State Library

THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION.

VOL. XXVIII | LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898. | SUBSCRIPTION: $1.00 Per Year. Strictly in Advance. | NUMBER 13.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
G. F. SMITH, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
THOS. B. WILDER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night.
FORREST SMITH, Pastor.

Professional cards

DR. S. P. BURT,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
Louisburg, N. C.
Office in the Ford Building, corner Main and Nash streets. Up stairs—front.

B. B. MASSENBURG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State
Office in Court House.

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 Carolina, and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

DR. E. S. FOSTER. DR. J. E. MALONE.
DRS. FOSTER & MALONE,
PRACTICING PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Louisburg, N. C.
Office in Building opposite Emory Hotel Main Street

W. H. LIPPITT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
FRANKLINTON, N. C.

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

SPRUILL & RUFFIN,
ATTORNEYS-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.

THOS. B. WILDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on Main street, over Jones & Cooper'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. E. W. Timberlake.
Office in Court House, opposite Sheriff's.

W. M. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Practices in all courts. Office in Neal Building.

W. H. YARBOROUGH, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office on second floor of Neal building Main Street.
All legal business intrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

DR. D. T. SMITHWICK,
DENTIST,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
Office in Meadows' Hotel, Room 9. Gas administered and teeth extracted without pain.

DR. R. E. KING,
DENTIST,
LOUISBURG, N. C.
OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BUILDING SECOND FLOOR.
With an experience of twenty-five years is a sufficient guarantee of my work in all the up-to-date lines of the profession.

HOTELS.

HOTEL WOODARD,
W. C. WOODARD, Prop.,
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Free Bus meets all trains.
Rates $2 per day.

FRANKLINTON HOTEL
FRANKLINTON, N. C.
SAM'L MERRILL, Prp'r.
Good accomodation for the traveling public.
Good Livery Attached.

OSBORN HOUSE,
C. D. OSBORN, Proprietor,
Oxford, N. C.
Good accommodations for the traveling public.

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

NORWOOD HOUSE
Warrenton, North Carolina
W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor.
Patronage of Commercial Tourists and Traveling Public Solicited.
Good Sample Room.
NEAREST HOTEL TO STORES AND COURT HOUSE

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 22.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxv, 31-46—Memory Verses, 34-46—Golden Text, Math. xvi, 27—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

31. "When the Son of Man shall come in His glory and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory." Concerning the coming of the Son of Man in glory see also Math. xvi, 27; xxiv, 30, and compare Zech. xiv, 5, 9; Jude xiv, 15. We must keep in mind that up to this time in our Lord's ministry there was no command to go to every creature, but only to Israel, and that the beginning and end of the story of the church, which is His body, is found chiefly in the Acts, the epistles and Revelation. The church, or called out company from all nations, being His body, we would expect to find Him in His body when He sits upon His throne, and these are the assurances given us in Col. iii, 4, and Rev. iii, 21, where we are told that when Christ our life shall appear we shall appear with Him in glory and sit with Him on His throne. We are also told in I Cor. vi, 2, that we shall judge the world, and this is in accord with Ps. cxlix, 5-9. That the Son of Man shall come in glory is as certain as that He once came in humiliation.

32. "And before Him shall be gathered all nations, and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth sheep from the goats." In the context of the passages quoted concerning His coming in glory we cannot but notice that the Spirit always speaks of deliverance for Israel and judgment upon her enemies and blessing for her friends, and that is just the story here, in perfect accord with the testimony of the prophets. "Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants, the prophets" (Amos iii, 7). Therefore if we would know His purposes we must go to those to whom He has told them. We therefore inquire, "Have the prophets said anything about His judging the nations or about sheep and goats?" As we cannot understand the first verse in the New Testament without a considerable knowledge of the Old, so there are many other things in the New Testament which require the light of the Old Testament, and this judgment of the nations is one of them. Any one familiar with Joel iii, Zeph. iii and Ezek. xxxiv will feel almost at home in our lesson and will not confound this judgment of living nations either with the judgment seat of Christ or that of the great white throne (Rom. xiv, 10; II Cor. v, 10; Rev. xx, 12), the former for believers only and the latter for the rest of the dead, who take no part in the first resurrection, at the end of the thousand years.

33, 34. "Come ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." It seems to me that our Lord must have had the words in Ezek. xxxiv in His mind, for there we read of sheep and goats, and of the ill treatment of the diseased and the sick, and of blessing that shall come to other nations through Israel because they were Israel's friends. The blessings of the church in her oneness with Christ are spoken of as prepared "Before the foundation of the world" (John xvii, 24; I Pet. i, 20; Eph. i, 4), while the blessings of other nations through Israel seem to be "From the foundation of the world" (Rev. xiii, 8; xvii, 8). But without pressing this I only ask that you distinguish between the millennial kingdom of blessing to nations through Israel and the kingdom of God the Father to follow it.

