

Mrs. M. J. Hawkins

THE TIMES

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The Franklin Times.

JAMES A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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COLD BED-ROOMS.

It is always a matter of great moment to maintain an equitable temperature in the bed-room. A bed-room the air of which is subject to great and frequent and rapid changes of temperature is always a trap for danger. To persons who are in the prime of life, and who are in robust health, the danger is less pronounced, but to the young and the feeble it is a most serious danger. It is especially dangerous to aged people to sleep in a room that is easily lowered in warmth. When the great waves of cold come in the winter season, old people begin to drop off with a rapidity that is perfectly startling. We take up the list of deaths during these seasons, and the most marked of facts is the number of deceased aged persons. It is like an epidemic of death by old age. The public mind accepts this record as indicative of a general change of external conditions, and of a mortality, therefore, that is necessary as a result of that change. I would not myself dispute that there is a line of truth and sound common sense and common observation in this view, but when we descend from the general to the particular we find that much of the mortality, seen in such excess among the aged is induced by mistakes on the subject of warmth in the bed-room.

The fatal event comes about somewhat in this way. The room in which the aged person has been sitting before going to bed has been warmed probably up to a summer heat; a light meal has been taken before retiring to rest, and then the bed-room is entered. The bed-room-temperature has no fire in it, or if a fire be lighted, provision is not made to keep it alight for more than an hour or two. The result is that in the early part of the morning, from three to four o'clock when the temperature of the air in all parts is lowest, the glow from the fire or stove which should warm the room has ceased, and the room is cold to an extreme degree. In country houses the water will be on be found frozen in the hand-basins or sewers under these conditions.

Meanwhile, the sleeper lies unconscious of the great change which is taking place in the air around him. Slowly and surely there is a decline of temperature to the extent, it may be of thirty or forty degrees on the Fahrenheit scale, and though he may be fairly covered with bed-clothes he is receiving into his lungs this cold air, by which the circulation through the lungs is materially modified.

The condition of the body itself is at this time unfavorable for meeting any emergency. In the period between midnight and six in the morning the animal vital processes are at their lowest ebb. It is in these times that those who are feebled from any cause most frequently die. Physicians often consider these hours as critical, and of an forewarn anxious friends in respect to them. From time immemorial those who have been accustomed to wait and tend on the sick have noted these hours most anxiously, so that they have been called by one of our old writers, "the hours of fate." In this space of time, the influence of the life-giving sun has been longest with drawn from man, and the hearts that are even the strongest beat then with subdued tone. Sleep is heaviest, and death is nearest to us all, in the hours of fate.

The safest method is to have the air of the room, a short time before it is occupied, brought up to a uniform temperature of sixty to sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. It should never fall five degrees below sixty degrees, and never rise above sixty-five degrees under ordinary circumstances. In cases where the occupant of the room is extremely on-

feebled it may be necessary to raise the temperature to a higher point. A mistake is sometimes made in observing the temperature. The reading of the thermometer is taken in one part of the room only, perhaps in the warmest part—that is to say, over the fire-place or from the mantel-shelf. This is not a fair observation, for a room at that part may be very warm, while it is very cold in other parts. The thermometer should be properly taken at the bed's head, about two feet above the pillow, and that is the best position in which to keep the thermometer, with which every bed-room ought to be furnished. An ordinary thermometer suffices as a general index, but a registering instrument is demanded in observation.

The question as to the importance of rest after meals is said to have received a help towards its settlement by reason of the experiment of two learned French professors. They went to the dogs to find subjects on which to operate. Selecting two dogs of similar breed and size, they gave to both a substantial dinner, such as any dog might be proud to eat. The dogs devoured the square meal never suspecting that they were eating in the interest of science and to their own great disadvantage. After the dinner one dog was made to keep quiet, while the other was made to take such exercise as the average business man is wont to take after hurriedly bolting his noon-day meal. Alas for the luckless dogs! Their good fortune was soon changed to grief. An hour after eating the meal they were slain and their stomachs turned inside out. This somewhat cruel operation revealed the fact that the dinner of the dog who rested was in an advanced state of digestion, while that of the active dog was hardly half digested. Perhaps it was rough on the dogs thus to sacrifice them in the cause of science, but it is a lesson of humanity, and humanity is greater than dog. The lesson is worth heeding by the myriads of men who swallow their dinner in four minutes and then rush to business.

