THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor. THE COUNTY, THE STATE THE UNION SUBSCRIPTION: $1.00 Per Year, Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XXXIV. LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904. NUMBER 5.

State Library

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
L. S. MASSEY, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. THOS. B. WILDER, Supt
Preaching at 11 A.M., and 7:00 P.M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night.
H. H. MASHBURN, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday School at 9:30. WM. H. RUFFIN, Supt.
Services, morning and night, on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays.
Evening Prayer, Friday afternoon
REV. JOHN LONDON, Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services 4th Sundays in each month—morning and night
C. N. WHARTON, Pastor.

LODGES.

Louisburg Lodge, No. 413, A. F. & A. M., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in each month.

Professional cards.

L. H. ALLRED.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the Courts. Office in Youngsville, N. C.

DR. ARTHUR H. FLEMING,
DENTIST.
LOUISBURG, - - N. C.
Office Over The Green & Yarboro Co.'s Store.

DR. S. P. BURT,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Louisburg, N. C.
Office in the rear of Boddie, Bobbitt & Co.'s Drug Store, on Nash street.

DR. R. P. YARBOROUGH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office 2nd floor New building, phone 86. Night calls answered from Th. Bickett residence, phone 74.

B. S. MASSENBURG
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LOUISBURG,
Will practice in all the Courts
Office in Court House

MARCUS C. WINSTEAD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
LOUISBURG, N. C.
OFFICE OVER Corner Drug Store.
Special Attention given to collections Practice wherever services required.

DR. J. H. MALONE,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office over Aycocke Drug Company.

WM. W. BODDIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in Cooper Building,

WM. HAYWOOD RUFFIN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of Franklin and adjoining counties, also in the Supreme Court, and in the United States District and Circuit Courts.
Office in Cooper and Clifton Building.

THOS. B. WILDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Main street, over Jones & Cooper's store.

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.
Office over Egerton's Store.

T. W. BICKETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
LOUISBURG N. C.
Prompt and painstaking attention given to every matter intrusted to his hands.
Refers to Chief Justice Shepherd, Hon. John Manning, Hon. Robt. W. Winston, Hon. J. C. Buxton, Pres. First National Bank of Winston, Glenn & Manly, Winston, Peoples Bank of Monroe, Chas. E. Taylor, Pres. Wake Forest College, Hon. R. W. Timberlake.
Office over Neal & Co.'s Store.

W. M. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Practices in all courts. Office on Main street.

W. H. YARBOROUGH, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in Opera House building, Court street. All legal business intrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention

M. F. HOUCK,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Trading Agent for all kinds of Building Supplies, Artistic Mantles and Tiles. Architectural Designs Submitted

HOTELS.

FRANKLINTON HOTEL
FRANKLINTON, N. C.
G. W. GODWAY, Prp'r.
Good accomodation for the traveling public.
Good Livery Attached

MASSENBURG HOTEL.
J P Massenburg Propr
HENDERSON, N. C.
Good accommodations. Good fare. Polite and attentive servants

NORWOOD HOUSE
Warrenton, North Carolina
W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor.
Patronage of Commercial Tourists and Traveling Public solicited.
Good Sample Room.

Champ Clark's Letter

Representative Mann Caught In His Own Trap. The Republican Split In Iowa.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE death of Senator Hanna having left a clear field for Colonel Roosevelt's presidential nomination, the Republican bigwigs are putting in most of their time selecting a vice presidential running mate for him. Divers and sundry persons of more or less prominence are named, ranging from Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana to Hon. John L. Webster of Nebraska. Mr. Webster is no doubt a most excellent citizen and may be a great statesman. If so, however, he has succeeded most admirably up to the present time in hiding his light under a bushel. So far as the average citizen is concerned he would have to bring with him for purposes of identification affidavits describing his personal appearance.

In His Own Trap.

