

OXFORD PUBLIC LEDGER.

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THE OPERA HOUSE DANGEROUS.

It behooves the Mayor and town dads to see to it that the Opera House is fixed with fire escapes.

INFLUENCE OF THE COMET.

New Jersey Town Feels Halley's Discovery in Strange Ways.

And pray you, let none of your people stir me. I have an exposition of sleep come upon me.

The soporific influence of Halley's comet is making itself felt in divers and sundry places.

A Cedar Grove parrot has been talking in his sleep for some time as profusely as a sailor, and a dog that was sent to drive a goat out of a flower bed was found asleep two jumps from the goat.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

Continued from page 1. said that the existing ordinances were simple and only needed enforcement in regard to the Market houses.

Only the call of business elsewhere kept these gentlemen from getting a rising vote of thanks from the ladies present.

After deciding to secure at once one or more of the speakers, mentioned by Mrs. Powell to address the public of Oxford the Society adjourned until the first Tuesday in June.

Mr. H. O. Furman is spending a few days here with his family.

Seaboard Schedule.

Trains leave Oxford as follows: No. 438at11:45 a. m. No. 428at7:55 a. m.

OXFORD SEMINARY CLOSES

(Continued from page 1).

The Chronicles of the Class of 1910 written by Miss Lydia Yates, traced its history through struggles against the "walled strongholds in the land."

Miss Ruth Wharton, the Prophet, portrayed a strange and brilliant future for the members of her class; and the audience, following the fortunes of the Seniors on the Planet Mars, were led in the reality and naturalness of the account.

The President then announced that Miss Sallie Mae Snider would "make disposition of the effects of the Class of 1910."

After the delivery of the Valedictory, Prof. F. P. Hobgood, President of the Seminary, awarded the distinctions and certificates of proficiency.

The following young ladies received certificates in the Business Course: Ruth Batts Barnes.

Ethel Burgess Godfrey, Virginia Watson Jeffress, Lucy Verdelle Rowe, Myrtle Norman Shamburger, Harriett Annie Webb, Sadie Estelle Wilson.

The central feature of the morning followed when the members of the Senior Class received their certificates of graduation. Degrees were conferred as follows:

Lillian John Bass, B. L. Ruby Ellen Faggs, B. A. Lucy Lambeth Green, B. A. Ella Kent Hodnett, B. A. Mary Lee Liles, G. M.

The Exhibition and Reception of the Art Department of Oxford Seminary was held Monday afternoon, 16th, from three o'clock until five.

Annual Concert.

On Monday afternoon at five o'clock the Annual Concert took place in the Seminary Chapel.

The program was varied and interesting. The first piano number, a Haydn Sonata, was played by Miss Kent Hodnett with a delicacy and grace.

Miss Cora Ferebee's rendering of Polonaise by Hummel was both spirited and sympathetic, and showed excellent technique.

In a Fantastic by Schubert Miss Mamie Royster's playing was characterized by fullness of tone and great depth of expression.

Miss Ruth Wharton's interpretation of Liszt's Venezia was sympathetic and rich in tone color.

Schumann's soaring and the exquisite Butterflies, beautifully played by gentle study and accuracy of conception.

Miss Blanche Royall, evinced intelligence in her flute-like soprano.

Two Schuman songs, The Lorelei and Dedication, sung by Miss Ruth Wharton gave intense pleasure to the audience.

The opening and closing numbers by the chorus were well rendered.

Bids for bridge.

Granville County Commissioners will receive bids for one bridge 249 1-2 feet long to be erected at Jones' Mill. Plans and specifications on file with Register of Deeds. Bids to be opened May 21, at 12 p. m.

RULES FOR CONDUCTING DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY IN GRANVILLE.

To be Held June 25th, 1910, Adopted by the Executive Committee.

1. A County Convention of the Democracy of Granville Co., is called to meet at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1910, at the Court House in Oxford for the purpose of nominating candidates for Legislative and County offices and for selecting delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions.

