

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
(Geo. S. Baker, Supr.)
Prayer meeting at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night,
L. S. Maresy, Pastor.

BAPTIST
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
(Thos. H. Wilder, Supr.)
Prayer meeting at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.
Prayer meeting Thursday night,
H. H. MASHBURN, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL
Sunday School at 9:30.
W. H. KUFFIN, Supr.
Services, morning and night, on
Wed. and 4th Sundays.
Prayer meeting, Friday afternoon
REV. JOHN LONDON, Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN
Services 4th Sunday in each month
morning and night.
Pastor.

LOUISBURG
Lodge, No. 413, A. F. &
O. M., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday
in each month.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
D. S. SMITHWICK & BANKS,
100 North Main Street.

DENTIST
W. H. EDWARDS,
DURHAM, N. C.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
H. H. COOKE,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
W. M. BODDIE,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
D. S. P. BURT,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
D. S. P. BURT,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

DENTIST
D. R. GORDON LEE SCHEFFER,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

ATTORNEY AT LAW
W. M. BODDIE,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

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FRANCISCO MIRANDA.

Held in Reverence in Venezuela as a Pioneer of Liberty.

Francisco Miranda was a type of the reckless fighter and adventurer always dear to the hero worshiper, and he was so closely identified with the inception of Venezuela's revolution against Spain that he will always be held as a national hero. He was born in Caracas in 1758 and entered the Spanish military service when he was seventeen. He served in the United States in 1870 and later in Cuba. He was forced to leave Cuba for some illegal transaction and for several years led an adventurous life in Russia, Turkey, England and Germany. He went into the French service at the outbreak of the revolution and by brilliant service reached the rank of major general. His name is on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris as one of the great captains of the revolution. His reckless and adventurous spirit apparently kept him in constant conflict with sober law, for in 1797 he was condemned by the directory, but escaped to England. Receiving no aid in England, he came to the United States.

Here he put into motion his scheme of freeing his native country from the Spanish rule. He found means to equip two small vessels, and with 200 volunteers he sailed for Venezuela. He landed early in 1806 and was attacked by a superior Spanish force, losing many of his men. The Spanish captain burned Miranda in effigy and offered \$50,000 for his capture. He recouped his forces and a few months later took a Spanish town, but did not succeed in arousing the people to revolution.

It was some time later that he met Bolivar and with him went to Europe to secure aid for their enterprise. When they returned in December, 1810, Miranda organized the first republican government, which was made possible by the uprising of the people in April, 1810. He was vice president of congress and signed the constitution and the act of independence. He was commander of the army and won several victories over the Spanish, but his disregard for all properties finally got him into trouble. His fellow officers among the revolutionists turned against him. He was accused of being a traitor to the cause, and in 1812 he was taken prisoner by his own party.

He was allowed to fall into the hands of the Spanish authorities, who sent him to Cadiz in 1813 as a political prisoner. Three years later, on July 14, 1816, he died.

A Gibraltar Legend.
One of the stock of ancient legends relating to the rock of Gibraltar relates how a young Scotch subaltern was on guard duty with a brother officer when the latter in visiting the sentries fell over a precipice and was killed. When the survivor was relieved from duty he made the customary written report in the usual form, "Nothing extraordinary." And this brought the brigade major down upon him in a rage. "What! When your brother officer on duty with you has fallen down a precipice 400 feet high and been killed you report nothing extraordinary?" "Well, sir," replied the Scotch calmly, "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in it, ava. If he had fa'en doon four hundred feet and not been killed—well, I should hae ca'd that extraordinary."

His Blooming Mistake.
A countryman of Goshoe recently gave an instance of the difficulty a foreigner has with the English language. He was invited to dinner soon after his arrival in England and was desirous of saying something in a very pleasant way and made use of the following expression: "Will you have the blooming kindness to," etc. He used it in the sense that the word "blooming" is used in German, as being something very charming and beautiful, little knowing what havoc slang has played with the word in England. He was absolutely at a loss to understand why everybody was so utterly horrified at what he thought was an extremely nice expression—London Express.

