

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

VOL. XXI.

LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

NUMBER 40.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHAT IS IT HAS IT DONE? CAN IT DO?

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Drs. Starkey & Palen, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized; and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

It has been in use for over twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended it—a very significant fact.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a good record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free by any address on application.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal. Please mention this paper.

Coffins and Caskets.

We have added largely to our stock, and now carry a full line of these goods—from the plainest wood coffin to the finest plush or velvet covered casket. Also a full line of coffin hardware, linings, trimmings, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Respectfully,
R. R. HARRIS & Co.
Louisburg, N. C.

DAVIS' Labor Saving Guano Book.

For Keeping the Different Brands, amount of the same, price per ton, in money or cotton. Just the Book for all Fertilizer Sellers.

FOR SALE BY
S. G. DAVIS,
FRANKLINTON, N. C.

Price \$2.25 per book. Express prepaid if you state where you saw this advertisement.

CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, DESIGNS, ETC.

Fine Cut Flowers in Great Variety.

Bouquets, Baskets and Designs tastefully arranged.

Panpas Plumes, Magnolias and other choice evergreens.

Sugar and Silver Maple, Hgrose Chestnut and other shade trees. Early cabbage and tomato plants at the right season.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. STEINMITZ, Florist,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as executor of P. J. Demery, deceased, of Franklin county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 26th day of September 1892, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

P. J. DEMERY JR., Executor.
September 26th, 1892.
F. S. SPRULL, Attorney.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of James Strange, deceased, all persons owing his estate are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same at once, and all persons holding claims against the said estate must present them on or before October 7th, 1892, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. This Oct. 7th, 1892.

J. W. STRANGE, Executor.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Every patent taken out by this Agency entitles the public to a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

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RARE GEMS IN BOOKS.

LITERARY TREASURES IN THE ASTOR LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.

Volumes That Are Storehouses of Scholarship and Are Worth Small Fortunes. Ancient Illustrations in Priceless Manuscripts.

Even many otherwise well informed people are not aware that the public libraries of this city contain some of the choicest literary gems extant—books for which wealthy bibliophiles have offered fabulous sums. If New York is not the literary center of America, then books immense in number, rare in antiquity and almost priceless in value are not factors in the competition.

There are thirty-four public libraries in New York, and the number and value of the volumes within their walls have grown so rapidly that Paris, Munich and even London will be surpassed in their library collections if the present growth continues.

The day when the citizen of New Amsterdam was content to sit outside his door, drink beer, smoke, grow fat and die in the firm belief that he had enjoyed life, has given way to an entirely different state of affairs.

Twenty-five years ago one public library collection was considered sufficient to meet the demands of every class, calling or profession. Today nine institutions can be picked out, each one of which is patronized by a single class.

The Astor is the richest of all our libraries. One million dollars' worth of books repose upon its shelves, but not without frequent disturbance. From fifty to one hundred men and women are delving into the enchanting mysteries of some favorite theme every day that the reading rooms are open to the public.

The library contains nearly \$300,000 worth of rare books and manuscripts, which are seldom allowed to go into the hands of the public. Perhaps the largest and finest single volume in New York may be found there. If any one thinks that the contemporaries of Shakespeare and Milton would marvel at the superb product of modern illustrators he is very much mistaken. Nothing has been produced in the last century that can equal, much less rival, the illustrations in a Seventeenth century manuscript entitled "Antiquities of the City of London."

It contains 328 small and 83 large miniatures in the highest style of the French art of that day. Some of its illustrations have been attributed to Le Brun, the great painter of the time of Louis XIV. The larger paintings for the most part are scenes from the Scriptures appropriate to the various church festivals, and many of the initial letters which accompany the stanzas are illuminated in a style wholly unknown at the present day. This volume, bound in purple morocco, with gilt mountings and ornamented with the flower-de-luce, was designed for the coronation of Charles V. At a public sale it would easily command several thousand dollars.