There is such a thing as being too smart, a fact which Representative Mann, Republican, of Chicago has had good cause to ponder since Friday evening, Feb. 26. The debate on the naval appropriation bill, which had been raging for ten days, was drawing to a close. The bill was being read by sections and debated under the five minute rule. Amendments good, bad and indifferent were being poured in on every side. At last came the old fight about armor plate—as to whether the government should build its own plant so as to be independent of the armor plate trust or should go on as it has been doing for years, robbed by the trust and absolutely at its mercy. Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democrat, offered the following amendment: "That no money appropriated in this bill for armor shall be used to purchase armor not yet contracted for from any manufacturer or manufacturers who constitute in whole or in part a trust or trade conspiracy to control the price of steel products in violation of the laws of the United States."

Now, that looks like a reasonable proposition, and one which the American people will indorse. In support there of Hitchcock, who is rapidly coming to be one of the best rough and tumble debaters in the house, said with great force and cogency:

Mr. Chairman, I have only a few words to say on this amendment. I desire to call the attention of this house to the fact that a tremendous change has come over this country since the manufacture of modern armor plate was begun in 1887. That was by the Bethlehem company. At that time the first armor plate contract was let, Mr. Whitney being then the secretary of the navy. In 1890 the second armor plate contract was let, at a time when Mr. Tracy was secretary of the navy.

When Secretary Tracy let that second armor plate contract, it was to the Carnegie company, in Pennsylvania, and he distinctly stated at that time, and it was notorious over the United States, that his purpose in letting that contract to the Carnegie company was to build up a competitor to the Bethlehem company, which had had prior to that time a monopoly of armor plate manufacture. The third contract was let in 1893. At that time those companies made identical bids. The fourth contract was made in 1896, when again the two companies made identical bids.

Thereupon congress, seeing that an agreement existed between those two companies to extort an agreed price from the United States, inserted a provision in the law that the secretary of the navy should not pay over $400 a ton for armor plate. The result was that the fifth contract, in 1898, and the sixth contract, 1899, were let by the navy department to those two concerns at $400 a ton. The seventh contract was let in the year 1900 to the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies, and at that time the bids were again identical and were for a larger price.

Since that time the eighth contract, in 1903, and the ninth contract, in 1904, have been let, but not to companies even pretending to be competitors, but to these two concerns, known to be banded together, practically in the same combination, a trade conspiracy, both outlaws under the laws of the United States, and it is to prohibit dealings with that trade conspiracy that this amendment is offered. Those two concerns constitute a commercial outlaw, existing in defiance of the acts of congress and will of the people of the United States. It is to prevent those conspirators from securing from the United States any further gigantic contracts that this amendment is offered.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of this committee to the fact that since 1887 the United States has paid these two companies alone $47,000,000 of the people's money. It certainly is about time, if we cannot erect an armor plate factory for the purpose of competing with these concerns because the gentleman from Pennsylvania objects, that we should limit the price to be paid for armor and decline to recognize by government contracts an outlaw of the United States.

The average taxpayer will perhaps conclude that Hitchcock's position was sound. But just at that point Mr. Mann, Republican representative from Chicago, as aforesaid, concluded that he saw an opportunity to have some fun with Hitchcock and the other Democrats, so he offered this amendment to Hitchcock's amendment: "Insert after the word 'manufacturers' the words 'who have been judicially declared to.'" On the Mann amendment the vote stood, yeas 135, nays 91, Republicans favoring it, Democrats opposing. Mann was radiant with joy, which was speedily turned to grief, for the vote then came on Hitchcock's amendment as amended by the Mann amendment and stood, yeas 81, nays 117, Democrats voting for it and Republicans against it. Tellers being called, the vote stood, yeas 87, nays 109.

The net result of Brother Mann's attempt to put the Democrats in a hole was that he had succeeded in putting the Republicans in the hole by having them vote that the government shall buy armor plate from "manufacturers who have been judicially determined to" be a trust! Mann was caught in his own trap. His effort at strategy had made a record for his party in favor of trusts, which it cannot explain away and which ought to cost them a score of seats in the house, to say nothing of its effect on the presidential election. It would be interesting to know what the Republican leaders said to Mann and about him when they realized into what a woeful plight he had led them by his attempt to be smart. It is a ten to one shot that their remarks would not be fit to appear in a polite letter writer for female boarding schools. All the honors of the performance were with Hitchcock, who was most cordially and enthusiastically applauded by the Democrats. The Republicans have wriggled in and wriggled out on the trust question, but that day they made a record as defenders of the trusts which cannot be rubbed out and which needs no diagram to explain it. Bully for Hitchcock!