A Saved Situation.
The rising artist was painting in his studio when a visitor entered leading a dog. The animal at once commenced barking furiously at the picture on the easel. "Oh," said the caller, "you follow nature closely. The best evidence of the faithfulness with which you have painted that dog in the background is the earnest way my dog barks at him." "But that isn't a dog," was the reply. "That's a cow."

It was a terrible situation, but the visitor did not lose his head. Said he languidly: "Well, the dog's eyes are better than mine. He always did detect cows."

I have given Thomas Chill Pills a thorough trial and find them to be the best remedy.
(Signed) S. S. Strickland.
The sir castle builder is never without your contract.
Clears the Complexion.
Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and thoroughly clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not grip or sicken. Orino is much superior to pills, aperient waters and ordinary cathartics as it does not irritate the stomach and bowels.

ADVERTISING.

It is One of the Most Ancient of All the Civilized Arts.

It is generally believed, that the art of advertising is of comparatively modern invention, but a very slight study of the subject will be sufficient to convince the inquirer that it is, in point of fact, one of the most ancient of all civilized arts. Indeed, the first advertisement was probably coeval with the first man who had something to dispose of or with the first woman who wanted something she had not got. It seems not impossible that the serpent tempted Eve to partake of the apple by means of a "puff paragraph," setting forth the merits of the fruit as a complexion beautifier. Be that as it may, the uses of advertisement were known at a very early date to the Israelites, who were accustomed to placard the streets of their cities with the utterances of kings and prophets.

The ancient Greeks, too, were much given to advertisement, chiefly through the medium of the town crier, who, however, was not permitted to offend the ears of the citizens with his proclamations unless he were accompanied by a musician to give him the correct pitch. The fact that property had been stolen or damaged was made known by means of curses, inscribed upon sheets of lead, which were affixed to the statues of infernal deities in the temple, the vengeance of the gods being thus invoked upon the persons who had stolen or injured the advertiser's goods. A rider was usually added, to the effect that should the property be returned, or recompense paid, the owner would intercede with the gods for a remission of the punishment.

The Romans also made use of the town crier to proclaim laws, victories or sales, and the walls of the streets were covered with notices painted in black or red or inscribed upon terra cotta slabs and let into the pillars on either side of houses and shops. Many of these wall advertisements were found in Herculaneum and Pompeii, among the most interesting being the announcements of the gladiatorial games, containing promises that shelter would be provided in case of rain and that the sand would be watered should the weather be exceptionally warm.—Cornhill Magazine.

How to Be Friendly With Wasps.
A correspondent of the Leeds (England) Mercury bears testimony to the inoffensive behavior of wasps if not molested. He writes: "My favorite garden seat in summer is near an extensive bed of flowers and evergreens. The wasps come to this bed while I am reading, roam over my book or newspaper. My hands and face are at their own pleasure. If I have been eating or drinking anything sweet they make free with my lips and suck them. They come and go peacefully, and I encourage their companionship by keeping perfectly still. I was never stung by a wasp but once in my life, and then I provoked the punishment, which I provoked. A lengthened experience convinces me that if you remain passive and do not wantonly molest them you may live on the most friendly and sociable terms even with wasps."

Ancestor.
Abraham Hayward, the famous Quarterly reviewer, once thought that he would like to have some ancestors, so he walked straight to a picture dealer's. Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half armor with features not quite unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it, but, deeming the price asked too high, he went his way. A few days later Mr. Hayward went to dine with Lord Houghton and was astonished to find the picture in the dining room. Seeing that it attracted his guest's attention, Lord Houghton said: "Very good picture that. Came into my hands in a curious way. Portrait of a Milnes of the commonwealth period, an ancestor of mine." "Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Hayward. "He was very near being an ancestor of mine."

Heat and Motion in 1642.
Professor Tyndall was envied for the happy title of his book, "Heat and Motion." It told the whole story. Sir W. R. Gowers, F. R. S., points out in Nature that as far back as 1642 a Dutch professor, Van der Linden, an eminent physician of his day, published in his "Medulla Medicinarum" the dictum "Calor est minutissimum materiae partium motus in se reverberatus"—that is to say, the worthy doctor anticipated modern theory by two centuries in thinking that the heat of a body consisted in the vibration of its minutest particles. But possibly Van der Linden may have read Bacon, who long before had written, "Essential heat is motion and nothing else."—London Telegraph.

