

OXFORD PUBLIC LEDGER.

F. M. PINNIX, Editor and Owner.

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FARMER'S SOCIETY IS UNIQUE.

Development of Co-operative Idea at Dassel, Minn., Being Watched With Much Interest.

(By C. R. Barns, Minn. University Farm)

The division of agricultural extension is watching with much interest the development of the co-operative idea among the farmers in the vicinity of Dassel, Minn. Beginning as an ordinary farmers' club, it has become an unique farm corporation, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, and operating three special departments—a cow-testing association, a stock-raising business and an egg-selling department. It has also made a beginning in the co-operative shipment of produce; having marketed up to recent date, six car loads of hay; and it is looking forward to arrangements for supplying its stockholders with selected seed corn and other seeds.

Some peculiar features of the organization—which render it unique so far as our information goes, and which makes it unusually attractive to independent farmers, who object to associations likely to be dominated by one or two men making a larger investment than the others—are these:

- 1. No stockholder, whatever the number of shares he may own, can have more than one vote; and no person can hold more than 100 shares (\$500) of stock. 2. Instead of dividends, the stock draws interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum; but the payment of such interest may be annulled by a vote at the annual meeting following its accruing. 3. Dividends, instead of being apportioned according to the amount of stock held, are apportioned according to the amount of business each stockholder has done with the department from which the dividends are derived. 4. Operating expenses are defrayed by a tax of a certain percentage on the amount of business done in any department.

These provisions are supplemented by others in the by-laws, and in a very just and well-drawn code of regulations concerning the shipping of stock, etc.; the whole giving the impression that the spirit of fraternity and mutual good will so dominates the organization as to make certain its steady growth and prosperity.

Taft's Fatal Loquacity.

Mr. Taft's speech at Waterloo, La., last week on the "Relation of Government to the Business of the Country," was one of the most important utterances of his administration.

It came at a time when it should have strengthened confidence, steadied credit and exerted a maximum of influence upon public sentiment. Yet it seems to have had little effect. Few newspapers printed it in full and the discussion of it was mainly perfunctory.

Had Grover Cleveland or William McKinley made such a speech it would have been the chief news not only of the day but of the week. Every sentence would have been weighed and analyzed and considered. Mr. Taft is president as they were president. His power over trade and industry and prosperity is far greater than their, owing to more recent extensions of federal authority. In actual ability he surpasses either of them; yet in a period of great financial unrest and business uncertainty his words fall on ears that are virtually deaf.

The blame belongs to Mr. Taft himself. When a president is making speeches every day he cannot expect a very attentive audience. When the important must take its chance with the unimportant, when the trivial runs in leash with the serious when petty politics goes side by side with statesmanship, there is not much likelihood that the presidential wheat will be sifted from the presidential chaff. Where two speeches might command universal consideration, 200 speeches are smothered in their own verbosity.

Mr. Taft's stumping tour has been discussed mainly in relation to his own political fortunes; but there is another side to it—a public side. A president of the United States has no right to talk his influence for good into unconsciousness.—New York World.

BRONCHITIS CONQUERED.

Seventy Years Old and Praises Wonderful Hyomei.

I had a severe attack of LaGrippe It left me with bronchitis and catarrh of my throat. I became quite dead in one ear so I could not hear a watch tick. I commenced using your HYOMEI and inhaler and soon got relief and believe that it saved my life. I have recommended it to many. I am over seventy years old I have told several prominent doctors what it did for me." Wm. H. Mowder, Washington, N. J., R. F. D. March 16, 1911.

For catarrh, asthma, bronchitis coughs, colds and catarrhal deafness HYOMEI is guaranteed by J. G. Hall. Complete outfit including inhaler and bottle HYOMEI \$1.00, separate bottles HYOMEI if afterwards needed 50 cents.

Mrs. Sterling Boddie and little son, after a visit to Mrs. R. T. Smith returned home Monday.

THOSE ON DUTY.

Managers and Committees for The Chrysanthemum Show.

The following committees have been appointed to serve during the chrysanthemum show which will be held November 2nd, and 3rd.

Premium Committee. Mrs. W. B. Ballou, Mrs. Giffton Robards.

First night Entertainment—Mrs. John Booth, Mrs. C. D. Ray.

Second night Entertainment—Mrs. S. H. Brown, Mrs. Leak Peace.

