

### COUNTING MONEY.

The Way Uncle Sam's Experts Handle Bills and Coins.

There is, broadly speaking, but one place in the United States where new money is always to be found in circulation. Very nearly everywhere else is to be found ragged, dirty, not to say filthy, paper money, germ laden and disease breeding. The question has often been put, "Why is this?"

Congress makes appropriations amounting to many hundreds of millions annually for the government expenses. This enormous amount, which is backed by gold and silver in the treasury vaults, is printed every year in Washington and is issued through the treasury department. It must be recollected that, while banks all over the country issue old notes, the treasury never issues anything but new money.

That is why the money in Washington is always new.

There are more than 30,000 government employees at the national capital, and they are paid in bright, new notes twice every month. They distribute their money for the necessities of life, and hence a great deal of it is found in circulation.

Another question with reference to the money supply is often propounded, "How long does it take for the women experts in the treasury department to count 1,000,000 new one dollar notes, and how long does it take to count 1,000,000 old notes of that denomination?" According to the treasury officials, the answer is as follows:

In handling new notes an expert could count in a day of eight hours about \$50,000. Of course this refers to notes of the denomination of \$1. In counting gold certificates of the denomination of \$10,000 each it would require but a short time to count \$1,000,000.

At this rate twenty days would be occupied in counting \$1,000,000 represented by notes of the denomination of \$1. However, it is hardly possible that any one could keep up to these figures for such a period, and it would be safe to add five days and to say that \$1,000,000 (paper) could be counted in twenty-five days.

Of silver dollars 40,000 may be counted in a day of eight hours, which rate, if adhered to, would finish the \$1,000,000 in twenty-five days, but it would be well to add five days here for the same reason and make it thirty days for counting 1,000,000 silver dollars.

In counting old notes the conditions are much changed. There are five different kinds of paper money—gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes (greenback), treasury notes of 1890 and national bank notes. Remittances of mutilated currency may contain all these different kinds of currency. They may not be assorted properly by denominations and may be badly mutilated. Where cases of this kind occur the count is tedious and slow. But, assuming that the currency sent is in accordance with the regulations, an expert could, on an average, count \$15,000 in one dollar notes a day. This would require about seventy days to count a million one dollar bills in old notes of various kinds of paper currency.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### How He Got Him.

A New York dramatist was one evening visiting a well known player's dressing room when there was handed in an appeal for financial assistance, written in the French language by an actor, a Britisher, who prides himself on his knowledge of that tongue.

To the dramatist's astonishment, the player to whom the note was addressed immediately proceeded to hand the messenger the amount asked for.

"Surely, Henry," interposed the friend, "you're not going to let him have the money? Why, the man is known everywhere as?"

"Yes, yes," interrupted the other. "I know that. But you don't suppose I can afford to have him going about town telling every one that I can't read French!"—Harper's Weekly.

### The Domestic Cat.

Experts have held that the so called "cat" of the ancient Romans and Greeks ("ailurus," the wavy tailed one) was not a cat at all, but a kind of weasel. The mummified Egyptian animal, however, was a genuine cat, even if certain peculiarities about its teeth make it difficult to regard it as a near relative of the modern domestic puss. The exact origin of the latter remains a puzzle. It appears first mysteriously in the middle ages, when it was decidedly rare and highly prized throughout Europe, though the wild cat still abounded everywhere, and experts have not been able to satisfy themselves that the domestic cat and the wild one are really the same.—Chicago News.

### AIR PRESSURE.

The Weight a Human Body Is Compelled to Sustain.

If a person who had given no thought to the matter were told that he is perpetually sustaining a weight of about fourteen tons and that that stupendous burden is ever varying, sometimes increasing, sometimes decreasing, to the extent of 400 and 500 pounds in the course of a few hours, he would probably consider that his informant was demented. But that prodigious load represents the weight of air which every person of average size is always bearing, although, as the pressure is equal on all sides, the cumbersome burden is not only not felt, but under certain conditions of the atmosphere, when the barometer stands high, indicating that the pressure is increased, a sense of invigoration is experienced, which passes away when he has been relieved of the additional hundred-weight or two which he was carrying. Some idea of the tremendous pressure of the air may be gathered by placing the hand firmly over the receiver of an air pump and exhausting the air therefrom. A large hand measuring eight square inches would then, if the air were completely exhausted, have a weight of exactly a hundredweight pressing upon its upper surface. Only a Samson would have sufficient muscular force to lift that load and remove his hand from the mouth of the receiver.