In the spring time you renovate your house. Why not your body? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea drives out impurities, cleanses and enriches the blood and purifies the entire system. 35 cents. Boddie & Perry.
The man who wrestles with fate is not apt to even make a dog-fall of it.
Keep the little ones healthy and happy. They tender, sensitive bodies require gentle, healing remedies. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will keep them strong and well. 35 cents. Tea or tablets. Boddie & Perry.

See P. S. & K. K. Allen's line of all mixtures and handkerchiefs.

IN PLAGUE TIMES.

How London Handled the Disease in Seventeenth Century.

During the plague of 1603 Francis Hering, "Doctor in Physicis and Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, published certain Rules and Directions for the prevention of the spreading of that contagious and all devouring sickness." These he reprinted, "somewhat enlarged," in the next plague season of 1625, "to the view and use and, I hope, good of my Citizens and Countrymen." Among his rules are: "Concourse of people to Stage plays, wakes or feasts and May pole dances are to be prohibited by public Authority, whereby, as God is dishonored, the bodies of men and women—by surfeiting, drunkenness and other riots and excesses—disposed to infection and the contagion dangerously scattered both in Cities and Country.

"Let not the carcases of horses, dogs, cats, etc., lye rotting and poisoning the aire (as they have done) in More and Finsburie fields and elsewhere around about the City.

"The burying of infected bodies in churches, churchyards and—namely, in Pauls Churchyard, where the chief Magistrates of the City and many Citizens meet, needs be not only inconvenient, but verie dangerous for spreading the contagion and poisoning the whole City.

Some folk ate breakfast then, others did not.
"For breakfast you may use a good draft of wormwood beere or ale and a few morsels of bread and butter, with the leaves of sage or else a taste with sweet salade oyle, two or three drops of rose vinegar and a little sugar. They that have cold stomachs may drinke a draft of wormwood wine or malmsey instead of ale or beere. But take heed it is just as well not to watch it, or eat, as you vize, Roseolis or other compound waters of like nature, which Empericks prepare and set out with vaine and boasting words they were devised to kill, not cure men."—London Notes and Queries.

Muscat.
The interior of Muscat is particularly gloomy, the bazaars are narrow and dirty and roofed over with palm matting. They offer but little of interest, and if you are fond of the Arabian sweetmeat called halwa it is just as well not to watch it, or eat, as you vize, Roseolis or other compound waters of like nature, which Empericks prepare and set out with vaine and boasting words they were devised to kill, not cure men."—London Notes and Queries.

Birds in Egypt.
It is delightful to note the tameness of the birds of Egypt. They enter rooms and houses through windows and crevices left for ventilation, and once inside hop fearlessly about the floor picking up stray crumbs. A sparrow often perches on the corner of the table during the progress of a crowded hotel repast, and it is not uncommon to see them fitting across the ceiling of a drawing room. All birds, from the largest to the smallest, go unmolested unless they are definitely used for food. The great brown kite sits fearlessly on the roofs of Cairo hard by his cousin, the crow, which is black and gray and might easily be mistaken for a pigeon. Every large garden—at any rate in upper Egypt—has its own pigeon loft, a tall palm tree and hooting or whistling as nature guides it.—Cairo Letter.

Unpleasant Keptisks.
One thing that dentists cannot understand is the frequency with which their customers ask for the teeth that have been extracted. "What on earth they do with them is a mystery," said one dentist. "They are not pretty to look at. They do not revive pleasant memories. If every tooth were set with a diamond or had become historic in some way I could understand the desire to preserve them. But there are few historic teeth in the world. Most of those that are are only reminders of aches and pains. Nevertheless it is a common thing for the patient to ask me to keep the tooth. Maybe he wants to compare it with the tooth of a friend and thereby prove how much more he suffered than the other fellow when it was pulled."

G. B. Barnhart testifies after 4 years.
G. B. Barnhart, of Carleton Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I was cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foleys' Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick dust sediment, and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of these symptoms during the four years that have elapsed and I have an evidently cured to stay cure, and heartily recommend Foleys' Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble." Sold by G. L. Aycoche.

