the said Treasurer shall receive all proceeds of the sale and disposal of said bonds, hold said proceeds subject to the order and direction of said Commissioners, and be responsible for the safe custody and keeping of said proceeds, as herein is more provided he shall be for the custody and keeping of the moneys of said town as Treasurer thereof. The said Commissioners may require of the said Treasurer such additional bond, for the discharge of his duties under this act, as they shall deem advisable, and they shall fix the amount of the compensation which he shall receive therefor.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest accruing on, and the principle at maturity of the bonds herein authorized, the Commissioners of said town shall annually and at the time of levying other town taxes and levy a particular tax on all such persons and subjects of taxation upon which the said Commissioners are now or may hereafter be by law authorized to levy taxes for municipal purposes whatever, said tax shall be so levied and laid as to raise a sum sufficient to pay the interest upon said bonds as it becomes due, and to provide for the payment of the principal of said bonds at maturity; the said special tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same way as other town taxes are collected, and shall be paid over by the Constable or other Tax Collector of said town to the Treasurer of said town, and the said Constable or Tax Collector charged with the collection of the said tax, shall give a good and sufficient bond for the collection and paying over of said tax, and the bond of the said Treasurer shall be liable for the safe keeping and proper disbursement of said tax as for other town taxes paid to him, and his said bond shall be fixed by the said Commissioners in a sufficient sum to insure the safe keeping of said special tax, independent of the other town taxes.

SEC. 7. That the taxes levied and collected under the authority of this Act, shall be kept separate and distinct from all other taxes and shall only be used for the purposes for which they are levied and collected, and any Mayor, Commissioner, Treasurer, Tax Collector, or other officer of said town, or any other person, who shall use or appropriate said special tax or any part thereof for any other purpose than those declared in this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court and any officer of said town, or other person, who shall use or appropriate the bonds authorized to be issued by this Act, or the proceeds thereof, for any other purpose than those declared herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 8. That before any of the bonds hereby authorized shall be issued, the question of issuing the same shall first be submitted to the qualified voters of said town at an election to be held in said town at such time as said Commissioners may appoint, and the said election shall be advertised for thirty days prior to the day of election in a newspaper published in said town, and at three public places therein, and in the call for said election, the Commissioners shall specify for what purpose the bonds arising from the sale of the bonds are to be expended, and the maximum amount of bonds which it is proposed to issue. The said election shall be held in the manner and under the same rules and regulations as far as the same are pertinent and applicable, as elections for municipal officers in said town under the law governing the same at the time when the said special election may be held. At the said election those qualified voters approving the issue of the bonds and the levy of a special tax as herein provided shall deposit in the ballot box a printed or written ticket with the words "For Improvement Bonds" thereon, and those disapproving the same, shall deposit a like ticket with the words "Against Improvement Bonds" thereon. The result of the said election shall be ascertained by the officers appointed to hold the same, and they shall certify the result thereof to the Commissioners of the said town, who shall record the same in the minutes of the town. If majority of the qualified voters of said town at such election shall vote "For Improvement Bonds," then the Commissioners of said town shall issue the same not to exceed the amount named for, and shall levy the special tax as hereinbefore provided; but if a majority of the qualified voters of said town shall fail to vote "For Improvement Bonds," then this Act shall be of no force or effect.

SEC. 9. If at the election proceeding for in the next preceding section, a majority of the voters shall vote for the issue of bonds, then the Commissioners of the said town of Louisburg shall have full power and authority to establish and construct, and at all times to maintain and operate a system of water works and sewerage and an electric light and power plant, and to have entire supervision and control of the same, and to employ all such agents, servants and employees as they may deem proper. And to secure the full benefit thereof to the said town and the citizens, and Commissioners may charge or contract for rates for the use and privileges of said water sewerage and lights by any person or corporation who may desire to use the same. And the said town shall have the full power and right to purchase and hold such real estate and personal property as may be necessary to enable it to construct, maintain and operate the said system of water works and sewerage and electric light plant, and where it is desired to acquire any real estate, right of way or easement in land for the aforesaid purpose, and the commissioners and the owner of such property cannot agree upon a price therefor, then the said town shall have the right to condemn the same to the same in the manner now provided in the charter of the said town, for the condemnation of land for street and other public purposes.

SEC. 10. All profits resulting to the said town from the operation of said system of water works and sewerage and electric lights, over and above the cost and expense of operation shall be held for the exclusive purpose of paying the interest and principle of the bonds above provided for. So much of the profits derived from the operation of said system of water works and sewerage and electric lights, and so much of the proceeds of the special taxes which shall be levied in pursuance of this act, as may be necessary to pay the interest on the bonds issued at the same may become due, and must be applied to the purchase or discharge of the said bonds, shall be invested by the town treasurer under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe, so as to secure the payment of the principle of said bonds at the maturity thereof.

SEC. 11. That Chapter 6 of the Private Laws of 1899 be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the authority conferred in said Act so far as election held thereunder is hereby revoked.

SEC. 12. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

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