

Granville County News.

Gathered By Our Correspondents.

SOUTHERN GRANVILLE NOTES.

Two More Cases of Smallpox in Linn Lyon's Family—Miss Cash Entertains.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Johnson were on a shopping trip to Oxford last Saturday.

Miss May Green and Allie Montague are spending the week at Mr. Mack Bragg's.

Mrs. W. B. Royster was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Johnson, last Saturday.

Misses Cash and Ora Lee Walters were the guests of Miss Allie Montague last Saturday night.

Dr. Walter Hardee and sister, Miss Lucy Hardee, of Stem, were the guests of Miss Ruth Thomasson Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thomasson of route 6, attended the reception at Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cash's last Thursday evening.

Mrs. W. S. Gooch and daughter Miss Katie Lee Gooch, of Stem, left for Asheville last Wednesday to spend the summer.

Mr. Tom Walters, of Route 6, was in Oxford last Saturday and had his little son vaccinated as he lives in the neighborhood of Tally Ho.

We regret the continued critical illness of Mr. Mack Bragg. His many friends are anxiously hoping a complete and speedy recovery for him.

The many friends of Mrs. Nannie Meadows, of Route 6, will be glad to learn she is now slowly recovering from a very serious case of typhoid fever.

Mr. Ray of Stem, who was taken to the Rex Hospital in Raleigh for an operation for appendicitis has had a successful operation, and is doing as well as could be expected. He has returned home.

Mr. Joe Wheeler on last Thursday threshed wheat at Squire James Walters, Mr. W. D. Thomasson's, and Mr. W. H. Johnson's. He reported the wheat crop in this section as a very good yield.

Let all that live on the line of the Hardee system take as much stock as possible in order that we may be soon talking instead of so much driving. Dr. Hardee will retain a large share in the company.

Mrs. S. E. Montague of Tar River was last Saturday called to the bed side of her little grandson in Oxford, Frank Montague, who is now very sick. The friends of little Frank wish for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas D. Waller one of our Confederate Soldiers passed away at his brother's home in Durham last Saturday morning. His remains were brought home and interred at or near Knap of Reeds, his old home.

Miss May Green of Vance County, who is now visiting in Southern Granville has been the recipient of many pleasures and courtesies extended her during her visit here. She makes hosts of friends wherever she goes.

The rural problem has solved itself in many committees. The telephone, daily mail delivery, automobiles, and good roads make country conditions as favorable as those in the city without the disadvantages of the latter.

A picnic and fish fry was greatly enjoyed by about fifty people on the 24th, at the Hudson Spring, near the river. There was over forty pounds of fish caught. They had plenty to eat and some to take home with them.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Crews was laid to rest last Tuesday in the Montague burying ground near Hester. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The twelve months old infant of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Montague, of Tar River, is critically ill. They have the sympathy of their neighbors and friends in the illness of this bright little baby whose recovery they are so anxiously waiting and wishing for.

Two more new cases of smallpox have developed in the home of Linn Lyon. His wife and oldest daughter are now with it. The people in the Tally Ho section are much alarmed and are in dread of the spread of this terrible and loathsome disease. They have no protection except vaccination.

The farmers in this section now have a full week plowing before the crops will be laid by, and what is preventing many of them from being vaccinated, as they have no one to take their places at the plow. The people must and ought to be vaccinated. There is nothing to fear in vaccination but there is in having a case of smallpox.

Last Wednesday afternoon a number of young people were charmingly entertained at the beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm on Route 6. Progressive games were indulged in and greatly enjoyed. Ice cream and cake also a great many dainty refreshments were served. The evening was a delightful one for all present.

Sheriff Sam Wheeler with a num-

ber of his Oxford friends visited the river the first of last week for the purpose of a fish fry, but we understand the fish fry did not take place as the fish failed to be caught. However, they reported a very enjoyable visit to the river, and bade the fish go on until another day. We trust the sheriff will have better success with fishing on his next visit to the river.

