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# THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 4.

**Text of the Lesson, II Kings xxii, 8-20. Memory Verse, 19—Golden Text, Ps. cxix, 2 — Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.**

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8. "I have found the book of the law in the house of the Lord." By comparing II Chron. xxxiv, 14, it looks as if it might have been an original copy of the law. Josiah was the last good king of Judah, and he reigned 31 years. In the thirteenth year of his reign Jeremiah began to prophesy and continued a prophet of the Lord for 40 years (Jer. i, 2, 3). It is written of Josiah in II Kings xxiii, 25, that there was no king either before or after him who like him turned to the Lord with all his heart and soul and might. Hezekiah excelled all others in his trust in the Lord (II Kings xviii. 5). Josiah began to reign at the age of 8 years. When he was 16, he began to seek God. When he was 20, he began to cleanse the land of idols. When he was 26, he repaired and cleansed the temple, and kept the greatest passover that had been kept since the days of Samuel (II Chron. xxxiv, 3, 8; xxxv, 18, 19). It was while they were working at the temple that they found this book of the law.

9. Shaphan the scribe reported to the king that the money which had been gathered in the house of the Lord had been delivered to the overseers of the work, and it is said that they were so faithful that no reckoning was made with them of the money (verses 4-7). We do not read of any lack of funds for the work, for the blessing of Elshaddai (the mighty God who is all sufficient) was upon His faithful people.

10, 11. Shaphan told the king of the book that had been found, and read it to him, and when he heard it he rent his clothes. Josiah was possessed of a poor and contrite spirit and trembled at God's word (Isa. lxvi. 2; lvii. 15). It is written in Ez. ix, 4. "Then were assembled every one that trembled at the words of the God of Israel because of the trangressions." Many are indifferent to the word of God and never read it or hear it read. Many who read it do not give heed to it. Many, even of those who are supposed to be preachers of the word, dishonor it by doubting it and questioning it, while but few comparatively tremble at it like Josiah.

12, 13. "Go ye, inquire of the Lord for me and for the people, and for all Judah, concerning the words of this book that is found." The priest and scribe and others were thus commissioned by the king. It may have been such passages as Deut. xxviii, 15-37; Lev. xxvi, 14-46, that so stirred Josiah, but whatever portions specially affected him he evidently believed what many professing Christians do not today believe, that there is such a thing as the wrath of God and that it is a very serious matter not to believe and obey the words of the Lord. To set one's heart upon and observe to do the words of the law was said to be their life, but if one would not hearken God had said that He would require it of him (Deut. xxxii, 46, 47; xviii, 19). A common form of unbelief now is that God is too good to punish any one and that there is no place of fire and brimstone either for the devil or his followers.

14. "They went to Huldah the prophetess who dwelt in Jerusalem, and they communed with her." So there were at other times a Deborah and an Anna who knew the Lord better than others (Judg. iv, 4; Luke ii, 36). God has His hidden ones to whom He reveals Himself and whom He uses to instruct others when His time comes. It may be a Joseph in a prison, or a Daniel who has been crowded out by a younger and more progressive party, an Elijah at some cherith, or a Stephen or a Philip ready for any manner of service. Wherever you are be sure that you are learning to know God, for in due time He will call you.

15. "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Tell the man that sent you to me." She had no words of her own for them, no opinions or suggestions, no words of peaceful flattery, but only a faithful message from the Lord, regardless of what they might think of it or of her. When God has a messenger whom He can use, He always gives a message. He said to Moses, "I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say."

16. "Behold I will bring evil upon this place—all the words of the book which the king of Judah hath read." Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed, for hath He said and shall He not do it? Or hath He spoken and shall He not make it good? (Jer. li, 29; Num. xxiii, 19.) All that God purposes to do is as good as done, for He is able to carry out all His plans; there is nothing too hard or wonderful for Him. He cannot err, neither can He fail nor be discouraged. He did not fail to lay upon His dear Son all our sins. He will not fail to let His wrath fall upon all who despise His Son and His love.

17. "My wrath shall be kindled against this place and it shall not be quenched." This because they forsook God and worshiped the works of their own hands. They forsook the fountain of living water and made themselves cisterns which could hold no water (Jer. ii, 13). We think it strange that Israel could possibly turn from the living God to worship idols of wood and stone. Yet in the so called service of God among us there is a great turning from the simple worship of God in spirit and truth to that which is possibly worse than the idols of Israel.

18, 19. "Because thine heart was tender, and thou hast humbled thyself before the Lord, when thou heardest what I spake." Although wrath would surely fall upon the nation, yet upon Josiah and such as humbled themselves before God there would be mercy. At one time the Lord said that though Noah, Daniel and Job were in the city, they would deliver but their own souls by their righteousness. Again He said that, though Moses and Samuel stood before Him, His mind could not be toward Israel (Ezek. xiv, 14; Jer. xv, 1). There came a time when all that certain righteous ones could do was to sigh and cry because of the sins which they loathed, but could not prevent. On them God set His mark of approval (Ezek. ix, 4). We cannot rectify the wrong things that are all about us, we cannot bring righteousness everywhere to be manifested, but we can, each one for himself and herself, be right with God through Jesus Christ our Lord, and He will then use us to bless others as far as He can, and it shall be well with us.