Another valuable work is Sylvester's "Universal Etymology," in two volumes, containing upward of 800 finely executed facsimiles of medieval works of art. This sumptuous work is said to have cost the sum of £20,000 for its execution alone. Among other rarities is a copy of the first letter written by Christopher Columbus after he discovered America. There are only six copies of these in existence. The letter consists of only four leaves, but a London auction sale in 1872 brought \$700.

Another rare volume to be found only in this library is Lloyd's "History of Columbia, Now Called Wales," published in 1654. It contains the legendary narrative of the expedition of Prince Modoc and a Welsh company that voyaged to America prior to Columbus, but never returned. Many foreigners have sent to this country for abstracts from this rare volume.

The earliest known editions of Ptolemy's geography repose on the shelves of the Astor. The dates on their title pages range from 1478 to 1621. There is also a superb specimen of the "Biblia Sacra Latina" of 1462, the first edition of the Bible bound in old crimson morocco, with gilt edges, which is worth \$10,000. Inside the covers are the names of those "immortal printers," Johann Faust and Peter Schaeffer. The oldest polyglot edition of the Scriptures, executed at the order of Cardinal Ximenes, which cost 50,000 ducats in gold and fifteen years for its preparation, is also at the Astor. The oldest manuscript of all is the "Lectioes Evangelicæ," printed on vellum and containing whole pages of illuminations. This manuscript was executed by the monks in A.D. 1470, and is almost priceless in value. No other library in America possesses such a treasure. Next in point of antiquity is John Wyclif's English version of the New Testament, written in 1380, and containing the autobiography of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. There are also two rich Persian manuscripts of the Fifteenth century, besides manuscripts of more recent date.

Several competent Egyptologists, among them the late Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who inspected the collection during her visit to this city, have pronounced the library especially rich in oriental works. The great work of James Audubon on the "Birds of America," consisting of four volumes, would probably bring \$5,000. Elliott's Indian Bible, dated 1681, the first Bible printed in America; the Geneva, or the Breche Bible of 1569; a copy of the papal bull against Luther, 1520; rare Siamese manuscripts, and the valuable and interesting collection of autograph letters from emperors, poets, statesmen, presidents, soldiers and authors are included in this collection.—New York Herald.

A Sunday York.

Mr. Constant Squabber—What kind of a suit do you think I had better get for Sundays?—
Mrs. C. S.—Well, if you want one to match your usual Sunday disposition, you had better get a pepper and salt suit.—Exchange.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

How the Necessary Money is Raised and Handled for Carrying Elections.

During a political campaign the first and in most cases the chief source of revenue is the assessment of candidates. The amount of these assessments varies in different localities and under different circumstances. A common assessment in Illinois, for example, in districts that are not considered especially doubtful in ordinary elections, is 5 per cent. of the annual salary, and it is expected that all candidates, unless there is some special reason for exception, will pay this assessment. However, it not infrequently happens that the most valuable candidate for the party is a poor man, who is unable to pay the regular assessment. In that case, the committee, taking all the circumstances into account, ask him to pay what seems reasonable, or he may be entirely exempted from assessment, as in the case of a crippled candidate for county recorder in Indiana in 1890. A wealthy candidate, who can well afford to pay more, is sometimes assessed a lump sum without any special reference to the salary that he is to receive if elected.

In national elections local county committees expect to receive money also from the national committee, usually through the hands of the state committee, which they suppose, as a matter of course, came from the national committee.

In the campaign of 1888 in that state, the two leading county managers of one of the parties went to Indianapolis and met there a representative from the national committee. They went to his room in the hotel to talk with him regarding funds. When he asked their needs it was replied that they did not come to beg money from the national committee, but that their county stood ready to match dollar for dollar whatever sum he was willing to give them.