Door Keepers. First night—Mrs. Josiah Cannady Miss Irvin Stark.

Second night—Mrs. W. A. Devin, Miss Mary Webb.

Cashiers. Mrs. De la Croix, Chairman, Mrs. Furman, Mrs. Salls, Mrs. Kate White Chrysanthemum Department.

Mrs. S. H. Cannady, Chairman, Mrs. Irvin Mangum, Mrs. R. H. Lewis, Mrs. J. B. Powell, Mrs. S. H. Brown, Miss Susan Graham.

Plant Department. (Soliciting and arranging), Mrs. W. Landis, Chairman, Mrs. Harry Williams, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. W. D. Bryant, Mrs. James Horner.

Curio Department. (Soliciting and arranging), Mrs. J. A. Niles, Chairman, Mrs. R. G. Lassiter, Mrs. W. G. Pace, Miss Jeanette Biggs, Miss Annie Taylor.

Need Work Department. (Soliciting and arranging), Mrs. Armstead Capehart, Chairman, Mrs. R. L. Brown, Mrs. Clifton Robards, Mrs. B. K. Hays.

House Keepers Department. (Soliciting and arranging), Mrs. C. D. Ray, Mrs. W. B. Ballou.

Dining Room Managers. Mrs. T. L. Booth, Mrs. H. G. Cooper, Mrs. H. M. Shaw.

Supply Table. Mrs. John Webb, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. E. T. White.

Serving Salads. Mrs. E. T. Rawlins, Mrs. Harry Williams.

Serving Cake. Mrs. J. Y. Paris, Mrs. James Horner.

Serving Cream. Mrs. W. Landis, Mrs. Rogers.

Serving Meats. Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Montgomery.

Soliciting Refreshments for Dining Room. College Street—Mrs. T. L. Booth, Mrs. H. M. Shaw.

Broad Street—Miss Helen White, Miss Mary Webb.

Williamsboro Street—Mrs. John Booth, Mrs. Jim Paris.

Main Street, Front Street and Gilliam Street—Mrs. S. H. Cannady, Mrs. Hilman Cannady.

High Street, Raleigh Street and Ridley Park—Mrs. R. G. Lassiter, Mrs. R. H. Lewis, Mrs. James Horner.

Asylum Street—Mrs. Eugene Lewellyn, Mrs. Josiah Cannady.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

We Guarantee to Relieve Dyspepsia If We Fail the Medicine Costs Nothing.

To unquestionably prove to the people that indigestion and dyspepsia can be permanently relieved and that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will bring about this result, we will furnish the medicine absolutely free if it fails to give satisfaction to any one using it.

The remarkable success of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is due to the high degree of scientific skill used in devising their formula as well as to the care exercised in their manufacture, whereby the well-known properties of Bismuth-Subnitrate and Pepsin have been combined with Carminatives and other agents.

Bismuth-Subnitrate and Pepsin are constantly employed and recognized by the entire medical profession as invaluable in the treatment of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The Pepsin used in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is carefully prepared so as to develop its greatest efficiency. Pepsin supplies to the digestive apparatus one of the most important elements of the digestive fluid. Without it the digestion and assimilation of food are impossible.

The Carminatives possess properties which aid in relieving the disturbances and pain caused by undigested food. This combination of these ingredients makes a remedy invaluable for the complete relief of indigestion and dyspepsia.

We are so certain of this that we urge you to try Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets on our own personal guarantee. Three sizes, 25 cents 50 cents, and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies only at our store—The Rexall Store, J. G. Hall 22 Main Street.

A HASTY MARRIAGE.

Oliver Cromwell was so great a man that he dwarfed his surroundings, and it is singular how little the family and family life of this the majority of people knew about "the most typical Englishman of all time." He had three daughters, the youngest of whom was Frances. Her attractions must have been considerable. The young woman had several love affairs, but certainly the one that had a most amusing termination was her flirtation with her father's chaplain, Jerry White.

One day the protector surprised Jerry on his knees in the very act of kissing the lady's hand. Cromwell coldly demanded the meaning of the scene, and Jerry, with a pretty wit, exclaiming that he had long been courting "that young gentlewoman, my lady's woman," although without success. He saw now there by humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for him.

Cromwell turned at once to the waiting woman and requested to be informed why she refused the honor his friend, Mr. White would do her. The young woman, fully equal to the occasion, replied magnanimously that if Mr. White intended her that honor she would not be so curiously as to deny him. "Call Godwin," returned Cromwell, and the pair were married straightway.

