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THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

VOL. XXIII. LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893. NUMBER 20.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Superintendent of Public Schools of Franklin county will be in Louisburg on the second Thursday of February, April, July, September, October and December, and remain for three days, if necessary, for the purpose of examining applicants to teach in the Public Schools of this county. I will also be in Louisburg on Saturday of each week, and all public days, to attend to any business connected with my office.

J. N. HARRIS, Supt.

Professional cards.

C. M. COOKE & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Will attend the courts of Nash, Franklin, Granville, Warren and Wake counties, also the Supreme Court of North Carolinp, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

DR. J. E. MALONE.
Office two doors below Thomas & Aycocke's drug store, adjoining Dr. O. L. Ellis.

DR. W. H. NICHOLSON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

E. W. TIMBERLAKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Nash street.

F. S. SPRUILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Will attend the courts of Franklin, Vance, Granville, Warren and Wake counties, also the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections, &c.

N. Y. GULLEY.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
FRANKLINTON, N. C.
All legal business promptly attended to.

THOS. B. WILDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Main street, one door below Eagle Hotel.

W. M. PERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Practices in all courts. Office in the Court House.

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 to any address on application.

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

Coffins and asketts.

We have added to our already complete line of wood and cloth covered Coffins and Caskets

SOLID WALNUT COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Also a line of

METALICS

as nice and fine goods as is carried in any of our cities. Our stock is complete in every line.

Respectfully,

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

Bank of Louisburg

Does a General Banking Business. Collections made and returned promptly Northern Exchange bought and sold.

COUNTY ORDERS CASHED

Interest paid on deposits after three months.

W. P. WEBB, President.

Railroad building in this country is not by any means as brisk as formerly. It is affected by stringent times as are other important industries. In the first half year of 1893 there were 1,014 miles constructed against nearly 1,400 last year, and very far below the figures of a few years ago. It is thought that the total this year will be less than in fifteen years.

SHILOH'S CURE, the Great Cough and Croup cure is for sale by Thomas & Aycocke. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it.

Jack—"I don't believe all that stuff about women always wanting the last word." Dick—"Why don't you?" Jack—"Well, last night I tald Miss Checkbook that I knew that I was not worthy of her, and she did not say a word in reply"—Inter-Ocean.

Wichita Falls, Texas, March 11, '93.
Proprietors P. P. P.

It becomes my duty to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium. Some years ago I bruised my ankle on my saddle stirup, from a little scratch the place began to enlarge until it was as large as the palm of my hand, discharging pus, exposing part of the bone. I called to see physicians and they pronounced it a fever sore and incurable. It became so painful and swollen so badly that I tried bandage for relief until I secured a rubber supporter After securing rubber supporter for temporary relief I began to use internal remedies, trying several different kinds without any apparent relief. I resolved to try P. P. P., which I did, after using one bottle the result was such I continued until the sixth bottle was used when my rubber supporter was not further required as the sore was completely healed and swelling entirely gone. I therefore take pleasure in saying to the public generally that it is my belief from actual experience that the use of P. P. P. if properly persisted in will cure any case of impure blood or poisoning.

Respectfully,
PROF. B. F. HICKEY,
Postmaster, Wichita Falls, Texas.

I, the undersigned, knew Prof. Hicky at the time he commenced to take P. P. P. for his sore leg, and I did not think a cure possible. I noticad its progress from the start, and must say the remarkable cure P. P. P. brought about was something marvelous.

R. TAYMON, Druggist,
Wichita Falls, Texas.

Karl's Clover Root, the new blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1.00. Sold by Thomas & Aycocke.

FEED SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that the undersigned are prepared to give their patrons full satisfaction. Remember that you can be accomodated at any hour, day or night.

DUKE & WARD,
Franklinton, N. C.

Henderson College,

HENDERSON, N. C.

The Fall Session of Henderson College will begin

Monday, September 4, 1893.

The Academic Department, including English, French, German, Latin and Mathematics will represent only what is best, while the music and art will be under skilled teachers. For further particulars address,

MRS. B. B. PHILLIPS, Principal,
Henderson, N. C.

A Beautiful Stylish Shoe for Ladies.

Perfection Adjustable Shoe.

Is made to expand with every motion of the foot; it retains its stylish shape when other shoes give way and break. It is the best shoe made.

PRICES, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50.

Consolidated Shoe Co., Mfrs., Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE BY

PERRY & PATTERSON;
YOUNGSVILLE, N. C.

TO REVISE THE TARIFF.