2. The candidates for Senator, Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Surveyor and County Commissioners will be nominated by vote of the people in their respective precincts on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1910, by ballot either printed or written or partly printed and partly written.

3. The primaries will be open from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., in all the precincts of the County, except North and South Oxford, and in these precincts the primaries will be open from 12 m. until 7 p. m.

4. These precinct primaries will be under the supervision of three Democrats to be selected by the Chairman of County Executive Committee upon recommendation of the several precincts. If any one so called be absent at the opening time for the primaries, the others shall select some Democrat to serve in his place, and if all be absent, then the Chairman or any member of the precinct Executive Committee shall select three Democrats to act as poll-holders.

5. The voters at such primaries shall vote separate ballots for State and District officers, Senator, Representative and for County officers. Upon one of these ballots shall be printed or written or partly printed and partly written the names of the candidates for Justice of Supreme Court, for Corporation Commissioners and for Solicitor. Upon other ballots shall be printed or written or partly printed and partly written the names of the candidates for Senator, Representative, Sheriff, Clerk of the Court, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Coroner and County Commissioners.

6. All white men who are or will be qualified voters at the election in November, 1910, and who agree to a bid by the result of the primaries and support the Democratic ticket at said election are invited to vote at the primaries.

7. There shall be kept at each precinct primary a poll book in which shall be recorded the name, age, and residence of each person offering to vote at such primary, said book to be in charge of poll holders provided for, to be signed by them and returned to the County Convention.

8. Should any person offering to vote in said primary be challenged by any Democrat, he shall be entitled to vote unless two of the poll-holders object.

9. Candidates for the several offices shall be entitled to have their names on the county Convention ballot printed or by safe hands to the County Chairman and the other together with the poll book shall be delivered to the county Convention. The friends of any candidate may attend the counting of ballots at any precinct primary.

10. In the event there shall be no nomination in the primary for any office, then the County Convention shall nominate the candidate for such office; provided, that on the first ballot each candidate should receive the proportionate part which he received in the primary.

11. It shall be duty of said poll-holders in charge of each precinct primary to immediately make out two statements, in duplicate, certifying how many votes each candidate received at that precinct and for what office, and sign the same. One of these statements shall immediately be sent by mail or by safe hands to the County Chairman and the other together with the poll book shall be delivered to the county Convention.

12. At each precinct twice as many persons shall be voted for for delegates to the County Convention as such precinct is entitled to in said Convention. Of these, the half received in the primary, of votes shall be the delegates, the remaining half alternates. If any delegates shall be absent from the Convention the alternates shall become delegate in their stead in the order of the number of votes received by them in primary.

13. In each precinct there shall be elected at this primary an Executive Committee to consist of five active Democrats. Said Committee shall select one of its members as Chairman who shall preside at all Committee meetings, and becomes Ex-Officio a member of the County Executive Committee.

14. At least five days preceding such primary every person desiring to become a candidate for any County or Legislative office shall signify his intention to the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and at same time shall deposit such fees as said Chairman may determine to be his pro rata part of the expense of holding said primary.

A Regular Tom Boy

was Susie—climbing trees and fences, jumping ditches, whittling, always getting scratches cuts, sprains, bruises, bumps, burns or scalds. But laws. Her mother just applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Cured her quick. Heals every thing healable—Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Old Sores, Corns, or Piles. Try it. 25c at J. G. Hall.

Send your Prescriptions to LYON'S DRUG STORE. They will receive PROMPT and CAREFUL attention.

Foley Kidney Pills contain in concentrated form ingredients of established therapeutic value for the relief and cure of all kidney and bladder ailments. Sold by all Druggists.

PULL FOR THE COUNTY FAIR.

THE "PRACTICAL" PROBLEM.

Arithmetics Use Questions that only a Demented Man Would Ask.

(Kansas City Star). Was education more practical a generation ago or did John's father study his books more thoroughly than John does? John is a seventh-grade student in the public schools.

