

THE FRANKLIN TIMES

LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

NUMBER 39

Methodist Church Directory.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
G. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.,
every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
G. F. SMITH, Pastor.

Professional cards

D. S. P. BERT,
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,
Louisburg, N. C.

W. H. RUFFIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Louisburg, N. C.

E. MANSBURG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

C. G. COOK & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

J. E. MALONE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

W. H. NICHOLSON,
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

T. W. BRIDGETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

W. M. PERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

B. R. BARRINGTON, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LA.,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

D. T. SMITHWICK,
DENTISTS,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

DR. E. F. EARLY,
DENTIST,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

HOTEL'S.
HOTEL WOODARD,
W. C. WOODARD, Prop.,
Rocks Mount, N. C.

NORWOOD HOUSE
Warrenton, North Carolina.
W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor.

FRANKLINTON HOTEL
FRANKLINTON, N. C.
C. M. HOBBS, Prop'r.

OSBORN HOUSE,
C. D. OSBORN, Proprietor,
Oxford, N. C.

MASSENBURG HOTEL
J. P. Massenburg Prop'r
HENDERSON, N. C.

Good accommodations for the traveling public.
Good Livery Attached.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

How Americans Should Labor For a Market in Germany—A Good Field, but Very Poorly Worked.

[Special Correspondence.]
Every American is interested in widening the market for American goods, and in a recent report Henry C. Carpenter, United States commercial agent at Furth, says that if the United States manufacturer or merchant would make the same effort to introduce his goods into Germany that the German does to put his goods upon the United States market there would be far more American products sold in Germany today. He says: "The American seems to think that the merit which his goods possess ought to be sufficient to guarantee for them a market, and for him to stir himself to find the same. During the three years which I have had the honor to represent the United States at this post I have not had a single representative of any American industry darken the door of my office asking for information that would aid him in his efforts to get a foothold here."
A Clear Waste of Money.
"I am, however, in almost daily receipt of letters and circulars from American manufacturers requesting lists of names and other assistance to enable them to get their goods into this market, and these they always reply promptly, furnishing all the information at my command, but here the matter seems to end, as I never see any of these manufacturers here exhibiting their goods. Catalogues, circulars and all the other advertising matter sent here are a clear waste of money. The Germans will not buy without first seeing the goods themselves."
"In this district the leading manufacturing interest is that of looking glass plates, and over \$1,000,000 worth of this article is annually exported to the United States, but the sales are effected not through the instrumentality of letters, circulars, etc., but by the personal efforts of the manufacturers themselves, who go often to the United States and ride the country over, from New York to San Francisco and from St. Paul to New Orleans."
Should Work Both Ways.
"Now, it is said that the rule is a poor one that will not work both ways, and if it is necessary for the German in order to sell his goods in America to travel the country over and give the matter his personal attention, why is it not equally necessary for the American manufacturer who seeks a market for his goods in Germany to come here in person, or, at least, send a capable representative and endeavor to get the same before the people? The Germans unquestionably admit the superiority of American manufactures and workmanship, and yet exceedingly few American goods are sold here, simply for the reason that no effective effort is made to introduce them."
"It is interesting to note the difference in price and quality between American and German made furniture. I am writing this article on a desk that cost almost double what a good rolling top, solid oak desk would cost in America, and yet every particle of it, except the thin veneer of walnut, is made of pine, something like the sap pine that grows in some parts of the United States and is considered good for nothing. A dining room set cost me over \$150, and before it had been in use six weeks it cracked and split so badly that it was necessary to return it to the shop for repairs. It was, of course, made of the poor quality of pine."
The Old Time Sickle.
"Indeed every piece of furniture manufactured here is from two to three times as high in price as that made in the United States. Why is it, then, that with the right efforts on the part of our manufacturers and dealers a good quality of the well made, solid oak and walnut furniture of the United States, which sells so cheaply there, cannot be put upon the market of this country?"
"Then there are the American farming implements and machinery. It is only necessary to visit the Bavarian industrial exhibition, now being held in the city of Nuremberg, to see how wretchedly far behind this country is in the manufacture of such articles. The Bavarian still reaps his grain with the old time sickle, uses the heavy, unhandy grubbing hoe to till up his potatoes and turns up the soil with an implement so heavy and clumsy that it requires a team to get it over the ground. Surely the well made, light, convenient and cheap farming implements of the United States would find a ready sale here if only the people could see them."
"The manner of driving piling here would, indeed, make an American contractor smile. A simple block and fall arrangement is rigged up over the pile, and to the end of the rope running through the pulley and fastened to the weight are attached about 25 men grab these and all pull together. The weight goes up about 15 inches or 2 feet, when the men relax their hold and the weight drops. It is unnecessary to state how much more effectively a small dummy engine would do the work."
"Then there are the American made boots and shoes—the finest in the world. I am sure a good number of the 50,000,000 people in Germany would buy them if they had an opportunity. The German boots and shoes are much inferior to the American make."
"The great difficulty with the manufacturers and dealers of the United States is that they waste their market shouting for a larger home market when there is no larger home market. The German manufacturer shouts for nothing, but hustles for business. The home market does not worry him. He lets that regulate itself. The markets of the world are what he is after, and in these he sells his goods, and sells them, too, at a profit." CARL SCHROEDER.