Although our atmosphere is so transparent and so diaphanous, yet its total weight is computed at the enormous total of five thousand five hundred million millions of tons! And when this ponderous element is set in violent motion, as in a hurricane, its weight and density are more readily realized, for then, when in all its fury the unseen air is madly rushing along or furiously whirling around and around at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, nothing except the most solidly erected structures can withstand its infuriate and fierce onslaughts. Great trees are felled in a moment, stacks of corn or hay are scattered to the winds, and even human beings struck by the tornado are hurled to the ground or even caught up and whirled through the air like feathers in a gale.—A. Banker.

### Range of Eyesight.

Those who are curious in such matters may be interested in testing the correctness of the conclusions of Dr. Schaeffer of Munich concerning the distance at which people can be recognized by their faces and figures. If you have good eyes, he says, you cannot recognize a person whom you have seen but once before at a greater distance than twenty-five meters (eighty-two feet). If the person is well known to you, you may recognize him at from 50 to 100 meters, and if it is a member of your family even at 150 meters. The white of the eyes may be seen at from twenty-seven to twenty-eight meters and the eyes themselves at seventy-two to seventy-three meters. The different parts of the body and the slightest movements are distinguishable at ninety-one meters. The limbs show at 182 meters. At 540 meters a moving man appears only as an indefinite form, and at 720 meters—2,361.6 feet—the movements of the body are no longer visible.—Youth's Companion.

### The Geese of Nieder-Morlen.

In the little Hessian village of Nieder-Morlen, says the Strand Magazine, between Giessen and Frankfurt, a strange scene may be witnessed every evening at 5:30. Some 3,000 geese, which have spent the day on the river's bank below the village, at a given signal from their leaders make their way homeward with much pomp and circumstance and raucous noise. The strangest part of the proceeding is seen when they reach the village street and, without any guidance or driving, waddle each into its own yard for the night. Like so many squads they break off in their dozens from the main body, knowing instinctively their owners' door and with solemn gait entering in as though conscious of their own innate cleverness.

### Too High.

"I thought this building had only forty stories!" cried the excited foreigner.

"It has," said the elevator starter.

"Ah, no! You deceive me! I just got on one of your elevators. One passenger said, 'Three, please.' Another said, 'Seven,' another 'Ten.' And then a man cried out, '1,945! Sacre bleu! I got out at the first stop. It is too much of a risk!'"

"But '1,945' is an office number," explained the starter.

"No! You deceive! I have not the trust in you! Tomorrow I return to Paris!"—New York Times.

### Notice of Change in Firm of Youngsville Lumber Co.

Notice is hereby given that T. H. Whitaker has retired from the partnership doing business in Youngsville, N. C., under the firm name and style of the "Youngsville Lumber Co.," having sold his interest therein to W. C. Whitaker and the firm is now composed of Geo. T. Whitaker and W. C. Whitaker who will continue the business under the name and style of the "Youngsville Lumber Co." This 27th day of February, 1909.

T. H. WHITAKER  
Geo. T. WHITAKER  
W. C. WHITAKER

### Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Strickland & Wheelless has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by F. W. Wheelless, who assumes all debts due by the firm. Accounts due the firm will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

D. C. STRICKLAND.  
F. W. WHEELLESS.

I am now prepared to furnish the public with ICE regularly. Call phone 47 and give your orders.

J. W. KING

### Fine Cows For Sale

I have several fine Milk Cows for sale. Will sell out right, or will trade for dry cattle.

W. H. ALLEN,  
Louisburg, N. C.

### NOTICE OF ELECTION

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

In accordance with Act of General Assembly, and in obedience to a petition presented to this Board on the 1st inst., an election is hereby ordered to be held on Saturday, April 3rd, at the usual voting place in Sandy Creek township, when and where the question as to whether a tax of 30 cents on property and 90 cents on the poll, shall be levied for the purpose of improving the roads of said township.

The election will be held under the same rules and regulations in elections for members of the General Assembly. The following are appointed Registrar and Poll Holders for said election: Registrar, J. R. Parrish; Poll Holders: A. T. Wilson and E. T. Alston. Those favoring the tax will vote a ticket upon which shall be written or printed, the words "For Good Roads" and those not favoring will vote a ticket upon which shall be written or printed the words "Against Good Roads."

By order of the Board.