EDWARD ATKINSON'S PLAN FOR REDUCING THE TARIFF.

The Noted Statistician Advocates Increasing Revenues from Internal Taxes.

Edward Atkinson has made public his plan for the reform of the Tariff. The task is one to be undertaken, he says, as soon as the monetary question can be settled.

In dealing with the reduction of the tariff regard must be given, Mr. Atkinson says, first to making such adequate additions to the free list as may do away with the present disadvantages under which our domestic manufactures and mechanic arts have so long suffered in the relative cost of their materials; and, second, to establish such lesser rates of duty on finished products of voluntary use as to increase rather than diminise revenue. As to the time required to bring about reform, Mr. Atkinson says that demands upon Congress may make it necessary to defer for some months any great changes that might imperil the present revenue. In the year 1895 the obligation for pensions will fall off about one-third or one-quarter. It would, therefore, be desirable that any great changes in the existing system of collecting revenue should be deferred until the last part of the year 1894, or subsequently to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, for which year provision will be made at the ensuing session of Congress, because in that fiscal year our maximum expenditure will culminate. In the meantime the probable excess of revenue under existing laws will make it safe to abate duties on all imported crude and raw materials at a very early date in the year 1894.

It may be assumed that the present Congress may not take final action upon a well-devised and consistent tariff act before January 1, 1894. This act may put wool, dye stuffs, ores, coal and other crude or so-called "raw materials" in the free list, this change to take effect in the early part of the year 1894. There should then be an interval of at least six months before the reduction of duties on finished goods takes effect in order to give the consumers of raw materials an opportunity to work off existing stocks without disaster. That would bring the revenue tariff into complete effect in the latter part of the year 1894. If Congress, at the coming extra session, would empower the Secretary of the Treasury to luquidate the first payments allowed on pension claims by the issue of pension notes bearing a low rate of interest, payable on the call of the Treasury, the only uncertain element would be removed, and the adjustment of the revenue to prospective expenditure could then be made in a more simple and effective manner. They would create a merely temporary loan, subject to payment at the will of the Treasury. Such notes would correspond to the exchequer bills which are issued by the British Treasury, and to the frequent borrowings of our own cities and towns in anticipation of taxes assessed but not paid in.

There is another very simple way of bridging over the interval that would give absolute assurance of an abundant if not a surplus revenue. In the last fiscal year the consumption of beer amounted to nearly 32,000,000 barrels of thirty-one gallons each, on which the present tax is $1 a barrel, less 5 per cent, discount when stamps are bought in large quantities. If this discount were not given the gain in revenue would be about $1,500,000 a year. But why should not the tax on beer be doubled at once so as to cover the last increase of first payments of pensions from June 30 to December 31,1894, and theraefter kept at $2 for perhaps two or three years, in order to cover the possibility of a reduction of customs revenues in the transition period?

The tax on beer is least costly in collection, it it safe from evasion, it bears a very low percentage to the price to consumers, and even at double the present rate it would not become any appreciable burden upon them. The present tax does not exceed 4 per cent, on a half pint of beer when retailed at five cents a glass. If the tax were doubled it woutd not exceed 8 per cent., or less than one-half cent on each half pint of beer. The additional revenue would be from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000 in 1894-95 fol twelve months.

Mr. Atkinson has prepared a table to show that since specie payments were resumed in 1879 the revenue from liquors and tobacco, domestic or imported, has increased yearly, having averaged $2.50 per head of population from 1859 to 1892, and now being more. Normal expenditures of the Government for the same period, aside from interest and pensions, have amounted to $2.53 per head. Internal revenue from spirits has sustained the civil service: from tobacco the army has been sustained, and revenues from beer have more than supported the navy. The customs revenues from spirits, wines and tobacco have more than covered all average expenditures on rivers and harbors and, until very recently, upon the construction of vessels added thereto.

Upon this experience for fourteen years, sustained by the figures by nine months revenue in the present fiscal year, a rule may be predicted in the following terms: The normal cost of Government, including average appropriations for rivers, harbors, public works and naval constructions, is diminished per head. The revenue from liquors, tobacco are increasing per head. These specific sources of revenue may, therefore, be set apart for the purpose of meeting all normal expenditures. The miscellaneous permanent receipts are now about equal to the interest on the public debt. These two sources of revenue combined will this year cover all the regular ordinary expenditures and the interest on the public debt, with an excess which will be nearly, if not quite, equal to the contract obligations for the construction of naval vessels, public improvements and for the making of large payments of debts which were entered into by the previous Congress, but which mature in this and in the next fiscal years. The bounty on sugar may cause a small deficiency for the present year only.