THE READING DESK.

It Was Used in Churches as Early as the Seventh Century.

Lectures, or reading desks, came into use at an early date. There is frequent mention of them in ancient writings and representations of them in ancient vignettes. They were placed in the center of choirs in large ecclesiastical buildings as early as the seventh century, and the choristers were arranged in rows on the right and left of them. They are of various forms, but the eagle is introduced in a very large number. With outspread wings and mounted on a stem at a convenient height for a reader, this grand bird served the purpose of supporting the framework on which the large and heavy volumes used in the services were placed. There was probably some reference in the thoughts of those who first used them to the fact that the eagle soared to the most elevated regions and therefore in a fanciful way would be likely to carry the words of the readers or choristers nearer to heaven than they might otherwise ascend.

In some instances the inclined framework on the back of the bird was made to accommodate two books, one above the other, and furnished with movable brackets to light the reader. Frequently the eagle represented standing on an eagle and sometimes on a dragon, and the base of the stem on which it is placed is often raised on lions. A more simple form without the introduction of the eagle consists of an inclined book board raised to a convenient height on a stem. Next to this are examples that have two slanting book boards, which meet at their upper edges like a roof, and there are others with clever groupings of four desks or book boards. These are generally made of oak or some other hard wood. They are richly enriched with much carving. Sometimes the eagle is of wood and the framework of iron, and in the handsomest examples the stem, bird and book board are of polished brass.—Chambers' Journal.

A Royal Flirtation.
Perhaps the most striking example of the phrase "She stoops to conquer" in English history is furnished by Queen Elizabeth's celebrated flirtation with the Duke of Anjou. It was most important for the queen, threatened as she was by the hostility of Spain, then the leading power in Europe, to secure and maintain the friendship of France. The reigning king Henry II, was willing to form an alliance with England if Elizabeth would marry Anjou, his younger brother. The queen promised to do this, though she had not the slightest intention of keeping her word. She invited the duke to England, carried on with him a prolonged courtship, presented him to the court as her affianced husband and even on one occasion condescended to kiss him in public. She thus kept France in a good temper until the danger from Spain had for the time passed away, when she jilted him with excruciating shamelessness.

Ancient Vegetables.
During the building of the great pyramid of Cheops, says Herodotus, 1,600 talents of silver were spent in radishes, onions and garlic for the workmen.

Other patriarchal vegetables which we know from old inscriptions were grown in Egypt and other parts of the east quite forty centuries ago are the melon, the cucumber and the leek.

Many of our common vegetables owe to the Dutch, who four centuries ago, at a time when English people hardly understood the word garden, were famous horticulturists. It seems difficult to believe that so late as the reign of King James I. peas were worth their weight in silver. A writer of the time speaks of them as "fit dainties for ladies—they come so far and cost so dear."—London Standard.

America's "Good" Women.
There are many varieties of good women in the world, some passive and others active, some subjective and others aggressive. The good American woman is the most active and aggressive of her sex. She exercises the strictest discipline over her own family. She has the most decided convictions on social questions. In nine cases out of ten she is an antidrinker, antimanager and antigambler.—Blackwood's Magazine.

John Hay's Wit.
John Hay was once the subject of a cane presentation and stood while the spokesman of the donors made a speech that ran into an elaborate oration. A friend afterward commented to the diplomatist on the length of the speech. "Yes," replied Hay, "he didn't want me to have the cane till I really needed it."

THE MOOSE YARD.

Winter Quarters of the Animal and the Hunt For Food.

The yarding of the moose is a familiar phrase that has furnished the ground for several misconceptions. Many persons think that a moose yard is a large place, with all the snow in it hammered down smooth and surrounded by a straight wall of untrodden snow which rises to the level of the deep, soft covering of the forest beyond. They imagine, further, that as soon as the new snowstorm begins the moose gets to work, hoof and horn, to hammer it down smooth and hard within the yard.

The fact is that when the snow deepens the moose family, father, mother and little ones, or sometimes several families together, settle in some place of abundant food and by winding daily in this they cover the ground with a network of pathways. The longer they stay the more and wider the pathways, so that finally there are but few spaces untrodden of twenty square yards across.