A. asked how much money he has in the bank, replied: "If I had \$10 more I would have \$1,000 more than half what I now have." How much money had A?

"Such a fool problem," said the father. "Tell that teacher to ask the Cashier. You have been pestering me with problems like that for a week. Suppose your teacher asked you how old you are. Would you tell her?"

"If I were ten times as old as I am, diminished by 42, I would be 30 years older than dad, and if dad were one fourth as old as he now is he would be my age."

"What would your teacher do if you answered in such a manner? In my day we had practical problems in our arithmetic." In order to investigate his father's statement John went to the public library and asked for an old arithmetic.

The librarian gave him "Richard's" to the page marked "Practical Exercises" and read: "A puts his whole flock of sheep into three pastures; half go into one pasture, one third into another and 2 into a third. How many in the flock?"

"That's queer," said John. "Practical exercises, too. Here is a man who wants to find how many sheep he has. He counts them so he will know when he has half of them. This half he puts into a pasture. Then he counts out a third and puts it in another pen. Next he counts what's left and finds he has 22. After a little figuring he finds how many in the whole flock. Very practical, I guess dad didn't study that book."

The next book he examined was "Milne's Inductive Arithmetic," edition of 1879. In miscellaneous examples he found the following: "Two ladders will together just reach the top of a building 75 feet high. If the shorter ladder is two thirds the length of the other, what is the length of each?"

"Why didn't he measure each ladder separately?" John asked himself. "That problem is not practical. I guess dad is older than I thought. I want an older book."

The text written in 1863 was handed to him. The book was evidently influenced by the Civil War, for it was filled with problems dealing with battering down fortifications and the sustenance of soldiers. One problem was: "If 12 pieces of cannon, 18-pounder can batter down a fortress in 3 hours how long will it take for 19 24-pounders to batter down the same fortress?"

"That's fine for a General," John reflected, "but dad says that I'm going to be a Captain of industry." Another arithmetic of the same indical date had the famous fish problem with which John's teacher had troubled him for six weeks before he himself finally explained it to the class. The fish problem is: "The head of a fish is 10 inches in length. Its tail is as long as its head and one half the body. The body is as long as the head and tail both. How long is the fish?"

Very handy problem for a butcher. "Dad was born before the Civil War," John reflected, as he turned to the "Common School Arithmetic" edition of 1853. "Here, I'm sure to find something good." He read: "A hare starts up 12 rods before a hound, but it is not perceived by him till she has run one rod and one third of a minute. She runs at the rate of 36 rods a minute and the hound runs at the rate of 40 rods a minute. How long will the race last and what will be the distance the hound runs?"

"What difference does it make how far the hound runs?" John asked as he turned to "The Scholar's Arithmetic" edition of 1807. The present high cost of living made the problem impractical for present day problems John concluded. The problem was as follows: "If I give 80 bushels of potatoes at 21 cents a bushel and 240 pounds of flax at 15 cents a pound for 64 bushels of salt, what is the salt worth a bushel?"

Another problem was: "A good man driving his geese to market was met by another who said 'Good-morrow, master, with you 100 geese.' Says he in reply: 'I have not 100 geese, but if I had half as many as I now have and 2 1-2 geese beside the number I now have already I should have 100.' How many geese had the man?"

How long would you permit a man to live if he made such an answer to you? "Hew" John sighed as he wiped his forehead and handed the book back to the librarian. "Dad must have skipped these practical problems."

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

It Loads the Atmosphere With Gases that Fertilize the Ground.