CURRENT MISCELLANY.

One of the main witnesses in a case in Chicago recently, which was to determine the ownership of a valuable Great Dane, was the dog itself, who apparently knew several different languages—at least he answered one of the parties to the suit when called in half a dozen foreign tongues, but when the other side called him in plain English he paid no attention whatever, seeming to be more interested in the doings of a fly traveling up and down a window pane.

There were two parties to the suit, named Radell and Hines, and each of them some time ago lost a dog resembling the one in question, and when Mr. Hines found this one in Mr. Radell's possession there was trouble. When the case came to trial, Mr. Radell claimed the dog because he had lost one just like him and because the animal had come to his store and manifested the utmost familiarity with the surroundings. He called the dog in English several times, but no attention was paid to him by the animal. Then Mr. Hines whispered a word in Spanish, and the dog bounded to him. Again was the call repeated, this time in German, and again the dog manifested joy. For the third time the animal was called, this time in French, and he answered it by almost knocking Mr. Hines over in his rush to him.

Mr. Radell once more attempted to win the dog's attention by calling him in English, but the only answer he received was a stare. This closed the case, and Mr. Hines was told to go home with the dog.—Chicago Tribune.

The Fight of the Horse and the Hen.
A Dexter gentleman claims to have seen a battle between a horse and a hen. More oddly matched contestants can scarcely be thought of. Into a neighbor's orchard, where a horse was feeding, an old hen led her flock of chicks. Just what began the fuss the gentleman did not see, but probably the chicks made themselves too familiar with the horse's feet. The horse began kicking at the old hen with all its might and with the prospect that, if he could only hit her once, poultry would take a sudden rise in her vicinity. The pluck of the hen was something wonderful. The chicks scolded out of the way, but their mother fluffed out her feathers and ran her neck straight out before her and darted for the horse's heels whenever they struck the ground. She pecked viciously at them, but the odds were against her, as the heels were sure to be missing by the time she got a blow well aimed. The horse labored under the same difficulty. He would look back for the hen and take aim at her, and she would change base before the cyclone struck. For much force and effort and little effect the battle furnished a unique spectacle. Both sides fought down after a time, and the old hen marched off with her chicks, clucking vociferously, which was doubtless her way of impressing them with the fact that she "was not afraid of the biggest horse in trotterdom."—Lewiston Journal.

A Plague of Hyacinths.
The rapidly increasing water hyacinth menace to inland navigation on the smaller streams of this state unless some panacea is found for the weed. A year or two ago the presence of these plants in two city navigation canals brought forth a considerable comment and at the time proved a source of serious annoyance and inconvenience to the vessels which use the basins. Now no one seems to know whence they came. The innumerable bayou of the southern part of the state are gradually filling up and in many instances have become completely blocked with the hyacinth. Even the giant Atchafalaya is filled with great floating masses of the plants, and the streams south of this city, extending almost to Grand lake, are dotted with islands formed of the beautiful papyrus, with its delicate spikes of purple flowers. It appears that many years ago, according to several of the Atchafalaya steamboatmen, navigation was impeded in the tributaries of that river and on Bayou Teche owing to the presence of the hyacinth, but after a few years the plant disappeared altogether.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Hamilton Gibson and the Birds.
A friend of the late Hamilton Gibson, whose untimely death is so great a calamity to the world of art and letters, says that the artist had a singularly powerful magnetic attraction for birds and other small wood dwellers. He mentions particularly one warm, still day, when he stood patiently at the camera taking such good glimpses of water through the trees and bits of woodland as Mr. Gibson suggested, when the latter suddenly lifted his arms high above his head, pressing both wrists together and forming a viselike hollow with his hands, into which he quickly fluttered down from a tree a little bird. Mr. Gibson softly drew his hands down to his face and made a series of sounds to the little prisoner, who showed no terror.

China's Poor.
A Chinaman can live well upon 5 cents a day, yet there are more beggars in China than in any other country. They travel in great companies, men, women and children. The women suffer on this tramp, because their feet are bandaged. Crowds of young beggars follow carriages for miles, howling for gifts. Professionals often mutilate their children so they may excite sympathy. These swarms of beggars are the result of there not being enough work for them all. Each family takes care of its own poor to a great extent, and the Chinese are not lazy, so it is the force of circumstances more than anything else that contributes to this state.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Autumn Decorations From Nature's Materials—A Good Case For Tea-Turnips In White Sauce.