20. "Thine eyes shall not see all the evil which I will bring upon this place." When the time comes for us to be called out of these mortal bodies, we ourselves are instantly in glory (Phil. i, 21, 23; II Cor. v, 8), but our bodies rest in peace and under His care whose temples they were until the resurrection.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two year old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup. He writes: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once, but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by W. G. Thomas, druggist.

## THE FRANKLIN GUARDS.

EDITOR FRANKLIN TIMES:

In times of trouble when extraordinary means must be resorted to for the protection of life, liberty, and property, our people look with confidence to the brave boys who compose the State Guard. They are ready at all times to respond to a call for help that may come from any part of the State.

Of all the campanies composing the North Carolina State Guard, it would be difficult to find one more efficient than the Franklin Guard. Your correspondent feels that the prompt action of Capt. McGhee's company, when called upon to go to Wilmington during the recent trouble there, should be called to the attention of the people of the county that they may know how thoroughly the "soldier boys" at home may be relied upon in times of need.

The following telegrams which passed between Capt. McGhee and Adjutant Gen. C. E. Davis will show how prompt to act and throughly disciplined the Franklin Guard has become:

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Nov. 10, 1898, 6 p. m.

CAPT. W. L. MCGHEE, FRANKLINTON, N. C.:

Take your Company to Wilmington and report to Col. Taylor. The S. A. L. will have train at Franklinton for you at 8 o'clock to night. Acknowledge receipt of orders sent you and report by telegraph to this office and to Col. Taylor when you start.

C. E. DAVIS, Adj. Gen.

REPLY:

FRANKLINTON, N. C.,
Nov. 10, 1898, 6:30 p. m.

C. E. DAVIS, ADJ. GEN., RALEIGH, N. C.:

Wilmington orders received. Have sent six couriers on horses to order every member of company in the country to report at his Armory at once for service. Will leave for Wimington as soon as men assemble.

W. L. MCGHEE, Capt.,
Co. F. 3rd Reg., N. C. S. G.

FRANKLINTON, N. C.,
Nov. 10, 1898, 6:40 p. m.

TO SERGT. S. E. WINSTON, YOUNGSVILLE, N. C.:

Send orders to every member of Franklin Guards at Youngsville to report at his Armory immediately for service.

By order of the Adj Gen.

MCGHEE, Capt.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Nov. 10, 1898, 9:30 p. m.

CAPT. MCGHEE:

Hold transportation and keep your company ready to move, but await further orders.

DAVIS, Adj. Gen.

FRANKLINTON, N. C.,
Nov. 10, 1898, 10 p. m.

C. E. DAVIS, ADJ. GEN., RALEIGH, N. C.:

Transportation orders received. The entire company has assembled on cars and are anxious to move. Please wire marching orders.

MCGHEE, Capt.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Nov. 10, 1898, 11, p. m

Hold transportation and train. You will receive orders of some nature to-morrow morning.

DAVIS, Adj. Gen.

FRANKLINTON, N. C.
Nov. 10, 1898, 11:30 p. m.

C. E. DAVIS, ADJ. GEN., RALEIGH, N. C.:

Orders to hold transportation and train received. Entire company has been on cars since 10 o'clock p. m. awaiting orders to move.

MCGHE, Capt.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Nov. 11, 1898, 11:30, a. m.

CAPT. MCGHEE:

Dismiss your company and railroad transportation. THE PROMPT AND COMPLETE RESPONSE OF YOUR COMPANY IS HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

C. E. DAVIS, Adj Gen.

Upon receipt of the last order, Captain McGhee dismissed the railroad transportation and his Company about noon the 11th of November.

Notwitstanding the fact that the members of the Franklin Guard are scattered over a district with about a ten mile radius, Captain McGhee had assembled the entire company, sixty strong, fully equipped, on the cars and ready to move within four hours from the receipt of first orders. This certainly speaks well for the thorough discipline and quick action of the Franklin Guard. It is doubtful if any other company in the State, similarly situated could have responded with such unanimity. The people of the county should feel proud of the company. It is considered by higher officials of the State Guard one of the very best companies in the Guard. It has been INSPECTED FOUR TIMES BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL AND HAS OBTAINED A SCORE OF 100 PER CENT. EACH TIME. Its Captain, W. L. McGhee, is kind and polite to the men, but at the same time he is very strict and requires all orders to be obeyed, and each man to perform his duties well. Indeed, Captain McGhee is an ideal Captain, and all the members give him cheerful support in maintaining the company. It is wonderful that the company has kept up its strength and reached such efficiency when we reflect that it has never received a particle of financial aid from the people of the county. This should be said no longer. The boys deserve help and the people should give it and encourage them to improve upon the grand record they have already made. They have had less outside assistance than any company in the State Guard and yet they never fail to respond when called upon. The company has been called out for service twice at night and in each case it was assembled and ready to move in less than four hours. Let the people contrive some plan for rewarding such faithfulness. No one will ever regret it and will show the company that their services are appreciated. They give much time to make themselves efficient, we should be willing to give a little money to help them in their need.