The telephone system that is owned and once operated by Dr. Hardee of Stem will now be a portion of the system sold to a Stock Company, and it is understood it will soon be put in operation again and we that live on Route 6 have greatly missed it. The installation again of the said system will be gladly welcomed, and more appreciated than ever before. I am told this system paid well before, but on account of feeble health of the Central, it was discontinued.

One of the most enjoyable receptions ever held in Southern Granville was given Thursday evening from 6:00 to 11:00 o'clock by the Misses Cash and Ruth Thomasson at the beautiful and hospitable residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cash near Tally Ho, complimentary to Miss May Green, of Henderson, who is the guest of Miss Allie Montague, of Hester. The lawn in front of the residence with its glare of lights and tables with white centerpieces decked with baskets of rare flowers was a vision of beauty. The parlor was artistically decorated, the color scheme being red, white and green. Ferns and Cape Jessamines were in profusion. The guests were met at the door by Miss Ora Lee Walters and Miss Thomasson. The hall was decorated with flowers and evergreens. The visitors were greeted by the hostess and guest of honor. The entertainers Miss Mamie Cash and Miss Ruth Thomasson, were dressed in white lingerie dresses with white ribbons. Miss Mamie Cash wore pink messaline with pink ribbons. The scene of beautifully dressed visitors passing on the lawn was one to live in memory. Various games and a musical program was rendered during the evening. After the reception delicious cream and cake were served at the tables on the lawn, making it a very picturesque scene under the many colored lights. Dainty refreshments were also served in the dining room. The evening was characterized by the real and decided enjoyment of all present, hospitality being dispensed with elegance and ease. The visitors were: Misses Thaxton, Miss Annie and Iver Walters, Misses Overby, Misses Minor, Miss Willie Royster, Misses Florence and Ora Lee Walters, Miss Allie Montague, Miss Evelyn Chisholm, Messrs. John Bullock, D. Haskins, Walter Thaxton, Archie Walters, Lonnie Fowler, Willie Mann, Tom Thaxton, John Roberts, Graham Atwater, Maley Chisholm, Hugh Minor, Tom Bradsher, Sellie Montague, Linn Fowler.

MORIAH ITEMS.

Protracted Meetings to Be Held in Several Neighborhoods—Rain Very Badly Needed.

The progress of crops is slow for lack of rain.

The fruit crop is almost a failure this season.

The machines have begun their work threshing wheat.

There seems to be a "stand still" just now in and around Moriah, on account of the dry weather, sickness and deaths.

Children's Day will be observed at Mt. Tabor and M. E. Church the fourth Sunday, followed by a protracted meeting.

Mrs. J. C. Clayton is yet on the sick list; but is convalescent, we hope. Dr. Bowling of Durham is her attending physician.

Rev. W. Hudson assisted by a Rev. Mr. Thompson will begin his series of protracted meetings Saturday at Red Mountain then at Bethany the third Saturday.

Correspondent.

WATKINS ITEMS.

Mr. James Matthews Crosses The Great Divide at Age of About 80.

Watkins section has been very healthy this summer.

Miss Nan Jones of Warrenton, spent last week with Miss Eunice Crews.

Mr. Walter Crews, of Rocky Mount, is visiting at the old home near Watkins after a sojourn of 4 years in Kentucky, Canada, and eastern Carolina. Looking well.

Rev. Betha preached a good sermon to his congregation last Sunday at Rehoboth the 1st Sunday. He gives you something to listen to. I think he is the best preacher that has ever been on the circuit.

Everyone wants to see rain. Crops are holding up remarkably well for such a protracted drought. If we don't have rain in a few days the crops will be damaged seriously. Cotton seems to stand it better than any other crop.

Wheat and oat crops were cut off by the drought at least one third. Mr. James Matthews an old veteran, died last week and was buried at Salem church Thursday. He was

a deserving man, having fought in the late War and losing his left arm. He came out of the war with nothing; had a family to support. He was one of the most industrious persons I ever knew. He must have been near 80 years old. He leaves a wife and several children and a number of grand-children. Peace to his ashes.

BOAZ.

OXFORD COLLEGE.

The handsome and fully illustrated catalogue of Oxford College is before us.