The artistic arrangement of autumn leaves and grasses is a kind of art work which almost any one who has any natural or acquired artistic taste can produce. Just now it is very much in favor, and many original and beautiful effects can be produced with nature's own material. A very odd receptacle for holding grasses, ferns or berries is made from a very large reed hollowed out and a collection of grasses and ferns placed within. The reed may be gridded and a bright bow of ribbon tied around near its base for a finish. A fine wire may be used to suspend it from the ceiling.

A very pretty basket can be made from reeds by taking fine wire and bending, crossing once over each reed. This holds the basket together. If some other color than the natural one be preferred, it can be gilded or bronzed. Over the ends tie bows of ribbon, which will hide the wire used in its construction. Fill with dried grasses, bright berries or ferns. The blossoms of the wild clematis is very beautiful if dried carefully.

A large gourd hollowed out and painted by the skillful hand of the artist of the family adorned the parlor of a country house visited last summer. The gourd was painted an olive green, with gold inside. Bunches of holly leaves and berries decorated this unique receptacle for autumn treasures. It was filled with thistle and milkweed pom-poms. An ordinary store jar of good shape may be painted dark red or brown and decorated with ferns, flowers or birds.

Ginger jars may be converted into things of beauty by a little taste. A bunch of oats or wheat, tied with some handsome ribbon, is a simple and effective decoration within the reach of almost every one.

And, in addition to these items, Good Housekeeping reminds readers what a pretty thing the common yew is when touched by Jack Frost's icy finger and converted into brilliant reds and yellows. It may be simply pressed between newspapers, changing the papers three or four times.

Covered Dinners.
The new fancy for giving "covered dinners," as the feasts are called to which the women guests are asked to come wearing hats or bonnets, has, perhaps, its inception from the club dinners which last season became quite common. These were held at some public place, a hotel or restaurant, and the women wore usually high dresses and hats as more appropriate to the surroundings. But to invade a private dining room at the evening hour bonneted as if to catch a train detracts from that atmosphere of calm repose and unlimited leisure that is supposed to "stamp the case of Vere de Vere" and to be in special evidence at the Vere de Vere dinners.

In calling attention to the foregoing the New York Times suggests that the idea comes from a desire for a place to wear the big hats now that the theater frowns upon them so persistently, for the "covered dinners" show more picture than they do head-dress bonnets, as one might expect. Whatever the inspiration, the outcome is to be deplored. Women are obliged to live so much in bonnets these days—the plaint of the man that he had never, after a three months' engagement, seen his fiancée without a bonnet was more real than whimsical—that they do not need to search for or purr occasions to wear them.

Almond Cakes For Tea.
A little good puff paste is needed for these. Roll it out to half an inch thick, cut in small rounds and press a hollow in the center. Put a small teaspoonful of the following mixture in the middle and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes, taking care they do not brown too quickly. For the mixture take an ounce of fresh butter, 2 dessertspoonfuls of ground almonds, a drop of the essence, the beaten yolks of 2 eggs and a dessertspoonful of powdered sugar. Mix thoroughly together.

Cheese and Cracker Sets.
Delicate bellec cracker and cheese sets now shown are greatly to be desired by every housekeeper who wants to have everything new for her table. The pale yellow fluted china, the deep yellow cheese and the crisp browned crackers, together with some delicious old-fashioned preserves, such as ginger, orange or peach, which are served with cheese, all go to make an attractive course for a dinner, says the New York Sun.

After Dinner Coffee Spoons.
A novelty in after dinner coffee spoons are what are termed "flower sets." The bowl represents a flower and the handle the stem and leaves. These dainty affairs are enamelled in natural shades. Other spoons have on their handles and bowls designs of the zodiac, and are called birthday spoons, as each one of the 12 represents a month.

Turnips In White Sauce.
Pare them, boil in salted water until quite tender, then drain and cover with a white sauce made with milk and a little butter, season it rather highly and sprinkle minced parsley over the top of the dish.

More Mention.
There are some exceedingly pretty Candide and Minton china candlesticks in the shops.
Punch cups in all sorts of odd shapes have appeared in Venetian and Bohemian glass.
Turkish coffee cups set in silver frames are expensive, but beautiful.
There are patent lock stoppers, with silver mountings, for the safe keeping of choice liquors.—Jewelers' Circular.

Albion Academy,

STATE NORMAL

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN OCTOBER 5th 1896.

This School offers the benefits of a liberal education to young men and ladies of color. It is located at Franklinton, N. C., on the East side of the S. A. L. railroad, about one hundred yards, three minutes walk from the station, and in a park of three acres. It commands a picturesque view of the surrounding country, and is free from malarial and pulmonary diseases.