E.

## WAR COST $240,000,000.

Paid For by Bond Issue and Large Amount of Extra War Taxes.

New York Herald.

The treasury statements covering the month of October supply the basis for an estimate of the cost of the war with Spain. Up to this date this amounts to $160,000,000, an expert opinion fixes the expense for the remaining eight months of the fiscal year at $80,000,000 thus making the total outlay $240,000,000.

To meet this the government has the $200,000,000 derived from the sale of bonds and the proceeds of the extra war taxes, which for the fiscal year to the end next June are estimated at $125,000,000, making a total war fund of $325,000,000. Unless these taxes are modified by Congress there will therefore be on the 1st of July a surplus of $85,000,000 above the amount actually expended in the conduct of the war.

On the other hand under operation of the Dingley law, there is a deficit of $14,500,000 in the ordinary receipts, which would mean more than $100,000,000 deficit for the year. It would seem, therefore, that if the special war taxes were to be modified it would be necessary to adopt some new scheme of raising revenue in order to enable the government to make both ends meet.

## The Farmer Pays the Freight.

Charlotte Observer.

The uncertainty in regard to the settlement of difficulty between the United States and Spain has resulted in the detaining of 40 Spanish freight vessels at Liverpool. The vessels, but for this fact, would be engaged in carrying our cotton abroad. As a consequence of the detention of these vessels and the uncertainty of the successful termintion of peace negotiations at Paris, the ocean freight rates have been materially advanced. These freighters could carry 200,000 bales of Southern cotton abroad, were they in active service. Thus the farmer has to take lower prices for his cotton, and feel the war in a practical way long after the actual fighting has ceased. The jingoee got the glory out of the war, but the farmer is paying the freight and selling his cotton lower than at any time since 1860.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50 cents.

## WHAT VICTORY MEANS.

AN AMENDMENT TO DISFRANCHISE ILLITERATE NEGROES.

"The Election Ends the Populists Party and Ends the Negro in Politics"—Says a Republican Office Holder.

Baltimore Sun.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 12.—The result of the recent Democratic victory in this State, or as it is popularly termed, "the victory of the white men" has developed the fact that the mass of the white Republicans and practically all the Populists want the negro eliminated from politics in North Carolina. "Twenty-five thousand Republicans," said Attorney General Walser, Republican, "voted with the Democrats." Judge B. Fortune, a Republican and clerk of the United States Circuit Court, said: "This election ends the negro in politics, and I am glad of it; it also ends the Populist party in North Carolina."

A similar opinion is held by J. C. L. Harris, former secretary of the Republican State Committee. "No less than 25,000 white Republicans and as many Populists," he said to day, "voted the Democratic ticket."

When it is borne in mind that the Populist strength was only about 50,000 it will readily be seen that that party fell almost solidly in line with the Democrats.

The question is constantly asked, "What will be the effect of the Democratic legislative victory on the negroes in North Carolina?" It is asserted by Democrats that it will be for the good of the race. It will remove the negro as a disturbing element in politics. There is a settled determination that there shall be an end to the holding of official position by negroes.

There is already a movement among the white Republicans for the formation of a "Lily White Republican party." Heretofore there has been much truckling to the negro vote and this is particularly distasteful to members of the party in the western part of the State. The negroes on the part talk of forming a party by themselves. They are one hundred and ten thousand strong. Some of them say their white leaders have betrayed and deserted them. Many Populist are saying they never voted for a negro. Their state chairman, Cyrus Thompson, says that he never did so. When he was a candidate for Congress and was asked if he would vote for a negro he replied, "No." That answer caused his defeat. White Republicans are openly saying they regret the re-election of George H. White the only negro member of Congress.

The holding of a thousand offices in the State and the prospect of many more is what led to most of the white sentiment against the negro. That sentiment is not against him as a man, but as a political machine, all voting one way and with an increasing desire for office. Among the younger negroes and the younger white men there is an ever growing antagonism. It is among these that violent and dangerous antagonisms are found.

There had never been a race conflict in North Carolina until the one at Wilmington last Thursday. That conflict did not really result from politics, but from an editorial in a negro paper and reflecting on the white women. Republicans here say the editor ought to have been killed as soon as he wrote it, but that they deplore the killings which did occur.

The Democrats have a three fourths majority in both branches of the Legislature. There are ample grounds for the assertion, here made for the first time, that they will submit next August to a popular vote a constitutional amendment which will disfranchise the ignorant negro population of the State. It is also pretty safe to say that it will not disfranchise any white, but that some provision, as in South Carolina, Louisiana or Mississippi, will be incorporated in the amendment, so that unlettered whites will continue to vote. Otho Wilson, former Populist State chairman, suggests an original mode of eliminating the negro vote. It is to exempt negroes from taxation, and then provide only taxpayers shall vote.

Another matter much talked of is the possible impeachment of Governor Russell by the Legislature, which meets in January. He has for quite a while been aware that it was proposed. He knew sixty days ago that the House would be Democratic and that it would keep a Populist majority in the Senate.

Lessons for the Southern Negro.

[illegible]

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