The change of name to College and the reasons therefor have been heretofore set forth by President Hobgood.

It is now entering upon its 61st year with an enrollment last year of 112 boarding students and 29 day pupils. Its growth is steady.

The Bachelor of Arts Course has been extended by one full year's work.

The Bachelor of Science Course has been arranged which omits Latin after Caesar, mathematics after algebra, has only one year of French while it retains the full English, Science, History, and Moral Philosophy courses of the B. A. Degree. The Science Course is made just as practical as possible, and the effort is made to relate education to the needs of people. It is shorter than the B. A. course by one year.

The teachers, numbering eleven, have been selected with great care. Some of these have been connected with the College for many years; and are specialists, representing in their culture some of the great schools of this country—such as Vassar College, of New York; Smith, of Massachusetts; Hollins, of Virginia. In the Music department the Institute of Applied Music, of New York, is represented by two of the teachers while the Cincinnati Conservatory has one in the Faculty.

In the Art Department, which of late years has made great progress, the teacher comes from the National Academy, and Students' Art League of New York. For fourteen years she has been the head of the Presbyterian College for Women of Charlotte, N. C. In experience and attainments she is admirably equipped. Many valuable physical improvements have been made and it is the purpose of President Hobgood to replace the gas lighting with electric lighting at the opening of the next session.

Thus in respect to extent of the curriculum, the thoroughness of instruction, and the completeness of its equipment, the Oxford College is maintaining its high rank among the colleges of the land.—Biblical Recorder.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEET

Boys Refuse to Let Judge Graham Retire From Commandership.

Maurice T. Smith Camp No 1277 United Confederate Veterans met in the Court house on Monday July 3rd with about 35 or 40 members present. On motion of A. W. Graham M. Blalock was elected chairman and W. H. White Secretary.

The first business on hand was the election of officers for the ensuing year. A. W. Graham was nominated as Commander but asked to be excused as the State Reunion would take place on August 2, and 3, during Granville Court and it would be impossible for him to attend. But the camp declined to excuse him and he was unanimously elected Commander.

The following additional officers were then elected:

W. L. Burroughs, 1st Lieut Com.

B. P. Thorp, 2nd Lieut Com.

M. Blalock, Adjutant.

The following were elected delegates to the State Reunion: Captain G. B. Daniel, M. Blalock, E. C. Allen, and J. S. Hobgood. On motion the Commander was authorized to appoint all non-commissioned officers and to fill all vacancies.

Announcement was made of the death of Thomas D. Waller, former Adjutant, and a committee of three consisting of Dr. S. D. Booth, A. W. Graham, and M. Blalock, was appointed to draw up and have published resolutions of respect and appreciation of the great loss to the Camp.

It was also announced that since the last meeting of the Camp, our beloved first Sergeant Wm. B. Royster had been stricken with paralysis and was unable to attend the meeting. The same committee was instructed to draw up resolutions of sympathy and appreciations of our love and esteem for our comrade, with the hope of a speedy recovery for him. A. W. Graham called attention to the need of a correct roster of Granville County soldiers, and moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of three from each township to prepare a correct roster of the soldiers from Granville County in the great Civil War. It was carried and the chairman was authorized to take such time as might be necessary to select the proper members of the committees.

A copy of the resolutions and the names of the Committees will be published later.

On motion it was resolved to accept the invitation of Cape Fear Camp United Confederate Veterans to attend the State Reunion at Wilmington on Aug 2nd and 3rd.

W. H. White M. Blalock, Secretary, Chairman.

"SEVEN DAYS BATTLES."

General Lee Takes Command and Acts Contrary to Advice of His Generals.

H. A. London, in Chatham Record. Next week is the 49th anniversary of the "Seven Days' Battles" around Richmond, which resulted in General Lee's driving the Federal army from its entrenchments near Richmond to the protection of the gunboats in the James River, at Harrison's Landing. This was the first time that many of our troops had been in a battle, but during this memorable week they became quite accustomed to the shrieking of shells and the whizzing of bullets in a week of arduous campaigning, of severe fighting, but at the end Richmond was not only relieved from threatened capture, but the Federal army had ignominiously retreated and embarked on its transports for the protection of its own capital.