35, 36. These are good works prepared for all believers at all times, and there are always plenty of opportunities for such as are ready. Even Job testified that he delivered the poor and the fatherless and such as had none to help.

37-39. We do not need to keep count of all the things we do for Him. We only need to hold ourselves ready for any manner of service, wholly at His commandment, and just do as occasion serve us, as the moments come and go, believing that He prepares every occasion and notices whether we are watching His way and ready for His every call.

40. "And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Some of us think that we would have been very glad to have ministered unto Him personally if we had lived when He was on the earth. We would have followed Him like the true disciples and have hung upon His words. We would have ministered unto Him like those women, and kept open house for Him, like Martha and Mary. Let us learn from His own lips in the words of this verse that whatever is done to one of His for love's sake is the same as if done to Himself.

41. "Then shall He say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." He tells what He Himself will say, for He is the King, and there can be no mistake about it, and whosoever would teach that there is no devil and no everlasting fire is in partnership with the father of lies himself, for he is a liar and the father of it (John viii, 44), and began his work by questioning the word of God and making God a liar. Notice that this awful place was not prepared for man, but for the devil, for God willeth not the death of a sinner.

42-45. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me." While we are reading, as we believe, of a judgment of living nations with reference to their good or bad treatment of Israel, yet there are principles here which are always the same. At all times it is true that whatever is done or not done to a child of God is looked upon as done or not done to Christ Himself. The only way to show love to God is to show love to people for Christ's sake. The only way to prove our submission to God is by submission to circumstances and to people—not only to the good and gentle, but also to the forward (I Pet. ii, 18).

46. "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." The words eternal and everlasting in this verse are the same, teaching that as is the life for duration so is the torment. Why should we criticise and find fault with what we cannot understand? It is ours to believe God, to accept His dear Son, to receive gladly what He so freely offers and to rejoice in Him evermore, having perfect confidence in the love that came from heaven to save us and gladly yielding our whole being to Him as a thank offering. As to many of His ways which are to us a great deep, can we not trust Him? "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" (Gen. xviii, 25.) Who are we that we should dare to sit in judgment on One who so loved us that He gave Himself for us?

How to Enjoy Good Health.

If you are suffering with any skin or blood disease, rheumatism, catarrh, ulcers, old sores, general debility, etc., send stamp to the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of wonderful cures, free. This book will point the way to speedy recovery. Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) is manufactured after a long tested prescription of an eminent physician, and is the best building up and blood purifying medicine in the world. Beware of substitutes. Price $1 00 for large bottle. See advertisement elsewhere.

For sale by druggists.

SWEET FORGETMENOT.

Azure eyes a-twinkle,
Amber locks a-curl,
Silver laugh a-tinkle,
Shining teeth o' pearl.
When she is nigh
I gaze and sigh.
I cannot fly
The spot.
There is no fairer blossom than
My sweet forgetmenot.

Poets sing of beryls,
Gems of peerless hue.
Could they meet the perils
In her eyes of blue,
Each captive wight
To be her knight
With wild delight
Would plot,
For she can smile to witch the world,
My sweet forgetmenot.

When the blossoms shimmer
In the dawn o' May,
When her glee grows dimmer
On our wedding day,
And in my pride
I lead my bride,
May Joy betide
Her lot,
The blossom o' my heart for aye,
My sweet forgetmenot!

—Samuel Minturn Peck in Boston Transcript.

ENGLAND'S ARAB TROOPS.

A Scene Before a Battle In the Egyptian Campaign.

The colonel's words produced an almost magical effect. With the Arabs the fantasia must precede the fight. So soon as the men heard these wholly unexpected but to them exceedingly welcome orders, there was a scene of the most extraordinary excitement. In a moment and of their own accord the whole 580 men fell out of their ranks and rushed off at full speed shouting, brandishing their rifles and leaping toward their huts, and there, as is their custom before going to battle, they donned the amulets that heighten courage and bring good fortune in war, the armlets and necklaces of their wives, and gave farewell embraces to those dusky dames, whose excitement was as great as their own, for throughout all the hut encampment now rose the shrill luluing of the women and the din of beating tamtams. But the men wasted but little time in these traditional observances. Even as they had rushed off so did they soon hurry back, and were again drawn up before Colonel Parsons, ready for the march and eager for the fight and the looting of cattle which would be the reward of victory.