Practical Legislation. We most sincerely hope, that the next Assembly will address itself more fully to practical legislation than those which have preceded it. It has not been too much the habit in our legislators to spend their time in the discussing of matters of a purely practical character. The question as to how they can best make themselves popular and secure a renewal of their terms, seems to enter more fully into the actions of many members, than that other important consideration—the best interests of all their constituents. If the legislator will forget during his term, that he is connected in any manner with party, and feel that in representing his country, it is his imperative duty to look only for the common good, measures of much more importance might be initiated and carried into practice. There are hundreds of measures defeated at every session of the legislature on party considerations alone. What we most need in North Carolina law-makers, is a disposition to do right regardless of any prospective effect upon their future political prospects. Now is a good time for genuine reform in this matter. There bids fair to be a long lull in politics and the legislators of our State cannot better spend the interval than in adopting measures looking only to our agricultural, mercantile and mechanical interests.

We think we are not behind the people in urging upon our newly elected members, the importance of the course we suggest, and we are full of hope, that there is patriotism and State pride enough among them to give it serious reflection and prompt action. We hope for the best.—Evening Visitor.

BABIES.

We love babies, and everybody who does love them. No man has more in his soul who does not love babies. Babies were made to be loved, especially girl babies when they grow up. A man is not worth anything who hasn't a baby and the same rule applies to a woman. A baby is a spring day in winter; a ray of sunshine in frigid winter; and if it is healthy and good natured, and your very own, it is a bushel of sunshine, no matter how cold the weather. A man cannot be a hopeless case so long as he loves babies, and at a time. We love babies all over, no matter how dirty they are. We love them because they are babies, and because their mothers are lovable and lovely women. Our love for babies is only bounded by the number of babies in the world. We always look for babies, we do with paternal affection and anxiety; we do indeed. We pity wife, who have no babies. Women always look down-hearted who have no babies; and men who have no babies always gamble, and drink whiskey, and stay out at night trying to get music in their souls; but they cannot come it. Babies are babies, and nothing can take their place. Pianos play out, and good living plays out, unless there is a baby in the house. We say there's nothing like a baby.

THE LATEST IN DANCES.

There has been much talk of the late fashionable dances, and some people, who have never indulged in one of the "raquet," may desire to get an idea of it. The waltzing of the period is startlingly unlike that of half dozen years past. The raquet, strictly speaking, is neither a waltz nor a polka, though the best parts of both are preserved. Some cynical person, who has only looked at the new dance, thus describes it: "The music strikes up with a crash, as though a new volcano had broken out, and the girl will cling tightly, as though frightened, if she understands the dance, and the young man will reassure her with a gentle pressure, if he understands the dance or knows anything at all. At the second crash they dodge, as though some one had thrown a blackthorn stick at them, and they start in. They begin imitating the struggle of life, representing a person who is drowning, but at each crash of the cymbal and the bass drum they dodge and shoot to one side, then dart back again, jam each other sideways, and as the

crashes of music become more terrific and deafening, they try to drive each other through the floor by main strength, get desperate and claw and tear and pull, and all at once they go raving mad with hydrophobia and delirium tremens, and gnash their teeth and rave and suffer the most terrible agony—and it is all over. It is a short dance, as the design is amusement, not murder. But short as it is, it is said to be very sweet.

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WHAT AILED JONES.

Brown and Jones used to be friends—real good friends—but there is a kink in between them now. Jones did not know it until Brown had passed him several times without saluting, and then he determined to know what was wrong. He called him on the street, he began: "See here, Brown, what's come over you all of a sudden?" "Sir," replied Brown, with freezing dignity, "as he drew himself up as extra inch. "What have I said or done to break our friendship?" continued Jones. "Mr. Jones, you are no; the sort of