"You're the kind of men I have been wanting to see," replied the gratified representative from New York. "You can have as much money as you want; help yourselves." He took down two valises, and threw them open, showing their packed full of bills. One of the most astute of New York political managers is of the opinion that while they doubtless took what they needed they failed to keep their promise to match the "dollar for dollar" from their own country; but they did keep their word. Another source of revenue and one that is much larger than we should expect, if we did not consider the great enthusiasm that a close campaign arouses, is voluntary contributions. I am not speaking here of the large sums that are raised by national committees from wealthy men, especially from those who feel that they have much at stake in national legislation, but the amount that is contributed to county and city committees in local campaigns. In the campaign of 1888, in the same county that received \$800 from the national committee, one little city of 4,000 inhabitants raised \$1,300 a day or two before the election, after the assessments had been collected. The money was given voluntarily by enthusiastic men. In that campaign, in that county, some \$7,000 was spent by one party alone.—Professor Jenks in Century.

An Apple Tree's Roots.

For the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in honor of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, his private burying ground was searched for himself and wife. It was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shape of the coffin could be traced only by the carbuncles and the rusted hinges and nails and a round wooden knot remained in one grave, while a single knot of braided hair was found in the other.

Near the graves stood an apple tree, from which fruit had been gathered each year and eaten. This had sent down two main roots into the very presence of the coffin. The larger root, pushing its way to the precise spot where lay the skull of Roger Williams, had made a turn as if passing around it, and followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heel, where one turned upward toward the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knees, which made the whole bear a striking resemblance to the human form.—New York World.

Making Ghost Photographs.

Photographers, and especially amateurs, have given much attention to the production of spirit photographs, and many suggestions have been made as to the best mode of securing effective pictures. A prominent operator states that his ordinary way on a person wrapped in a sheet or other suitable covering and placing the clothed spirits lightly out of focus against a dark background, giving a short exposure and then capping the lens. If the real sitter is then placed in the center of the focusing screen and given an ordinary exposure a materialized angel will be visible on the development of the photo.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Baronet as a Constable.

Among the constables in the Royal Irish constabulary stationed at the depot in the Phoenix park, Dublin, is Constable Sir Thomas Eshlin, Bart. According to Debreit's baronetage the Eshlin family is of ancient Scotch origin, and formerly possessed princely estates in Scotland, and also large domains in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Dublin and Mayo. The third baronet dispipated a large portion of the family estates, and the fourth, fifth and sixth baronets managed to get through with the remainder. Then the present baronet found himself landless and entered the Royal Irish constabulary.—Yankee Blade.

The Giant's Organ.

One of the most interesting features of the Giant's organway is "The Giant's Organ." This huge "instrument" consists of a group of pillars of various lengths set apart on the side of the main cliff. The larger columns being in the center and the smaller ones tapering off on either side, after the fashion of organ pipes, admirably sustain the idea which the name "Giant's organ" conveys.—St. Louis Republic.

The German Birth Rate.

It is asserted that the proportionate number of births in Russia is nearly double that of France, while the German population increases faster than that of any other country.—Chambers' Journal.

A Momentary Delay.

At first blush it would seem to be an impossible feat for a pedestrian—a poor, defenceless woman, at that—to successfully bar three entrances to the Brooklyn bridge. It took place on the Brooklyn side one morning last week, when the wage workers were hurrying to the metropolis, and a large assembly was kept in a state of suspense for minutes that seemed ages.

To explain the feat accomplished, you remember how the entrances are arranged—a ticket office on either side, between them two iron parallel bars to guide you through. Between these railings is a space through which you pass on to the "chopping boxes," where tickets are deposited, but if you have to purchase them you pass between a rail and the box.

She was a gray haired old lady and she wished to buy a ticket. There would have been less difficulty had it not been for the umbrella. It was thrust under the old lady's arm as a man passed his umbrella when going up the "E" stairs—point to the rear and breast high.

The old lady stepped into the middle space, and while the umbrella swung round like a tollgate bar, closing the space behind her, she reached over to the ticket office and calmly proceeded to open her purse, fumble a roll of bills, finally select one, and with both arms stop the passing of pedestrians until a disgusted lot of humanity was dammed.