Marse Henry.

The old saying, "Independent as a hog on ice," will have to be amended so as to read, "Independent as a hog on ice or as Marse Henry Watterson." Marse Henry has publicly washed his hands of politics until all the conventions are held. He declares that he is not a candidate as delegate at large or any other way to the national convention, that he is not a candidate for position of delegate to the state convention, that he would not go to either as a delegate if he could, that he will not attend any convention in any capacity, but that he has entered into engagements which will keep him more than a thousand miles away from St. Louis when the battle for the presidential nomination is on. Marse Henry does not care a baubee whether school keeps or not. It is understood that his engagement takes him to the Pacific slope Chautauquas. If so, I congratulate the genial and well behaved Kentuckian. Last year I made that trip myself, and there is none more agreeable. There are no finer Chautauqua audiences than those in Oregon and California and no more hospitable people under the sun.

Hawkeye Republican Split.

If people voted their interests instead of their prejudices Iowa would be the strongest Democratic state in the Union. One of the amazing anomalies of our times is that she is one of the strongest Republican states, now having a Republican state administration, two Republican United States senators, two Republican cabinet ministers and a delegation in the house containing only one lone Democrat out of eleven members.

But even in rock ribbed Iowa men are returning to their political sanity. There are signs that light is breaking in upon the Hawkeye intellect. Governor A. B. Cummins has set up a standard of revolt against the fatuous stand patters and is advocating rational reciprocity such as was advocated by James G. Blaine and William McKinley. For so doing Republican politicians and editors abuse him without stint, some moderately and some without decency or discretion. He is accused of being a Democrat in disguise though that charge is somewhat belated, and, if true, only shows the dullness of discernment of Iowa Republicans. But Governor Cummins, as well as Democrats, will deny the soft impeachment. That he is fighting for his political life there is no question, but he chooses to fight inside Republican party lines. Here is a fair sample of the most gentle criticism on him. The Rockwell City Advocate, Republican, says:

Mr. Cummins has the right, of course, to think as he pleases on these various points in the tariff question, but without reading him out of the party for that it is pertinent to inquire what right or justice there is in his demand that every delegate to county, state and national conventions this year must solemnly be favorable to him personally, but agree to support his tariff views. There are a good many men in Iowa who would like to be friendly to him, but think that they have the right to do so and yet not accept his radical utterances. But the governor says this year that he will have none of their support. That is of continuing on the way to becoming a leader of the whole party in the state, tolerating divergent views that necessarily arise, as have Senators Allison and Dolliver, to insists that no Republican shall enter a Republican convention in Iowa, if he and his advisers can prevent it, unless they will accept views that have not been adopted by any national convention and that a very large number think are contrary to the interests of Iowa and the Republican party. Such a test of Republicanism and participation in Republican conventions has never been the policy of the party. It is not right of just, and we do not believe any man will attain to permanent leadership by climbing up that way. We believe Governor Cummins has been wrongly advised and hope he may yet see the better way to harmony and Republican success.

That's from an Iowa Republican paper, and unless it is greatly mistaken as to what Governor Cummins really intends we may have the edifying spectacle of two Republican Iowa delegations to the national convention.

An Anti "Stand Patter."

Representative Lovering of Massachusetts is liable to get himself read out of the Republican party unless he keeps his eye skinned. Most assuredly he will have to be disciplined. For to permit a Republican to talk as he does is liable to break up the party. On the last day of February he delivered in the house some remarks on the subject of the tariff, from which I make the following quotation:

Mr. Chairman, we are prone to lose sight of or obscure the fact that what our industries are most suffering from today is the want of an enlarged outlet for our surplus products.

There is another way far more potent and practicable to extend our foreign trade by reciprocity. It is to abolish our drawback laws.

The trend of public opinion with reference to new markets for American products shows that our manufacturers now keenly realize that production has passed far beyond consumption and that new markets in the foreign field must be found if our workmen are to continue to receive adequate employment.