It was expected that they would be about five or six days away, but their commissariat arrangements were very simple; they had with them a few camels to carry skins of water and a little flour. They had no baggage of any sort; barefooted, and clad in a scanty robe of white cloth, each man carried with him nothing but his rifle and ammunition, and was quite prepared, if given his handful of flour a day and a sufficiency of water, to march from one end of the Sudan to the other. Sons of the most warlike tribes of the African Arabs—Hadendoa, Beni Amer and others—these savage warriors presented a splendid appearance as they stood there drawn up awaiting the final order that should let them loose, moving restlessly, a murmur passing through their ranks, like hounds with the prey in sight still held back by the leash, while their proud chiefs, clad in their picturesque flowing robes of various colors, rode up and down the line on their prancing horses. A little distance off stood all the women, still luluing, clapping their hands and encouraging their husbands with brave words. All the warlike instincts of the race were uppermost, and one felt that men like these need no tighter discipline than that which now controls them, when fighting under their chiefs, to make them a most formidable foe, even if opposed to picked European troops.

At last the short, quick word of command was given, the bugle sounded, and they were off, a 16 hours' march between them and the foe. It was a spectacle such as one seldom has the fortune to behold. The sun was just setting, a red disk, on the edge of the broad plain, and to the east the huge granite buttresses and peaks of the Jebel Kassala glowed in various tints of luminous purple and copper brown. As the bugle sounded the chiefs waved their swords and spurred their horses, the men gave a yell and in a body broke into a quick run, brandishing their rifles, leaping and cheering as before, and rushed in the direction of the setting sun, across the plain of withered grass, soon to disappear in the clouds of dust they raised. So long as they were in sight the women lulued and the tomtoms beat. It was indeed a very fine setting out for battle. I think that had even the most peaceable individual of those who regard all war with horror been present the contagion of that excitement would have found out in him and made to tingle some hidden, unsuspected fiber of the old barbarian.—Kassala Cor. London Times.

He Wanted to Know.

The Employer (coldly)—Why are you so late?

The Suburbanite (guiltily)—There were two wrecks on the track this morning, and—

The Employer (testily)—Who was the other one?—New York Journal.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public know of one concern in land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Aycock & Co., druggists and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

"PEN PICTURE OF MORMONISM."

During my travels in Mississippi I met with Rev. M. L. Oswalt, a former Mormon elder, but now a Baptist preacher. He married into a Mormon family in Mississippi when quite young. In 1879 he was induced to join their church without examining their doctrines. In 1880 he moved with a number of Mormon families from Mississippi to a Mormon settlement in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, 5,000 feet above the sea level. Here he was made an elder. When he got hold of their book of "Doctrines and Covenants," his eyes were opened by its absurdities and blasphemies, taught as direct revelations from God to their successive prophets. Each successor of Joe Smith is believed to be a prophet, who receives special revelations from God for the guidance of the Latterday Saints. Though it may contradict a former revelation, the last Bull issued by this prophet is binding on all Mormons as the latest decree of God. Hence you can never know into what absurdities Mormonism will run. It simply depends upon the will or whim of their prophets as to what Bull he may issue as the special decree of heaven.

Instead of the Paradise promised them by the Mormon elders who took them to the Rocky Mountains, they found it, as a wag described it, "nine months winter and three months late in the fall." Hence the Mississippi Mormons in a few years were disgusted and moved back to prevent starvation or freezing out.

By reading their book of "Doctrine and Covenants," Elder Oswalt became satisfied that Mormonism was false. When he got back to his old home and friends he joined a Baptist church and was finally ordained to the ministry. He is now zealously preaching as pastor of several churches.

Elder Oswalt showed me the book of "Doctrine and Covenants" and pointed out chapters and verses from which he had quoted in his pamphlet. On reading these I find the Mormons teach and believe in the transmigration of souls, just as do the Buddhists of China, and the evolutionists or advanced (?) thinkers, or backward thinkers of America.

Like some of the older heathens abroad, and some of the younger heathens in America, the Mormons teach the "eternity of matter." In connection with this, they teach that all spirit is matter. Here is Joe Smith's revelation on this point: "All spirit is matter, but it is more fine or pure and can ouly be discerned by purer eyes." Doct. and Covenants, sec. 131, par. 7.

They even go so far as to teach mysteries in their temple service, that even their own members, who have never taken their temple degrees, know nothing about. This is like the Elusinian mysteries of the ancient heathen Greeks. Mormons have a "sealing ceremony" in these mysteries, by which a man, though he have a wife or wives, can be sealed to another woman to be his wife in heaven. Hence they teach polygamy in heaven, just as do the Mohammedans. Like the Pope of Rome, the Mormon president or prophet claims to hold the keys of the kingdom, and is more strictly obeyed than the Pope.