With the umbrella poised like an infantryman's bayonet fixed to repel cavalry the old lady and her gray hairs held the fort. At last her pennies and tickets had been picked up one by one. She gave way and the crowd surged around her like the floodtide around a shoal pole in the North river.—New York Herald.

The Great Rule of Life.

We have to be governed very largely by the analogies of nature whenever we venture into the realm of the possible, and the unknown, and there is no analogy in nature of something being given for nothing. The seed has to push through the ground to find the sun; the tree has to draw its sap up from unseen sources to whirl forth its buds; the bud itself has to force its way through obstacles of bark and fiber; the bird has to build its nest with careful endeavor and many journeys ere it feels the little wings beneath its breast; the gold has to be mined, the precious stone dug from the matrix; the diamond has to undergo fierce processes of grinding and scouring before its facets shine like living light. Struggle is the rule of life. Were it otherwise it would seem as though we might all of us have been put upon the planet in conditions of luxury and ease and eminence that would require no effort on our part, and leave us free for all the enjoyment the world affords. But what soft, untempered, worthless metal we should be in such case! It is the fire that tempers the steel; it is the hammer that welds it; the grinding, whirling stone that brings it to an edge.—Harper's Bazar.

A Poor Folk's Garden.

So early were collectors in California, and universal was the interest felt in Europe over the new plants of the Pacific coast, that many trees of sequoias and other superb conifers were planted in the parks of England, France and Italy long before the discovery of gold. Wealthy Californians, as early as 1855, visiting Europe, were surprised to find how popular were the brilliant annuals, and especially the red and white of the flowering shrubs, vines and trees of the coast. Returning they often urged neighbors to cultivate more of the native plants, but with little effect.

In Alameda county, a plain, uneducated Englishwoman of Lancashire yeoman stock was one of the first persons in all California to make a home garden of wild flowers from field and hill. I remember in my boyhood the devotion that she showed to this pursuit. "It do be the best land the sun ever shone on," she declared, "for poor folk to have a garden."—Charles H. Shinn in Century.

The Juice of the Papaw Tree.

In his "History of Barbados" Griffith Hughes mentions that the juice of the papaw tree is of so penetrating a nature that, if the unripe peeled fruit be boiled with the toughest old salted meat, it quickly makes it soft and tender. Kersten also tells us that boiling meat with the juice of the papaw is quite a common thing in Quito.

Captain S. P. Oliver, writing in Nature, July 1879, says, "In Mauritius, where we lived principally on ration beef cut from the tough flesh of the Malagasy oxen, we were in the habit of hanging the ration under the leaves themselves, and if we were in a hurry for a very tender piece of fillet, our cook would wrap up the undercut of the sirloin in the leaves, when the newly killed meat would be as tender as if it had been hung for a considerable time."—Chambers' Journal.

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THE PEOPLE HAVE DECLARED FOR DEMOCRACY AND AGAINST PLUTOCRACY.

On Tuesday the American people decided whether Democracy or Plutocracy is to reign in this country for the next four years.

Whether the masses or the classes, the millions or the millionaires are to rule.

Whether it is to be government of the people, by the people and for the people, by aristocrats and for aristocrats.

Whether the United States is to be a republic in reality, or, like the old republic of Venice, a republic in name, but in fact an oligarchy whose despotic and vicious sway, "corruption alike the ruler and the ruled, was but a mockery of these sacred principles which are alone founded in truth and natural justice."

The Republican party is the party of the aristocracy; the Democratic is the party of the masses.

The Republicans stand for wealth and aristocracy. Their supremacy is the supremacy of the rich and the rule of the few. Their exercise of power is the sway of an oligarchy.

The Democrats represent the masses. They stand for popular rights, popular interests and popular principles. Their rule will be the rule of the masses. It will be the reign of Democracy. It will be a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The Republican party is the party of millionaire manufacturers and wealthy protected employers. It is the party of the monopolies, trusts and combines which have so ruthlessly preyed upon the people. By protecting all these it has kept and hoped to keep itself in power through the money and votes given in return for protection.