After the battle of Seven Pines on the 31st of May 1862, in which General Joseph E. Johnston had received a wound, Gen. Lee had been appointed his successor in command of the Confederate army in Virginia. The day after his appointment, Gen. Lee held a council of war with his principal generals, all of whom advised a withdrawal of our army to an inner line of breastworks nearer Richmond, but he declined to take their advice and determined to assume the offensive as soon as he could reorganize his army and prepare for an advance. This was quite a laborious and difficult work but at the end of a little over three weeks, Lee was ready and on the 26th of June, 1862, began at Mechanicsville the first of those terrible battles which ended with the useless slaughter at Malvern Hill. The names of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill are familiar and were inscribed on many battle flags.

More soldiers were engaged in those battles than in any other single battle during the war. The Federals numbered 110,000 and the Confederates 80,000. Gen. Lee, in his official report states that more than 10,000 prisoners, 52 pieces of artillery and upwards of 35,000 stands of small arms were captured, besides a large quantity of supplies of every description. These supplies and especially the small arms, were very much needed by our troops and their capture was most opportune. With these improved arms, captured from the enemy, our troops were better enabled to fight for the guns they had at the beginning of the war were antiquated and of little service.

North Carolina suffered a grievous loss in those battles, hundreds of our best and bravest being killed or wounded. Among the killed were Colonels Reuben Campbell, Charles E. Lee and Gaston Meares, besides many other distinguished officers too numerous to mention. Most every community mourned its dead.

Result Vindicated Lee's Wisdom. The result of the seven days' battles most fully vindicated the wisdom and military genius of General Lee in disregarding the advice of his generals—as above stated—to withdraw to an inner line of fortifications at Richmond. By this action he not only drove the Federal army away from Richmond, but carried on an offensive warfare, threatening Washington City and invading Maryland. When he assumed command on the 1st day of June, 1862, the Federals were nearer to Richmond than ever afterwards, until that city was evacuated on the night of April 2nd, 1865. This fact should not be forgotten. McClellan's army would have been completely routed, and maybe captured, if Lee's orders had been immediately carried out as they should have been. As it was, our victories around Richmond filled the Confederacy with joy and our soldiers were elated with their successes and inspired with perfect confidence in their commander and their ability to whip the enemy on any fair field.

WALKER THE UNLUCKY.

New England Man Has Run the Gamut of Trouble and is Looking For More.

The most unlucky man in New England is Aaron Walker of this place, and he admits it himself, says the Philadelphia Record. From the time he was eighteen months old until his sixtieth birthday he has been the victim of about every sort of accident, but he prides himself on the fact that the modern delivery wagon, the motor car, has not "got him" yet, and he is celebrating the fact.

Luckless Aaron was born in Marlborough, Mass., August 18, 1848, but for 20 years he has lived in this place. When 18 months old boiling tea scalded him severely. At the age of 2 he fell on a hot stove and fried off a piece of his stomach, until his stomach into a stone wall and fractured his skull. At 11 a hayfork was stuck through his leg. At 14 a scythe went through his arm. When 20 he broke three ribs and when 21 broke both legs and an arm.

The next year a buzz saw got him, then he fell from a horse and injured his spine. He fell of a roof at 24 and broke every rib on one side of his body. At 30, when cutting lumber, he drove an axe into his left foot, and two years later he fell from a load of hay and fractured his hip.

The following year a man with whom he was digging in a clay pit drove a pickaxe into his head, then a freight train broke his leg at the hip. Next a stone lifting apparatus collapsed and crushed him, a mowing machine cut his legs badly and a fall from a hay loft caused him to buy a pair of crutches.

On his sixtieth birthday he put a penny in a weighing machine and the front of the machine fell out and fractured his nose.

THE SOUTH THE CHEAPEST.

Living in Dixie Far Easier to Get Than Above Mason and Dixon's Line.