There is one fundamental principle underlying our tariff legislation which, I regret to say, has not been adhered to by congress and which in a large measure is responsible for the loss of very valuable foreign markets—viz., that the tariff was only intended to protect the home market from foreign competition. The protection which American manufacturers now enjoy was based on that implied condition.

Opposition to the amendment of our drawback laws and bonded warehouse system on the part of certain large manufacturing interests has proved effective up to the present time.

After we have attained all that is practicable under reciprocity there still remains an enormous field for the expansion of our foreign trade by enlarging and extending the scope of our drawback laws, by amending the administrative act of the tariff, and this may be done without disturbing a single schedule or taking a single step in the direction of the revision of the tariff.

Whatever it may sooner or later be thought best to do in this direction, there is no reason why these wholesome provisions for a rebate of the duties on foreign materials entering into domestic manufactures for export should not at once be made.

It is well known that our manufacturers have lost millions and millions of dollars of trade and that thousands and thousands of our workmen have been deprived of employment since the passage of the Dingley bill that might easily have been saved to the people of our country assuming for the moment that congress is about to adopt a very simple amendment to the administrative act of the Dingley bill.

We may ignore it if we please. Members of either party may shut their ears to the cry for relief. They may dawdle and belittle the honest efforts of those who are attempting to accomplish needful legislation.

A benighted leadership may not care to be wakened from its indolent slumbers nor be stirred to an active regard for the public welfare, but the fact remains that while all this heart and "stand pat" policy prevails the great ship of business is drifting on to the rocks and our boasted prosperity is fast coming to an end.

Encouragement For American Shipping.

If the Republicans are always howling for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama Senator Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado proposes a plan which more sensible than a subsidy. He has introduced a bill providing that a rebate of 5 per cent of the tariff shall be made on all goods coming to American shores in American vessels where the ad valorem duty is 25 per cent or less. It provides a rebate of 10 per cent where the ad valorem duty is 25 per cent or greater. The bill also provides that for three years foreign vessels may be admitted to United States register by payment of a graduated tonnage tax ranging from $1 to $7 per gross ton.

There are persistent rumors that the Hon. William H. Moody, secretary of the navy, is about to resign. What the trouble is is not stated, but the newspaper correspondents are busy selecting his successor. Whether President Roosevelt is engaged on the same task is not known. Wonder if Moody does not regret that he left the house?

New York papers give it out flat not only that Governor Odell has completely overthrown Hon. Thomas Collier Platt and obtained absolute control over the Republican machine, but that he has treated the "easy boss" with contumely and contempt, which must be taken cum grano salis.

Representative Babcock, having routed the La Follette forces in Wisconsin horse, foot and dragoons, is now spoken of favorably as chairman of the Republican national committee; also for the Republican nomination for vice president. Truly, Bab is feeding in tall clover.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson is running against Hon. John H. Bankhead for congress on a platform that nobody is likely to try to steal from him—to appropriate $2,500,000,000 for the navy in five years and to do this by going into the districts of all members who oppose his scheme and beat them for nomination. Captain Hobson has tackled a much larger and more hazardous job than that of sinking the Merrimac.

Champ Clark

Defending the Socks.

The following story is a fair illustration of Russian justice to the Jew. One Jew met another at the break of morning entering the wicket of a judge's residence.

"Whither so early in the morning?" asked the first, somewhat surprised.

"To balance the scales," replied the second with a smile. "I am the defendant in an action which will come up before the judge this morning. The plaintiff has already given the judge 10 rubles, so I am also going to give him 10 in order to keep him straight."—World's Work.

The Formula tells the story:
Grove's Chronic Chill Cure
Not a patent medicine: a thin spirituous liquid, of a pleasant bitter taste, made up of
Fluid Extract PERUVIAN BARK
Fluid Extract BLACK ROOT
Fluid Extract DOG WOOD BARK
Fluid Extract [illegible] BARK
Fluid Extract [illegible]
Fluid Extract SARSAPARILLA
It Cures the Chills that other Chill Tonics Don't Cure.
The Best General Tonic. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

CATS SUCKING BREATH.

An Old Wives' Fable That Has Served a Good Purpose.