ABOUT TRIPOLI.

The Country Over Which Italian and Turk Are at War.

Of all the Barbary States Tripoli has been in the least touched by modern civilization. The primitive customs and ancient patriarchal life of desert oasis and table stand are the delight of the few travelers who have been willing to brave the dangers of wild tribes and sandstorms for a glimpse at a world little changed since those upon whom the mantle of the Prophet fell were carrying the arms of Allah through northern Africa in a wave that was to half sweep Europe.

Even the city of Tripoli is not modernized except in the foreign quarters, while the hinterland hostile and bigoted, has yielded little even to Turkish influence.

The most satisfactory name for the country which Italy seems bent on seizing is Tripolitania. Tripolitania includes the Vilayet of Tripoli, the Fezzan, a big desert State to the south with hazy outlines, and the province of Barca, or Cyrenica, to the east. These constitute the most sterile part of North Africa, a stretch between Egypt and Tunis where the desert runs down to the sea. Lying several hundred miles out of the trade route from east to west through the Mediterranean, behind a coast dangerous with reefs and bars, they are seldom visited by Europeans. It is a corner of the globe which has been near to Europe and at the same time far away.

The leading races of Tripolitania are four in number—the Berbers, who seem to be descendants of the original inhabitants; the Arabs, from the line of the conquerors; the Jews and the Blacks, a shifting population which drifts up from the Sudan and back again along the three great caravan routes which converge upon the capital. The Turks, outside the troops and their officers are only a little handful of merchants.

Turkey obtains in taxes from the country about \$600,000 a year. Two fifths of the 410 square miles in the vilayet of Tripoli is tillable soil and of this two-fifths only one-half is utilized. The agricultural methods are Biblical, the grain being sown and threshed by hand and watered from a well where the hoisting is done by camel, mule or man.

When the rain comes the desert blossoms like the rose, but the water question is so serious that statistics show an average of only four good harvests out of ten. The grain crops are barley, millet, guinea corn and wheat.

The husbandman of Tripoli figures that if he raises more grain than enough to tide him over till the next year he will only be doing a kind turn to the tax gatherer or the usurer, therefore most of the farming is done in a haphazard and slovenly style, no more grain being planted than will suffice for the wants of the twelve-months ahead. Yet this was once one of the granaries of Rome. It is believed that the Sahara desert has spread to the north since then.

Industry in the towns is slightly hampered by three regular week-Sabbaths, Friday, for the Mohammedans, Saturday for the Jews, who have a quarter to themselves in every town is called the "Melah," and Sunday for the few but influential Christians.

Many make their living by thieving, which amounts almost to an institution. There are marauding desert tribes besides bands of lurking highwaymen in the environs of the towns and the market places, and the lower quarters of the cities are infested with skillful pilferers and robbers. The Turkish government has done little to check these immemorial activities, devoting its attention to the proper collection of the tithes.

Of the three principal industries—sponge gathering along the coast, esparto picking and the caravan trade—the last named has fallen away sadly of late because of the opening up of better trade routes by which the Sudanese goods can get to the European consumers. The exports of the country consist of mats, eggs, woolens, old silver and cattle. About the only article that comes to the United States from Tripoli, are Sudan skins, from which cheap grade of gloves are manufactured.

The harbor of Tripoli city is the best and practically the only one along the coast, but even this is approached tortuously through dangerous shoals and reefs. Many vessels are wrecked along the shore every year. The sands of the Major and Minor Syrtis may have been robbed of their legendary terrors, but they still devour the unlucky craft whose keels become accidentally embedded in this shifting bosom.

The present city of Tripoli, is on the site of ancient Roman Oea, which was occupied by Genseeric and his Vandals and later sacked by the desert tribes. The Arabic invasion began in 64 A. D., and the untamed Berbers became Mohammedans. Emperor Charles V. gave Tripoli, together with Malta to the Knights of St. John after Soliman, the Turk, had driven the order from Rhodes. Charles' right of gift isn't entirely clear, but it didn't make much difference because Soliman soon came over to Tripoli and threw the churchy warrior out of there too.