T. S. COLLIE, Chairman  
W. M. BOONE, Clerk.

### Road Election For Franklinton Township

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of 1909, entitled "An Act to provide good roads in Franklin County," duly ratified on the 20th day of February, 1909, and in accordance with the order of the County Board of Commissioners of Franklin County made at their regular meeting on the 1st day of March, 1909, an election will be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1909, at which election the provisions of the aforesaid will be submitted to the qualified voters of Franklinton Township for their approval.

The polling place for the election shall be in the town of Franklinton. B. A. White is appointed registrar and H. F. Bullock and E. L. Moore are appointed registrars. A new registration of all voters is ordered and anyone desiring to vote in the said election must apply to the registrar for registration within the time fixed by law for the registration book to be kept open, namely, from Thursday, March 4th to Saturday, March 27th, incl. five.

Below is given a summary of the provisions of the said act:

Sec. 1. Creates a board of road trustees and fixes their term of office.

Sec. 2. Gives to said board corporate character and powers.

Sec. 3. Gives to said board control of public roads in Franklinton Township.

Sec. 4. Provides for the election of chairman, secretary, treasurer to the board and of an executive committee of three.

Sec. 5. Provides for election of a superintendent of roads.

Sec. 6. Provides for purchase of machinery and implements, gives the board general powers for carrying out the provisions of the act, and further provides that no person shall be liable for road duty.

Sec. 7. Authorizes the obtaining of gravel, sand and other material necessary for the construction of roads.

Sec. 8. Provides for locating roads.

Sec. 9. Authorizes the Board of Trustees to issue bonds of Franklinton township to an amount not to exceed forty thousand dollars, to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. These bonds may be issued at such time or times and in such amount or amounts as may be deemed best to meet the expenditures provided for in the act.

Sec. 10. Provides for the levy of a tax on property in Franklinton township of not less than fifteen cents nor more than thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property and of not less than forty-five cents nor more than one dollar and five cents on the poll.

Sec. 11. Provides for the submission of the provisions of this act to the qualified voters of Franklinton Township at an election ordered by the County Commissioners and orders a new registration.

Sec. 12. Directs that all funds derived from sale of bonds shall be used for constructing roads in Franklinton township.

Sec. 13. Provides for use of convict labor or hired labor or both.

Sec. 14. Provides that no money raised under this act may be spent on any street or road in an incorporated town.

Sec. 15. Repeals all laws in conflict so far as concerns Franklinton township.

Sec. 16. Provides that the act shall go into effect from and after ratification.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Franklin County, this first day of March, 1909.

T. S. COLLIE,

Chairman of Board of County Commissioners.

W. M. BOONE,

Clerk to Board of County Commissioners.

## The Best Furniture

Is all ways the cheapest in point of service, we handle the best goods we can buy, there may be others who say they have something just as good for a little less, but we can't get anything as good as the best for less.

### THE KARPEN CHAIRS

Lounges and Davenport are the superior to anything of any make and price that can be had, we are agents for this Superb line of goods.

Chairs from \$10 to \$250 all colors of Upholstering and grade. The Davenports and Couches from \$50 to \$350.



We will gladly send you a copy of our large catalogue of this fine furniture also the largest Rug, Druggist and Carpet house in the United States. Please write to call on you and we will be glad to show you these lines. We may do you some good even if we can't sell you.

### PIANOS & ORGANS

## J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH

## Egerton's White Front

Our Mr. R. Z. Egerton will go north in a few days, and we want to run off everything possible and we are offering some splendid bargains.

Just received a big stock of the latest style shoes offered. Opera Slippers, all colors, and they are beauties, \$1.50 to \$3. Ladies Suits, White Goods, Laces of all styles, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, and lots of new and pretty things.

Come to see us. Don't fail to come we will please you.

## F. N. & R. Z. Egerton

Louisburg, N. C.

### LYNCHBURG PLOWS AND CASTINGS

In all sizes, the best-made. If you have to buy a plow come and see me. If you have one of these plows you can get all kinds and sizes of castings at my store. I also have a lot of shoes that I am selling below cost to make room for other stock. A big lot of hamburgs and laces that I am selling below cost. Come and see me before it is all gone.

### M. C. PLEASANTS

## SPECIALS

Big bargains in shoes for the next ten days. I have a lot of odd sizes to close out in order to make room for the spring line. All of these are new stock and good values—Don't fail to see them. Yours for business

B. G. HICKS,

PHONE 100 LOUISBURG, N. C.