If a reformed tariff measure should be framed with a view to yielding in its first year $150,000,000 from imports other than liquors and tobacco, it would probably yield a sufficient excess to cover the small remainder of first payments in cash, but it would be safer to make temporary provisions for this. Thereafter the increasing excess of revenue would yield so large a surplus over the diminishing pension roll as to enable the Treasury to pay or purchase all the outstanding bonds bearing interest, and to meet any loss that may occur upon the disposal of silver bullion within the next ten years. The objective point of practically free trade is, therefore, within view in ten or fifteen years, in which interval our bounded debt will all have been paid.

If the tax on beer were increased from two-tenths to four-tenths of a cent per half pint glass, yielding $30,000,000 to $35,000,000, that substitution would make it feasible to put about one-half of all the articles named in the present tariff into the list, but such a radical change is not contemplated in this analysis. The present purpose is to make a beginning upon so sound and sure a basis as to secure the active support or tacit assent of reasonable men of both political parties to the tend that the greatest benefit may be secured to the greatest number, with the least injury to those who have been placed in their present condition against their own will.

Upon an analysis of the imports and revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, it appears that in class A, articles of food and live animals, the following articles, to-wit, vegetables, breadstuffs, fish, animals, provisions, salt, hay, eggs and a few other petty articles were valued and subject to duties as follows: Value of imports, $17,921,342; revenue, $5,088,845. As these imports were mainly from Canada, it would perhaps be judicious to set them apart to be dealt with under a treaty of reciprocity and not to complicate the reform of the tariff by treating them at present.

Under class B, crude materials, the following imports were made on which the duties imposed must be removed in any true measure of tariff reform: Wool, ores, scrap iron, coal, flax, stone, wood, bristles and a few other petty articles. Value, $38,080,133; revenue, $12,783,217.

Under Class C, materials partly manufactured, the following articles and duties, which must be dealt with in any measure of tariff reform, are found: Chemicals, drugs and dyes (omitting opium and alkalis) with few exceptions small in value, petty in revenue, complex and costly in administration; also lumber, paints and colors, oils and a few other petty articles. Value, $30,570,800; revenue, $6,226,625.

Under Class D, manufactured goods, there is as yet little opportunity for an increase in the free list, but there must be an adjustment of rates with a view to revenue. Some kinds of lumber, books, photographs and a considerable number of petty articles, on which the revenue does not pay the cost of collection, may be added to the free list. Values, $4,242,441; revenue, $,337,438.

Under Class E, articles of voluntary use or luxuries, may at present be put into the free list only to the extent of art works and petty articles that don't pay cost of collection. Values, $1,610,746; revenue, $456,474.

What a Bank Is.

A bank is a place where people put money for safe keeping, and where time certificates are issued they pay interest on deposits between the depositor and the banker that makes such a thing as a bank possible. A bank that would take in deposits, pay interest on them and lock them up would never make anything, but would be a loser all the time. When you put money in a bank and take your certificate, the bank lends that money on good security in order to make something to pay your interest with. All the money, except what is needed for every day transaction is loaned out, it being the only way they have to make money. Such being the case in all well regulated banks it is impossible for them to pay everybody off in a day if they were to ask for the money, it being loaned out; and when people get crazy and run to the bank to get their money, they have to close up. It is confidence that keeps the thing running, and it is confidence that keeps peace between man and man between nation and nation.—Burlington News,

The Wide Tire

The wide tire on wagons, in common use in France, are coming into favor in this country. One of the New England States not long ago passed a law requiring the use of the wide tire, the law to take effect in 1895, to give ample time to make the desired changes in the construction of wheels. The Legislature of New York has adopted an excellent way of encouraging the use of the wide tire without any mandatory legislation, by the enactment of a law which gives a rebate of one-half the amount of the road tax to all those who use the wide tire instead of the narrow. This inducement, and the manifest advantages of the wide tire, which will become apparent when they come into use, will soon lead to their adoption. But this is something which the people who have wagoning to do ought to catch on to without any compulsory laws, or rewards, as inducements.

BATHING.

When and How to Bathe—Beneficial and Injurious Effects.