The Turks held the country till 1714, when the Tripolitan Arabs threw off the yoke and lived under their own sovereigns, called bashas, the Arabic form of pasha for a hundred years. Then the Turks again took possession. It was during the domination of the bashaws, in 1810 that the United States frigate Philadelphia, was lured on a bar by the tricky pirates of the bashaws, captured its crew, enslaved and its hold filled with swarthy buccaners. The old story tellers of Tripoli all relate the tra-

dition of how Lieut. Decatur sailed boldly into the harbor with a handful of determined Americans, recaptured the Philadelphia, burned it and escaped. The blackened hull of the Philadelphia still lies in the clear harbor water to prove the story, and recently parts of it have been brought up by divers.

Remains of the Roman occupation abound. A magnificent arch of Marcus Aurelius stands half buried in the debris of centuries and is partly plastered up to serve as a stall for a fish dealer. The inscription of the arch gives the date of the building as A. D. 164.

Many of the fine houses of the town have Roman columns set in their walls. The mosques abound in Roman sculpture and mosaics still beautiful in their surroundings of inferior modern stucco work—Clipping.

FEEDING OF CONSUMPTIVES.

Journal of the Outdoor Life Points Out Errors in Tuberculosis Treatment.

Many traditions with regard to feeding of tuberculosis patients and with regard to food in general, are given severe blows in a series of articles published in the October number of the Journal of Outdoor Life, the official organ of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Dr. John Murlin, of New York, assistant Professor of physiology at the Cornell University Medical College, holds in an article entitled "The Dynamic Principles of Nutrition," that a consumptive will gain weight and do well on three pints of whole milk, eight ounces of cream, five ounces of milk sugar, six eggs and two slices of buttered toast, as a ration for each 24 hours. The entire diet with the exception of the bread and butter could be prepared in advance and served for a cost of about 50 cents for the day. Miss Cecilia Flick, of the Henry Philip Institute of Philadelphia, also offers some sample diets which the ordinary family can prepare for even less than 50 cents a day.

Dr. R. David Lyman, of Wallingford Conn., and Dr. Paul B. Johnson of Washington, D. C., both agree that the ordinary person eats too much, and that the old notions about stuffing a tuberculosis patient with the ordinary family can be proven false. Dr. Lyman holds that eggs are not a necessary article of the consumptive's diet, and that a tuberculosis patient should eat of the fuel used in furnishing that is nourishing. He thinks that tuberculosis patient should eat only a little more than a person in ordinary good health.

Dr. Murlin compares the food we eat to the fuel used in furnishing steam and power for an engine. In selecting our food he says that we should eat enough to furnish energy for the day's work, but that much more than this is not needed. He holds that the appetite is "There is no fallacy of nutrition," he says, "greater than that which supposes that a food cannot be digested and utilized without appetite. Most of the food we eat, fully four-fifths, goes to supply energy for our everyday tasks, while less than one-fifth goes to supply building material.

Sheriff Wheeler must have your tax by the 10th. of November.

HIVES AND PRICKLEY HEAT RELIEVED FREE!

There are no conditions attached to this offer. If you are suffering with hives, rickety heat, insect bites, or any other skin affliction, we want you to accept with our compliments a free bottle of ZEMO, the clean liquid remedy for eczema and all diseases of the skin and scalp. This free bottle is not full size, but it is large enough to show you the wonderful healing and soothing effects of ZEMO.

Call to-day for your sample bottle of the ZEMO at the J. G. Hall Drug Store.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

The Home The Children And Home

are three things that always go together. Neither is complete without the others. The best bringing up a child can have is to be trained in music. And one thing that holds a family together—perhaps more than anything else when children are growing up—is MUSIC.

Here is The Opportunity to Bring MUSIC AT LITTLE COST Into The Homes Which Have Not Yet Felt Its FINE INFLUENCE. INVESTIGATE OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

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We Expect Ten Thousand

or more visitors in Oxford on October 24th and 25th to attend the

Granville County Fair.

Decide now to come and bring your family and make your arrangements to Exhibit Your Farm and Garden Products and Stocks.

We are interested in the development of the Agricultural resources of Granville County and believe that the Fair deserves the support of every citizen of the County.

GRANVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB OXFORD, - - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

Horses and Mules

We sold every horse we bought from the market last week. Mr. C. W. Bryan is away this week and will return Thursday Oct. 19th with another car load of

YOUNG, SOUND, WELL BROKEN

Horses and Mules.

WORKERS, DRIVERS, SADDLERS.

If you need a horse or mule, see us. We can please you

Horner Brothers Co.