Can a cat really suck the breath of a child?

We have always heard that it could. Away back in early childhood we distinctly remember frequent warnings to look out for the cat. We not allow the cat to get into bed with you, especially to get into bed with the baby, as it is liable to suck the baby's breath, which would cause the baby to die.

Is there any foundation for such a notion as this? We never could discover any real meaning to the belief that a cat can suck the breath of a child, indeed the sentence is totally unintelligible.

What is meant by sucking the breath? It may be true that the cat, attracted by the breath of a child, who had probably been playing milk, would be interested in some manner with the child's mouth. In young cats the impulse to nurse might be excited by the smell of the child's breath. It is barely possible that the cat might be seized with a desire to bite or to devour the child's lips or tongue, lured on by the smell of milk. We are not in a position to deny these possibilities. Maybe they are true.

But not any of these suppositions furnish a basis for the statement that the cat is liable to suck the child's breath. We have always heard this statement with a shudder of horror. It seems to convey some weird, horrible tragedy that can hardly be imagined. But is it a mere fancy, the origin of which is hard to explain.

Yet we would advise mothers to be careful about leaving the infant with a cat. We do not favor the idea of cats sleeping with children, nor do we favor the practice of children playing with cats, handling them, mauling them, around the floor, fondling them, dressing them up as dolls. It is not good for the cat; it is not good for the child. Neither cats nor dogs ought to be treated in this manner. They are all right in their place, but they are not fit for playthings.

If the superstition that a cat may suck a child's breath has operated as a preventive to mothers allowing their children to play with cats, it has served a very good purpose, but such fabulous notions are hardly compatible with mature reflection. It is one of the old wives' fables which may have served a good purpose, but it is not fit for repetition. There are other and better reasons why the cat and baby should not be left together than the vague, unintelligible fear that the cat will suck the child's breath.—Medical Talk.

The Care of Children.

It is usually accepted without question that the modern scientific methods used in the care and feeding up of infants tend to increase the average. Dr. Lewis, writing in Harper's Weekly, presents a different view. When infants were treated with less wisdom, he points out, the weaker perished and the stronger survived. When the sick are cared for so that a large number recover from disease, it is inevitable that on the average those who are thus rescued must be weaker than the community to which they are restored. Thus all these influences, says Dr. Lewis in conclusion, while saving life, "tend especially to save those which are feeble in a greater proportion than those which are strong and thus in the end must lower the vitality of the great mass of the population."

Making the Chances Even.

In days when intoxicants in England were frequent and excesses were met on the slightest provocation common fairness demanded that the blades of chance combatants should be of equal length. In a sudden affray there would be no thought of measuring swords, so the antagonists took the matter into their own hands at the gates of the city of London, where every gallant was liable to be challenged, and if the public official found any blade beyond thirty-six inches the smith edged by to snip off the steel to the required length. In Queen Elizabeth's reign this was the common practice.

Bread.

Freshly made bread is more indigestible than stale bread because it is more moist and becomes more solid in the mouth; hence more impossible to the saliva and the gastric juices. For the same reason bread crust is more digestible than what is beneath it, being drier. Bread may be made fit for use from being made of adulterated or too old flour, by turning sour or developing a bitter taste from the yeast, from getting musty and from insufficient fermentation in the rising process, which leaves it too heavy for the digestive fluids to act well upon.

Having a Speaking.

Mrs. Brown—I was downtown yesterday. I didn't know that I might meet you. Mrs. Green—I was downtown, too, and I'm awfully sorry I didn't see you. Little Johnny Green—Ma, don't you remember we saw Mrs. Brown's dog and you said: "Come, let's hurry away from here. That old cur must be somewhere near." What did you mean, ma?

An Invitation Accepted.

"No, I never carry my watch when I go out," she said artlessly. "I am so careless that it wouldn't be safe. Why, a person could steal anything right from under my nose, and I wouldn't miss it." Then the young man by her side stole a kiss, and she didn't seem to miss it.

The birds' nests used for soups are little gelatinous things made up principally from the saliva of tiny birds of China.

Best Remedy For Constipation.