One who has personal experience in nearly every state North and South, cannot fail to be interested with the patent fact attested again and again, not only through his own personal experience but from observation and through opportunities to compare prices of commodities used and consumed by the people, that the cost of living is less in the South than it is in any other section of the United States.

Entering a home, in a village or farm, in the South, one will usually find a surprising variety of edible products served at the family table; and if he should inquire into the cost of production in detail; he would learn that little more than the moderate labor of children was involved; often not a penny of money expended in securing these food supplies, except for meats; and even for beef, mutton, pork, chickens, raised on the homestead or by the village family, the cost of making beef, pork, or mutton was but a few cents per pound, in actual money expenditure; and often involving no money cost whatever.

A winter spent in the South affords a winter experience in the North affords a strikingly interesting opportunity for comparison. In the Northern region the characteristic of the winter are a long season of ice and snow, requiring an outlay of hundreds of dollars for coal and wood fuel, for warm and expensive shelter, barns and sheds for live stock, and not infrequently losses of stock from exposure. Added expenses due to the absence of vegetable growth during a large proportion of the year are entailed in sup stock. Even in the matter of clothing, the arctic conditions of the Long Northern winters require heavy and expensive woolenwear. In the extreme winter months nothing is produced in the ground; and all vegetable supplies double or treble in value, either coming from local hot houses or carried up from the South.

On the other hand is the unceasing labor and resulting production of foodstuffs during the whole twelve months, the presence of green herbage and the inexpensive fattening of live stock and poultry; the low cost of fuel, the brief season during which fuel is consumed except for culinary and industrial purposes. Truly the problem of economy in living is solved in the South and nowhere else.—The Southern Field.

VARIETIES OF HEAT.

Curious Effects of Beams of Light Under Different Conditions.

To the ordinary layman heat is heat, with no varieties save in intensity. Yet science says that several varieties of heat exist and starts in to prove it. What will heat one thing will not heat another, while some things are susceptible to nearly all kinds.

Take a glass lens and focus the light from an electric arc upon an air thermometer several feet away. An air thermometer is made of glass and air and tells ordinary temperatures as well as any kind. It will be found, however, that this beam of light has no effect on it, does not raise it in the slightest. The explanation is that the glass lens stops all heat waves that affect glass, while the intervening air stops all waves that affect air, so when the beam gets to the thermometer it is powerless as far as heat that affects glass and air is concerned. Yet if you put your hand in the focus a blister will be burned in short order, or if the bulb of the thermometer is painted black this will get hot and send the index up.

Warren tells of an experiment by means of which a strong and very hot ray was sent through a cake of ice without melting the ice a particle. It was done by interposing a transparent tank of water between the lens and the ice, the water taking all the heat capable of affecting water or ice and becoming undisturbed. Yet gunpowder may be exploded by means of the rays transmitted through ice.

Nearly all heat from the sun will pass through glass but it has been found that from white hot platinum the glass absorbs one-fourth of its total heat. The most astounding experiment was made with copper heated to whiteness. It was found that the glass through which it tried to go absorbed nineteen-twentieths allowing only one-twentieth to go through.

As is well known heat from the sun comes through glass with facility into a room and heats up objects in the room. The objects change this heat to dark rays, and it cannot get out again. If glass transmitted a majority of the heat waves from a hot stove we should most certainly have to have winter rooms without windows or else lose all our heat. Along the same line is the method of the earth in retaining the heat of the sun through the night. The atmosphere allows almost all the sun's heat to pass through to the earth, but there the waves are changed and cannot get out.

A possibility of some interest is pointed out by Warren. It is that some planets that do not receive so much heat as the earth may have a different kind of atmosphere which keeps in more heat than does ours and therefore can have as great a temperature as ours. If we kept all the heat the sun gives us we could not live on this planet day by day until it became unbearable. The planet Mars is a notable instance. It receives only about one-thousandth the heat the earth receives but observations go to show that its temperature is as high as ours.—New York Tribune.

DO CREATURES SUICIDE

IT SOMETIMES APPEARS AS IF THEY KILL THEMSELVES.

Some of The Inexplicable Stupid Acts of the Chicken—Gluttony Gets Many Animals.