Republican success would have been the triumph of all these elements. It would have been four years more of the policy which oppresses the many for the benefit of the few, which takes comforts from the poor to give luxuries to the rich.

The Democratic party is the party of the poor, the party of workingmen, the party of the masses. It stands for competition against monopoly, for the rights of employees against the tyranny of employers, for the interests of the masses against the exactions of the few, against the luxury of the few. Its success is the triumph of popular government, popular rights and popular citizenship. It is the triumph of Democracy over plutocracy.

Between the two the people have chosen. They have rendered a verdict so emphatic that its meaning is not to be mistaken. By an overwhelming majority they have decided that they had had enough rule of aristocracy and plutocracy.

They have declared for Democracy, for government of the people, by the people and for the people.

They have proclaimed that the United States shall be a republic and not an oligarchy.—New York Herald.

He thoroughly believes in it—Mr. A. J. Rutherford, Geneva Book Binery, Geneva, N. Y.

"I received a severe knock on my head, cutting the scalp badly. I applied Salvation Oil, and a few applications removed all pain. It is the best thing for cuts, burns, and bruises I keep both in my house and shop and would not be without it.

The solid South remains unbroken. But the solid North, with which we were once threatened, has gone to wreck and is split to smithereens.—N-Observer.

Recommend it for whooping-cough. Mr. John H. Ogden, Ashville, N. C., writes: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family for six years and can cheerfully recommend it as one of the best remedies I ever used. Have also tried for whooping-cough with the very best results."

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, we accordingly and if it does you nothing. Sold by Thomas & Aycock, Louisville, and T. C. Jorner, Franklinton.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Justice's Court FRANKLIN COUNTY. M. J. Edwards vs. W. E. Demest.

This is an action commenced before me, Justice of the Peace of Franklin county, on the 24th day of November 1892 by leaving a summons at the instance of M. J. Edwards against W. E. Demest, returnable before me at my office in Louisville, Franklin county, North Carolina, on the 17th day of December 1892, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to recover the amount of a bond executed by W. E. Demest upon the proper order of M. J. Edwards in 1890, January 1, 1891, bearing interest from its date and payable the 1st day of November 1892, and on the same day, 24th of November, issued in this action a warrant of attachment returnable at the same date the summons is returnable upon the proper order of M. J. Edwards as cause of action, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State and it appearing that the said defendant is a resident of the State, this is to notify W. E. Demest that the said action will be tried before me and the warrant of attachment returned upon the proper order of M. J. Edwards the 15th day of December 1892 at 2 o'clock, P. M. This the 7th of November 1892.

O. L. ELIAS, Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court of Franklin county made at October term 1892 in the case of A. J. P. Harris, administrator, d. b. n., with the will annexed of John Richards vs. Barwell Richards and others, I shall as Commissioner sell at the Court House door in the town of Louisville, N. C., on Monday, the 17th day of December 1892, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for one-fourth of the price cash, residue on credit of twelve months with interest at 8 per cent. from day of sale, the lands belonging to the estate of the said John Richards, aggregating about Eleven Hundred and Seventy-four acres. The land will be sold in nine tracts or lots, and the title will be retained until all of the purchase money is paid.

A. J. P. HARRIS, Com'ry.

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Needs repair, you can get it neatly and promptly executed. If you wish a neat and

STYLISH VEICLE

Of any kind, we can furnish you at short notice. We will also carry a full line of

Coffins and Caskets

All funeral orders will have our personal attention and will be promptly attended to, day or night.

CALL AND SEE US.

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J. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

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THE PERFECT ADJUSTABLE SHOE

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This makes IT THE BEST FITTING, NICEST LOOKING, and MOST COMFORTABLE SHOE IN THE WORLD.

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Shoes made to measure.

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