man I supposed you to be; gone from B. ows. "To what respect?" "Sir, you were a delegate to our county convention?" "Yes, I was." "For the past seven years you have professed to be my friend, political and otherwise?" "So I have—so I have." "Do you remember, sir, of one having a talk about a week before the convention?" "Do you remember that I said—that is—I hinted—that is—" "Oh, yes, you said that perhaps you could be induced to accept the nomination of County Treasurer?" "Yes, sir. I said that I was in the hands of my friends." "I remember it now, Brown." "And I didn't get a vote, sir—not even a complimentary vote?" "No, I guess you didn't; and now you blame me for it. Alas! Brown, how little you know about our local politics. Why, sir, every man who attended a ward caucus over three times knows that when a candidate puts himself in the hands of his friends they at once proceed to hold a funeral and bury the remains next day." "Jones made a motion as if to shake hands and forgive all, but suddenly changed his mind and walked on, carefully pinching each heel with a thumb, and keeping his spinal column as stiff as a poker.—Ex.

It is awful hard to realize that a woman is an angel when one sees her pick up a clothes prop fourteen feet long to drive a two-ounce chicken out of the yard. NEXT DOOR TO J. P. GOOL.

At a party given at play with the son of the next door neighbor, asked his companion: "Is not your father a fool?" "No! Who said that of my father?" was the reply. "Nobody, as I know you," responded the knowing arch n, "but mother told me the other day that I was next door to a fool, and I don't know whether she meant your father or Nat Smith's!"

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 18, 1880. Sometime since, the Post of this city, and other Democratic papers, argued against any provision being made at the coming session of congress, for the payment of Superiors and Deputy marshals employed at the late election. Several Democratic Representatives have been heard from, however, who say they will vote for payment. Among them is Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, now here. The Democratic majority is so small that a very few votes added to the full Republican strength, will be sufficient. It is likely that those Democrats who agree to this payment, will also set on other disputed points in such a way as to make the "Short Session," a very quiet one, and remove all pretext for calling an extra session in March. There is an evident disposition to meet President Garfield half way in his expected policy of good will. Mr. Stephens thinks these election officers are the last of the kind that Congress will be called upon to pay for. He has great confidence in General Garfield, and believes his administration will in the main be worthy of support by conservative men.

Although it is stated that the General will attend only to his private business during his short stay here, this fall he comes early next week. It is believed several prominent Southern Democrats, including Senator elect Mahone, of Virginia, have been invited to meet him, and will do so. No one whom I have met during the past week, I may add, believes that the coming administration will be what can be called a Radical Republican one. There are some who expect that pronounced Radicals will be given all the Cabinet positions, but even those who believe this are comparatively few.

The news from Sitting Bull, received at the war Department last night, leaves little doubt of the surrender of that trouble some Chief and some of his ability of the military to take care of him, if he chooses to fight. There is just now a lively row over the management of the official inauguration ceremonies next March. A dozen or so of Radicals are attempting to turn the procession, the ball, etc., into machinery for the glorification of themselves and of Radicalism, instead of permitting the citizens at large, as usual and without regard to party, to make the arrangements. The latter is likely to go on until it disgusts everybody.

General Schofield is to be removed from his position as commandant at West Point, and transferred elsewhere. His report upon the White Star case is the cause. It is said that Gen. Schofield wrote this report before the October election with a view of helping Gen. Hancock's canvass, and when he found it was not printed he desired to recall it.

Washing Machine.

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Warren, Franklin, Edgecombe and Halifax that we have bought the exclusive right of sale in said counties for the mangle and mangle rollers for the mangle and mangle rollers. These machines are used for washing and rinsing wearing apparel, bed clothes, and any other kind of a garment from a pocket handkerchief to a bed quilt. Ours is a

Washing Machine.

and not a boiler; it is of size sufficient to put in an ordinary wash tub, have five rollers with springs, thus allowing any size garment to pass through, and is operated by means of a hand crank turned by a ten year old girl or boy. All parts of the machine being uniform it is impossible to rut or tear the clothes or rub off the buttons. Washing for an ordinary family for a week can be done with these machines in two hours. They wash and rinse perfectly clean. This is one of the most labor saving machines, as well as the saving for wear and tear to clothing ever introduced, and we advise every housekeeper to get one. We will call in person at the houses, so that you can examine them and see them operate.

Very respectfully, BESELEY & CAFFEY, LOUISBURG, N. C., Oct. 28th 1880.

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THE TIMES

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SPRING AND SUMMER

Nothing with variety of other goods that they do not wish to carry over to next season.