The best remedy for constipation I ever used is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets says Mr Reuben Shaw, Merchant and postmaster, Shaw, Ga. They are easy to take, mild and gentle in effect. Sold by Aycock drug co.

Men go to places to see women to be seen.

A Household Necessity.

A good liniment is a household necessity. Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a liniment of every recommendation of the household and a household necessity. Full 1 2 pint bottle 25c. Sold by Aycock drug Co.

Grease spots may be removed from wallpaper by rubbing carefully with gasoline.

Small pickles, olives and capers mixed very fine are an excellent seasoning for a cold dressing.

Wash hair brushes in hot soda water then rinse in cold water and they will be clean and sweet.

Relieved at Home.

[illegible]

"It is not necessary for the invalid to suffer in order to be remarkable.

Lost His Grip.

[illegible]

If you want good hay be lazy

also with the ladies name him Jack.

You Know What You are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic you know what you are taking, as the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply Iron combined with Quinine and Tasteless Chill Tonic. No cure, No Pay. Price 50c.

Many women go through life being the man they think their husbands are.

Give your blood a cleansing therapeutic dose of all the impurities you make per H. Bucklen Druggist.

Early widowhood or unhappy ladies it depends on the widow's intelligence.

A Favorite Remedy for Bullies.

The physician who will compel every lazy man who is troublesome to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a few times with the mixture of small children, will do more than any other one thing to stop the spread of the whooping cough epidemic so prevalent at the present time. The bottle will convince the most skeptical of its merits. For sale by Aycock Drug Co.

Men learn more than women do in a lifetime but women know more to begin with.

Chamberlain's Thomas Chill Pills breaks up Chills. R. H. Bobbitt. Castor Knott

The foolish things that anyone in authority does usually do a maximum lot of harm.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

William Shaffer a tradesman of Zanesville Ohio was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism and could scarcely walk a mile. Finally I gave him a dose of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and within three days he was able to be about the house. In a few days more he was able to attend to his business. I can now walk as well as ever. I cannot say too much in praise of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Aycock Drug Co.

Sister of the fallow ladies suffer all of all. I make bouquets of lilies. He isn't really to love.

If troubled with sour digestion, heartburn or any stomach use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will get quick relief. Sold by Aycock drug co.

When a man is hungry he never complains that his wife is a poor cook.

Happy Healthy Children.

Are child and mother. Little Early Risers with gentle action, they are invaluable to people who are not strong or robust. They cure constipation, dyspepsia, sick headache and all stomach and liver troubles. Sold by Aycock Drug Co.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
Trade Marks
Designs
Copyrights &c.
Scientific American.
MUNN & Co. New York

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fat-maker, a great strength-giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

JACOB EVANS.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
Give me your patronage and

STILL AT THE BRIDGE
BLACK-SMITHING

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of Mrs. Permelia P. Richmond, deceased late of Franklin county, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of February, 1905, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. [illegible]

LAND SALE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

By virtue of a judgment rendered at the January Term, 1903, of Franklin Superior court in the action entitled, W. M. Burnett and wife vs. [illegible] of Sherrod Hedgin, we will on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1904, at the Court House door in Louisburg, N. C., at 12 o'clock, sell to the highest bidder for cash, that lot of land on the Bullock road, in Franklin county and State of N. C., containing 2 acres, and known as the grave lot of Wesley Hedgin. There is a saw mill, corn gin and other improvements on the lot in addition to the grave. Feb. 26th, 1904.

F. S. SPRUILL,
C. M. COOKE,
Commissioners.

SALE OF LAND.

[illegible]

D. E. MILLER,
Jeweler and Optician,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
[illegible]
WATCHES, CLOCKS
and other lines of
JEWELRY.
[illegible]

BALTIMORE
Steam Packet Co.,
(OLD BAY LINE.)
The Most Delightful Day Between
Baltimore and
Old Point Comfort,
Norfolk and
Portsmouth, Virginia.
[illegible]
GEO. S. BAKER, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md.

SEABOARD
Air Line Railway
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West.
IN EFFECT JAN. 5TH, 1904.
SOUTHBOUND. [illegible]
NORTHBOUND. [illegible]