Here is what Elder Oswalt says on this head: "While his laws cannot now be fully enforced, being in opposition to the laws of our government, yet they (their presidents) prophesy that the time will come when they will have full control of the government of the United States, and then they can carefully enforce their laws."

Like the Catholics, they teach that a good Mormon must not think for himself in matters of religion, but must implicitly obey their leader, who gets his orders direct from heaven. Like the Jews, they have adopted tithing of everything a man makes for the support of their elders and their mission work. They even go further, and in addition to the one-tenth of their crops they claim one-tenth of their time for church and mission work. Hence their elders say to one man, go, and he goeth, or rather to two at a time, and they take the next train for any part of the earth he may designate. In power and discipline they excel even the Jesuits; and woe betide the land where the Mormons should ever become the dominant power.

The words of a young man are golden to his best girl if they have a "ring" in them.

There comes a time in life to all of us when we feel mean and "out of sorts" and in a condition to invite disease. It is then we need such a remedy as Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. To persons exhausted by sickness or overwork its invigorating influence is surprising, promptly restoring health, energy and cheerful spirits. For sale by W. G. Thomas, druggist.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

Of the Democratic Party. Adopted at the Session of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Held in March, 1896.

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be voting precincts. In each precinct there shall be an Executive Committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several precincts in the meetings first called by the County Executive Committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The chairman of the several precinct committees shall compose the County Executive Committee, which shall meet at the same time and place as the county convention first held in each election year, and elect a chairman of said county committee, who need not be a member of the committee, and he shall preside at all meetings of said committee, and shall hold his place until his successor shall be elected. A majority of said precinct chairmen, in person or proxy, shall constitute a quorum. The County Committee shall likewise appoint a Central Committee of five, who shall act in its stead when the County Committee is not in session.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any precinct to elect its Executive Committee for the period of thirty days, the County Executive Committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said precinct.

4. The members of the precinct committee shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The County Executive Committee shall call all necessary county Conventions by giving at least ten days notice by public advertisement, in three public places in each precinct, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in their respective precincts on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county conventions, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county conventions. Thereupon the meetings so held shall elect their delegates to represent the precincts in the county convention from the voters of the respective voting precincts, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective voting precincts on all questions that may come before said county conventions. In case no meeting shall be held in any precinct in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the precinct Executive Committee shall appoint such delegates.

PRIMARIES.

SEC. 6. At every precinct meeting there shall (before delegates to the county convention are elected) be a vote taken for the different candidates for office whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote in the county convention their respective precincts in accordance with this vote, that is to say, each candidate shall receive in each county convention that proportion of the vote to which the precinct may be entitled which he received in the precinct meeting shall certify to the county convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct meeting.

7. Each precinct shall be entitled to cast, in the county convention one vote for every twenty five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of thirteen Democratic votes cast by the township, at the last preceding gubernatorial election: PROVIDED, That every voting precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote and each precinct may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

8. The chairmen of the precinct committees shall preside at all precinct meetings. In their absence any other member of said committees may preside.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to the Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions of over twenty five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: PROVIDED, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

PROVIDED FURTHER, That in all county conventions in which delegates shall be selected to attend any State, Congressional, Judicial or other convention, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the plan of organization as to the candidates whose names may be presented to such county convention. The delegates shall be selected from the friends and supporters of each candidate voted for in proportion to the number of votes he shall receive in such county convention, and no other instruction shall be given. PROVIDED FURTHER, That when only one candidate is presented and voted for at such county convention it shall be lawful to instruct for such candidate.

2. At every county convention (before delegates to State, Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or other conventions are chosen) there shall be a vote taken for the different candidates for office, whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote their respective counties in accordance with this vote; that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the State Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial or other convention, the proportion of the vote to which the county may be entitled which he received in the county convention. The Chairman and Secretary of the county convention shall certify to each convention the vote received by each candidate at the county convention, and no other instruction shall be given; PROVIDED, That where only one candidate is presented it shall be lawful to instruct for him.

At all State and District Conventions the delegates from the different counties may disregard the vote of their respective counties as to any candidate: PROVIDED, That two thirds majority of all his votes from the county consent thereto.

3. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the County Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Committees) shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship pitered until the convention shall elect its chairman.

4. The Executive Committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial Districts, respectively, shall make the call for their respective chairmen meet at some time and place in their respective districts designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts, and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different County Executive Committees of the said appointment, and the said County Executive Committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity with said notice to send delegates to said respective District conventions.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]