(New York Press). Giant cosmic naturalists like Von Humboldt and Darwin concur in believing that thunderstorms are common near the mouths of great rivers on account of the mixture of large bodies of fresh and salt water at unequal temperatures disturbing electric and humid balance of the atmosphere, and thus filling the different beds of the air full of electric fluid. New York City and its bays and harbors seemed to prove this theory true, for old-timers remember thunderstorms and forked and chain lightning hereabouts as fierce as Jupiter Tonans ever shot downward the trembling air. But Tip wond'ers whether the high steel structure skyscraper steadily and silently bleed out the electric juice of the sky nowadays. We see fewer of these ten-mile-long satanic sky snakes capering, cavorting and allowing across the below-



ing welkin, thundering and scaring the boldest stiff. Often on mountain seacoasts the vapour-laden south wind is seen covering the mountain peaks with a cloudy veil. This phenomenon can be seen atop some of the peaky spires. Now, atmospheric electricity can take these same routes and harmlessly and silently balance and mix up and neutralize the differing electric loads of earth and air. This may be all to the good in insuring for miles around safety from thunderbolts, but at the same time it may be stealing something from the farms and gardens of the vineyard, for lightning leads the air with bushels of nitrous gases which descend with the rain to enrich the ground.

Play said that thunder is rarely heard in winter and that the great fertility of the soil is due to the frequency of thunder rain in spring. Science has discovered the cause of the nourishment in rain water to the presence of great quantities of nitrogen and ammonia in the thunder rain and in hail.

Although there is a hidden law underneath, each lightning flash is as freakish and capricious as antics say of women. Some of the incredible actions of lightning read like the mysterious dreams of Poe. Superstitious savants still seem to endow it with a kind of intelligence, an intelligence that seems midway between the lumphish, rough intelligence of the universe and the discriminating intelligence of animals. Keen capricious, malicious or stupid, far-seeing or blind beheld it squinting, writhing, twisting out into space, humbly flickering among man and trees, or loaded up to the clouds with instant destruction and death.

After Franklin's work Dr. Richmon in 1753 rigged up a tall iron rod in his laboratory. In a violent storm he went too near the contraption. A chunk of blue fire the size of a fist flew out, hit him on the head and killed him stone dead. The beginnings of the days of science are scary. One of Kipling's weddings tells us of a conscience-stricken lightning-struck fugitive, who, when he was found dead, was an awful resemblance of man, a mere carbonized human body and when he was touched he fell to ashes. The story is not unique. Even the ancients tell of people who were struck to dust. At Aisne in 1838 three soldiers were under a tree. They remained standing as if alive. Their clothes seemed intact. After the

storm, when touched they fell, unfurled and all, pulverized into a heap of ashes. In fact, some mysterious disappearances of people have been believed to be a complete burning up, even a volatilization or evaporation of man's very ashes. An instance is the mystic disappearance of Romulus wrapped in a sheet of lightning. Dr. Gaiter, a good man, was struck on the head by lightning and his hair and whiskers were singed off never to grow or blow again. His head swelled up until it measured over a yard around—some said a yard and a half—and he came pretty near dying. In Nice in 1905 Mme. Blanc was struck and stripped stark naked. Her body was scalded, but she was dumb ever afterwards.

Fireballs of globular lightning are the most mysterious of all nature, and for long it was doubted by scientists if there was any such thing. That their reality is now beyond question. Ball or meteoric lightning is sometimes seen jumping from cloud to sometimes rolling, bouncing and skipping upon the ground. In October, 1885, in Constantinople, a globe of fire the size of an orange came spinning through an open window and less than a second later the gas jet. Then he, it danced about the heads of the jumping up and down on the dinner guest like Pentecostal fire. Finally, it flew into the streets and exploded with an appalling crash.

In 1866 after an awful thunder clap, a young man saw an immense ball of fire fall at his feet. It did not damage him, and then passed harmlessly through a nearby house where nine people were unhurt, and there only lit a box of matches. It then took its way to a nearby barn and killed six cows. Lightning will sometimes sketch pictures on its victims, and seem to know colors, for it sometimes strikes a huddle of sheep, selecting and killing only the white ones, and again it may kill only the black ones. It may strike a spotted cow, and show only on the spot. Of our trees the oak is the most struck of fire fall at his feet. It did not burst and explode by the steam from the sap as some news stories say, for an old dead oak tree say, but by explosion of compressed will also so explode.

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