Bathing is a pleasure or a duty—or both—but during the colder seasons those who lack the best conveniences for it are liable to neglect it, while during the warm summer weather they may over do it. The whole surface of the skin is really a sheet of excretory tissue, averaging 2,700 pores to the square inch, and each pore is the mouth of a sweat gland of which there are several millions in all. These give vent daily to two or more pounds of fluids in "insensible perspiration" or of sweat that is felt, and though the watery part and some of the effete material is volatilized, the more solid and greasy poisons remain to clog the next day's output if not removed by washing or rubbing.

So bathing as a duty calls for at least a dry towel rub once a day; those who are pretty vigorous may take a quick, cool dip or douche, generally preferred on rising from the bed; thin-blooded, debilitated persons will hardly bear more than a gentle sprinkling (from the fingers dipped in tepid water) before the brisk, dry rub to start the day; while feeble invalids will get along best with only a warm sponge bath once or twice a week, and often it is safer to give this piecemeal, drying one part before wetting another.

The addition of a little salt to the water is sometimes agreeable and a tonic. Those who cannot bear any sort of water bathing may be cleansed and strengthened by rubbing the body once a week with lard wiping with much friction till the skin is clean. Almost every one needs once or twice a week a warm or hot bath, preferably just before retiring to bed, using soap and open knit mittens to assist; but when for any reason tub baths are taken in the early part of the day the temperature of the water should be very warm.

Tub baths should not be taken in less than an hour after a moderate meal, or longer after a hearty eating, nor when overheated or greatly fatigued. Ten or fifteen minutes is long enough to allow for tub baths. If the glow of warmth is slow in returning to the skin after a morning bath a little brisk exercise will help restore it, or a warm drink.

Women should use more than ordinary care about bathing at or near the "periods." Cool baths are below 70 F. temperature and tepid from 70 to 90, and warm or hot from 90 to 112. Turkish and Russian baths are of course the most thorough cleansers, and are no doubt good for those robust and plethoric persons who bear them easily, but where there is lack of tone they must be used with great caution lest there be further depletion of strength.

Summer bathing in the ocean, lakes and rivers, is to be regulated by experience and results. For those out of health a five-minute dip may be the limit of safety, and when depressing effects follow even that, the invalid may better learn soon than late that such bathing is not for him.

The following instructions of the secretary to the Royal Humane Society of England upon bathing will be found of value:

Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal.

Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause.

Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration.

Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet; but bathe when the body is warm, providing no time is lost in getting into the water.

Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water.

Avoid remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation or other sense of discomfort at the heart should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

Fishes That Do Not Move.

A great many of our well-known fishes do not move from Christmas to Easter, and often for a much longer period. I paid a visit to the Chief Canadian fish hatchery, which is under the superintendence of Mr. Wilmot, at Newcastle, Ontario, early in December. In some of the tanks were carp and in others were eels. One large eel was in the form of a letter S, and posed midway in the water.

When I returned to Newcastle, early in March, the eel had not changed its place or its form, and Mr. Wilmot assured me that it had not moved in all that time. The carp lay close to the butt end of the tanks and did not move either. They like to go into deep, reedy lakes or ponds, get close to the bottom and remain there till the ice above their heads has melted.

Unless they are disturbed I doubt if some of these hibernating fishes move so much as a fin during the winter. A frog will remain for months, looking apparently into the heavens, with wide-open eyes, without once moving them or any other portion of his body. At the New York Hospital they related to me a curious occurrence bearing on the hibernation of fishes. In the conservatory, in the upper part of the building, they had several glass jars, in which were goldfish, which is a species of carp.

One morning the caretaker found a jar broken and the water frozen through, the fish, of course, being as rigid as ice. The lump was taken away and thrown into an old rubbish-barrel, where it remained several weeks. One March day the sun was unusually strong and it split the cylinder of ice, and what was the astonishment of the caretaker to see the tail of a fish wriggling out of a part of the broken block. The actual freezing had not killed the fish, which was removed to another tank, where it swims about as if nothing had befallen it.—Our Animal Friends.

Now Try This.

It will cost you a dime and will save you a dollar if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Aycocke & Co.'s drug store. Large sizes 50c. and $1.00.

Yale has conferred the degree of LL. D upon Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg was sound and well.

John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Aycocke & Co.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as executor under the will of the late Henry Kearney, all persons owing said estate are requested to settle, and all creditors are notified to present their claims before May 22, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This May 22, 1893.

L. C. KEARNEY, Ex'r
W. M. PERSON, Att'y.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of J. Davis, dec'd, all persons owing his estate are notified to pay up at once, and all persons holding claims against the said estate will present for payment on or before June 9, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This June 9, 1893.

J. M. ALLEN, Adm.
C. M. Cooke, Attorney.