The deeper the snow in the woods the more the moose must work for their food, since the lower bushes and ground herbs are cut off, and thus the difference between the snow in the yard and that in the woods increases. If the food is sufficiently abundant in the yard and no hunters find them the moose stay there till spring. If it gives out, they must begin a perilous journey through the snow in search of another place. It is during this journey only that they fear the wolves. It is always done in single file, so that the young ones in the rear do not have a very hard time, and it is usually done with judgment founded on their memory of the country.

The moose yard is commonly frequented by the moose birds, or Canada jays. I am not sure why. The moose by tearing down and rooting up logs and dead trees may expose worms, etc., or the parasitic insects in their hair may furnish food for the bird. There are several other cases of small birds associating with large beasts, and in each the bird is believed to serve the beast as a watchman and get his return in parasitic insects.

With the melting of the snow the necessity for yarding ceases and the moose family scatters.—Ernest Thompson Seton in Scribner's.

Dangers of Pneumonia.
A cold at this time if neglected is liable to cause pneumonia which is so often fatal, and even when the patient has recovered the lungs are weakened and the system generally susceptible to the development of consumption. Foleys' Honey and Tar will stop the cough, heal and strengthen the lungs and prevent pneumonia. La Grippe coughs yield quickly to the wonderful curative qualities of Foleys' Honey and Tar. There is nothing else "just as good." For sale by G. L. Aycoche.

It wouldn't be a bad idea if some of our rising young actors were obtained down behind the scenes.

Do Not Be Imposed Upon.
Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foleys' Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the sale. These worthless imitations have a bitter, scalding taste. Beware of them. The genuine Foleys' Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. Sold by G. L. Aycoche.

FINE FARMS FOR RENT.
I offer for rent for the year 1906 my fine three horse farm with suitable dwelling and outhouse near Margaret known as the Mill farm. Also offer also another three horse farm near the Louisville Lumber Company's mill, now occupied by J. J. Driver. This is also an improved farm and has all necessary dwellings and outhouses, barns, etc. For terms apply to
Mrs. KATIE L. YARBORO,
Louisburg, N. C.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Day's Health and Pleasant Taste. Brings Golden Health and Pleasant Taste. A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Itching Head, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Nervousness, Headache, Backache, etc. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 25 cents a box. Prepared by Hollister, Druggists, Louisville, Ky.

By Way of Comparison
At the bottom is a picture of a farm on which our fertilizers were not used. Notice the very poor growth. At the top is a picture of a farm on which a quantity of our fertilizers was used. Notice the difference in the growth of the crops.

Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers.
See the good, pure, clean, and tall, healthy plants! You can see many other interesting pictures of the growth of crops on farms where our fertilizers were used. For more information, send for our circular, or write to us at once. We will send you a sample of our fertilizers free of charge. Increase your yields per acre by using Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers. They are the best.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Richmond, Va. Atlanta, Ga.
Durham, N. C. Montgomery, Ala.
Baltimore, Md. Savannah, Ga.

"old velvet rye"
pure - old - velvety
the best for the price.
sold everywhere,
call for it at
Louisburg Dispensary,
Louisburg, N. C.

Harper Rye
"On Every Tongue."
Kentucky's most famous rye. It's the only one that has gained the gold medal at the World's Fair. Sold at Louisburg Dispensary.

GARDEN SEEDS
M. K. & F. LEASANTS
It wouldn't be a bad idea if some of our rising young actors were obtained down behind the scenes.

FURNITURE !!
We have one of the best and most complete lines of the best and most up-to-date furniture in the State. Come and see it for yourself.

COFFINS & CASKETS.
Our undertaking department receives our special attention. It is presided over by an experienced man, and together with our Heber Tired Funeral Car we can furnish the best of service. Burial shoes, gloves, etc.
Respectfully,
WHITE-HALL FURNITURE CO.

MILBURN, PEIDMONT AND HICKORY WAGONS
Steam Dried Flooring and Ceiling.
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES.
Fall Line of Shoes.

THE GREEN & YARBORO CO., LOUISBURG, N. C.