London Evening Standard. It is an old sad story that tells how the white owls foraging round about farm buildings, sometimes come to meet their death in water tanks, on moonlit nights. In the still water the owl sees reflected his own image, and probably taking it for another owl, dives down, not to rise again. And wild ducks sometimes come to grief by mistaking glass for water.

We do not think it reasonable to suppose that wild creatures ever commit suicide though sometimes they meet death of their own accord, and nearly always death comes in tragic guise. We doubt if the creature that starves itself to death knows that by starvation it must die.

Small birds often become hopelessly entangled in the hair and wool and other material of which they line their nests. Every time a little bird overhauls the flight feathers of its wings nearest the body, it runs the risk of wedging its neck, and so coming to a miserable end. Many foolish birds behave in a way that amounts to taking their own lives. We have known chickens to bring about their end in the most senseless manner possible, one that seems positively wilful.

Stupidity of the Chicken.

Suppose you have two or three broods of well-feathered chickens that the hen has left for some time, and you find you have need for the coops they have been sleeping in and it is summer weather, so that they will be all the better for sleeping with nothing between themselves and the stars. You take away their coops. When the time comes for them to retire you may expect to hear them making disconsolate noises at not finding their coops in the old place. Chickens have an absurd idea of propriety; they cannot find their coop if you move it more than a few feet at a time. But you do not expect that they will so huddle in a heap on each other that half a dozen or so may be found dead in the morning. We have known chickens to suffocate themselves in this way. Even a chicken can not be easily suffocated, one would suppose, in the open air, for it rarely happens in a stuffy coop. Probably they kill themselves by overworking. This strange fate sometimes befalls chickens large enough to appear on the table and is most liable to happen to those about the size of what are called asparagus chickens. Some grown-up hens become so intent on indulging their broody fancies that they will sit on their nest for long past the regulation three weeks of their broodiness refusing to come off for food, and so in time dying of exhaustion.

Death From Head on Collisions.

Now and then one sees or hears of birds that manage to kill themselves when flying. Partridges rise when disturbed with a great flutter and speed, and sometimes will collide fatally with each other. We have seen a pheasant flying straight away from one danger into another; he had performed a clever swerve to escape the shot from a gun that had been pointed at him, and as he was rocketing with his eyes on the gun's movement, he flew with a clash against the branch of a tree, not to fly again. The hare when pursued or rushing at speed from some supposed danger is so intent on looking behind her that sometimes she will charge into some unseen obstacle with neck-breaking force—perhaps even into another flying hare. You can imagine the force of the impact of two such creatures each weighing seven or eight pounds, moving at the speed of a galloping race horse. So rabbits will do their best to knock down trees that gale does not shake; leaving some familiar course, they will come to disastrous collision with the bottom strand of a wire fence. We have heard also of a fox who ran so blindly through a hedge when hounds were hard on his brush that he broke his skull against an old plough share. Nor do fox hounds run no risk when hunting. Hounds on full cry coming to a wire fence will try to leap it, catching themselves with the top strand under the jaws, and so breaking their necks.

Horses will soon kill themselves by overeating if they gain access to a sack of wheat, and so will cattle if they find their way into a field of lush clover and are left to feed at their sweet will. Camels neither recognize poisonous plants and do not know when to stop eating that which is wholesome. But after all, human beings are far more foolish than the wild, or domestic creatures in this matter of what Chinese call digging grave with teeth.

HAIR BEAUTIFIER.

Refined Women the World Over Use It. Miss Alice Balmer, 133 S. 3rd St. Reading, Pa., knows that there is nothing so good for hair and scalp trouble as Parisian Sage. On the 8th of June, 1910, she wrote: "I am using Parisian Sage two or three times a week and it is certainly fine. It keeps my scalp nice and clean and it cured my dandruff. I have no dandruff now. It makes the hair lustrous and fluffy and keeps it from falling out."

We urge every woman who loves radiant and fascinating hair to go to J. G. HALL'S today and get a big 50 cent bottle of Parisian Sage, he guarantees it to cure dandruff, fall out hair and itching scalp, or money back.