The buildings are spacious, well ventilated, and suitably adapted to the comfort of the students.

Scholarship, \$35.00 for a term of 8 months, including board and washing. Tuition, Free.

For further particulars address:

REV. JNO. A. SAVAGE, A. M., President, FRANKLINTON, N. C.

Cedar Rock

ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The School will open on Tuesday, September 14th, 1896.

Tuition and Board very moderate. Thoroughness and progress shall be our aim. The very best advantages in every Department. The music department will be in charge of a thoroughly competent teacher.

For full particulars address:

SPENCER CHAPMAN, A. M., Principal, Cedar Rock, N. C.

Or J. A. COPPEIDGE.

GANNAWAY

Hardware Company.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HARDWARE,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

We have just opened a Large and complete stock of

Hardware,

and propose at all times to carry a Full Line of all kinds of

Agricultural Implements,

and other supplies needed on the Farm.

Please call and examine our Stock before making your purchase.

New Saloon.

I have opened a FIRST-CLASS SALOON

In the New Brick Building on RIVER STREET,

(in rear of Court Street) and will carry a full line of

FINE WHISKIES,

BRANDIES, WINES,

FRESH BEER ETC.

Give me a call and I will use my best efforts please you.

Especially do I invite you to try a

MIXED DRINK

at my Bar, as I am satisfied I can give you genuine delight.

Yours respectfully,
R. C. BATCHELOR.

Clearing Out Sale.
We will for the next 30 days place on our counters, a big lot of Shoes and Boots, Remnants of Calico, Pant Cloth and a good many other bargains too numerous to mention, which we will sell for the cash regard less of cost. Call early and secure a bargain. KING & L'EGAR'S.

Willie—Grandpa, tell me a story.

Grandpa—Once upon a time, before people thought of marrying for money—Willie—Oh, I don't mean a fairy story.—Norristown Herald.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Mrs. Hattie M. Parham this is to give notice to all persons owing and entitled to make immediate settlement and all persons holding claims against and estate to present them for payment on or before October 1st, 1897 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This October 1st 1896

SAMUEL J. PARHAM, Adm'r. Thos B. WILKER, Att'y.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between R. R. King and D. V. Smithwick, under the firm name of King & Smithwick, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to said firm will settle with D. T. Smithwick at once, and parties holding claims against said firm will present them to D. T. Smithwick for payment. R. R. KING, D. V. SMITHWICK.

September 1st, 1896.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have for sale one valuable store lot just south of D. F. King & Co. the only vacant lot in the square. Also three desirable residence lots, one hundred feet front each, on Main street. Also a large store residence on Main street with a porch. This property can be had for reasonable prices. See me at once.

T. W. BRIDGETT, Attorney.

NEW STAND.

I desire to say to my friends and patrons that I have moved to the brick store on Nash street, just across the bridge from the Lousburg Shoe Company. I am glad to welcome all to my new stand and to my new store. I will carry a larger and more complete stock of goods than ever before. Respectfully,
E. L. CHOM.

NOTICE

Having this day qualified as a Justice of the Peace in the County of Johnston, I hereby give notice to all parties indebted to the County of Johnston to pay the same on or before the 1st day of September 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. R. R. SANDERS, J. P.

STUART'S ROCK

BRIDGE RYE,

WARRANTED 4 YEARS OLD

D. H. Taylor & Co. Who keeps old R. A.

Where can you get Old Home made corn whiskey? D. H. Taylor & Co. From one week to three years old, cheaper than ever before.

Who keeps old R. A.

OLD ROCK BRIDGE RYE

IS THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

I guarantee pure and is prescribed by the leading physicians throughout the country, and the resident physicians of Louisburg. Read the following testimonials.

We prescribe Stuart's Rock-bridge Whiskey whenever a stimulant is needed, knowing it to be absolutely pure and free from all adulteration.

(J. E. MALONE, M. D.)
(E. S. FOSTER, M. D.)
(J. B. CLIFTON, M. D.)

The above liquor is sold only by D. H. Taylor & Co. exclusive agents, at their saloons on Nash St., who also carry a full line of everything usually kept in a first-class saloon.

Fresh beer a specialty. Your patronage solicited.

Your friends,
D. H. TAYLOR & CO.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



A cream of tartar baking powder. High quality in every respect. It is the best for all purposes. It is made in New York.

In all it has been estimated that over 2,000,000 acres are devoted to the maintenance of sugar in Scotland, and that about 500,000 stage are annually killed.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT DIVISION CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JANUARY 1st 1897

TRAIN LEAVES RAILROAD STATION

AT 8 A. M. FOR

AT 10 A. M. FOR

AT 12 M. FOR

AT 2 P. M. FOR

AT 4 P. M. FOR

AT 6 P. M. FOR

AT 8 P. M. FOR

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AT 2 A. M. FOR

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria