

# FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XXIX

THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION.

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NUMBER 7.

LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH, 31, 1899.

## 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. H. WILDER, Supt.  
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., every Sunday.  
Prayer meeting Thursday night.  
FORESTER SMITH, Pastor.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**D. R. S. P. BURT,**  
PRACTISING 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.

## U. M. COOPER & 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. S. F. POSTER,

DR. J. E. MALONE,  
PRACTISING PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,  
LOUISBURG, N. C.  
Office over Aycock Drug Company.

## W. M. 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.

## T. H. 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 entrusted to his hands.  
Letters to Chief Justice Shepherd, Hon. John Manning, Hon. Robt. W. Winston, Hon. J. C. Buxton, Pres. First National Bank of Winston, Hon. Geo. S. Burt, Peoples Bank of Monroe, Chas. E. Taylor, Pres. Wake Forest College, Hon. E. W. Timbucke.  
Office in Court House, opposite Sheriff's Office.

## W. M. PEBSON,

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.

## D. R. D. T. SMITHWICK,

DENTIST,  
LOUISBURG, N. C.  
Office in Ford's Building, 2nd floor, Gas administered and teeth extracted without pain.

## D. R. B. KING,

DENTIST,  
LOUISBURG, N. C.  
OFFICE OVER AYCOCK DRUG COMPANY.

## HOTELS.

### FRANKLINTON HOTEL

FRANKLINTON, N. C.  
SAM'L MERRILL, Prop'r.  
Good accommodations 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 Prop'r  
HERNANDSON, N. C.  
Good accommodations. Good fare. Polite and attentive servant.

### NORWOOD HOUSE

Warrington, North Carolina  
W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor,  
Patronage of Commercial Tourists and traveling Public Solicited.  
Good Sample Room.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON 1, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 2.

Text of the Lesson, John xi, 23-25. Memory Verses, 41-44—Golden Text, John xi, 25—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

"Lord, if Thou hadst been here my brother had not died." Thus said Mary when she came to Jesus as she fell at His feet in her sorrow. They had sent Him word, but He came not, yet He loved them. Oh, but this seems hard to many but very great faith! To see our loved ones taken away knowing that He could give them health and let them stay with us, and yet believe that in all He loves us! We can see the love when He gives health, as to the blind man, and the impotent man, or the nobleman's son, and we can see His love to those whom He takes to His beautiful home, but where is the evidence of love to the broken hearts that are left? Yes it is all love, and all for the best.

"He groaned in the spirit and was troubled." He hates death and will yet destroy it. Hear Him as He says: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave, I will redeem them from death. O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction!" (Heb. ii, 14.) The work of the enemy cannot hurt any of His redeemed.

"Where have ye laid him?" This from Him as a man for a man. He was sympathizing with them and entering into their sorrows. We have not a high priest who cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. (Heb. iv, 15.) They said unto Him, Lord, couple and us.

"Jesus wept." What tears were these which fell from the eyes of the Man of Sorrows; actual tears from human eyes, yet His was God manifest in the flesh. He wept on Olivet as He wept over Jerusalem. (Luke xix, 41.) He wept for others, not for Himself. To the daughters of Jerusalem He said, Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children. (Luke xxiii, 28.) But what shall we say of His strong crying and tears in Gethsemane, when He prayed unto Him who was, come and was saved from dying in the garden, and was strengthened by an angel and went on unto Calvary, and died for us?

"Then said the Jews, Behold, how He loved him!" Yes, it was love that wept, but there was more than love in it. The words make us think of John xi, 14. "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the sons of God." But one Only Begotten, yet many sons through Him.

"Could not this man have caused that even this man should not have died?" Yes, He could, as far as the ability was concerned, just as easily as He could open blind eyes, but there was to be more glory to God by the death and resurrection than would have been by recovering him from his sickness. (verse 25.) It seems as if everything He did was questioned by those who knew Him not.

"Jesus, therefore, again groaning to Himself, cometh to the grave." The whole creation groaned and travailed in pain together until now, and we also who have the first fruits of the Spirit groan within ourselves, waiting for the redemption of the body. (Rom. viii, 23, 25.) There may be a connection between these two groanings of creation and believers and the two groanings of Jesus on this occasion.

"Jesus said, Take ye away the stone." But Martha objected, though she had said, "I know that even now whatsoever Thou wilt ask of God He will give it Thee" (verse 25). How weak is our faith and what a doubting faith it is! It often seems like no faith at all. We say I know, I believe (verse 25, 27), and then say, it is too late now, utterly impossible, that is not by if only He had come before.

"Jesus saith unto her, Said I not unto thee that if thou wouldest believe thou shouldst see the glory of God?" To the father of the little girl who had just died Jesus said, Do not afraid, only believe (Mark v, 36). To Thomas He said, "Be not faithless, but believing (John xii, 27). If we have faith, and doubt not, we shall see His power (Math. xxi, 21, 22). Faith considers not feelings, nor circumstances, nor difficulties, but only God and fully persuaded (Heb. xi, 13, 14).

"Jesus lifted up His eyes and said, Father, I thank Thee that Thou hast heard Me." This after they had taken away the stone and before He called Lazarus forth. In Math. xi, 25, we hear Him saying, "I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes." On another occasion, right in the midst of the people, He said, "Father, glorify Thy name" (John xii, 28).

"And I knew that Thou hearest Me always, but because of the people which stand by I said that they may believe that Thou hast sent Me." It was His constant testimony that He was here on earth for the Father, that the Father sent Him and that He was His Son.

"And when He had thus spoken He cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth." Jesus said that if He had not mentioned Lazarus by name, but had just cried, "Come forth," all the bodies of the time would have responded, but at this time He only wants Lazarus, and him He calls by name. When Christ himself rose from the dead, many bodies of the saints which slept arose and came out of their graves after His resurrection and went into the Holy City and appeared unto many (Math. xxvii, 52, 53).

"Jesus saith unto them, Loose him and let him go." He was now alive as the mouth of the tomb, but still bound hand and foot with graveclothes, the command. How many saved people are bound by former habits of their life when they were dead in sin, and thus hindered from running for Him or working for Him or speaking for Him! He permits those who are already free from bonds to set others free. How necessary that the believer should be free from all bondage!

"Then many of the Jews which came to Mary and had seen the things which Jesus did believed on Him." How would they help! And yet the next verses tell us that some went away and began to counsel together to kill one of the men which slept and came out of their graves after His resurrection and went into the Holy City and appeared unto many (Math. xxvii, 52, 53).

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## THE LEGISLATURE.

### The Democracy Kept Its Pledges—Review of the Work.

The Raleigh News & Observer gives the following review of the work done by the recent Legislature:

The Democratic party, through the General Assembly, came into its own on January 6th. Two months later that General Assembly adjourned, leaving no promise unfulfilled, no pledge broken.

And herein it has been the most remarkable Legislature North Carolina has ever had. Not only was there a colossal task ahead of it in the way of new laws to be enacted, but there was four years of bad, vicious legislation that needs must be undone.

The task has been accomplished. Every particle of the Fusion structure has been removed and the State reorganized.

But best of all there has been erected a memorial that will tell forever in the new glory of a government by the "Intelligence and virtue of the State."

1. In the counties, cities and towns of Eastern North Carolina "capable white men have been put in control of public affairs," and such legislation enacted as will prevent all possibility of their being again dominated by negroes.

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imposed on the holder thereof as will secure better government of the State and conduce to the interest of tax payers.

(c) To the end that decency in administration "be secured and a recurrence of such scandals be made impossible, the various institutions and departments were put in the hands of men who have the confidence of the State.

In the election of officers great care and wisdom was manifested. For Corporation Commissioners, the Legislature elected an able lawyer, a competent business man, and an excellent farmer, representing the three sections of the State—its commercial metropolis, the great agricultural belt and the transmountain region, as yet so undeveloped. For Insurance Commissioner it elected a thorough business and expert insurance man. Its choice of Commissioner of Agriculture was a tried and true man; and for Labor Commissioner a man in touch with organized labor was chosen.

(d) "Constant improvement in our educational system" was further secured by liberal appropriations to the University, the State colleges and the colored normal schools. Whatever charge is laid at the door of the Legislature that of stinginess toward the educational institutions of the State certainly cannot be.

(e) Nor can it be alleged that the Confederate soldier has been neglected. From the means at its command the State has given liberally to pension and care for these old heroes in their declining years. And it could not have been given in a worthier cause.

(f) To permanently secure rule by the white men of the State a Constitutional amendment was passed eliminating the ignorant and vicious negro vote.

Touching this amendment the necessity for it I cannot do better than again quote from Mr. Daniels' Laurinburg speech:

"The people were promised above all else 'White Supremacy,' and that it should be perpetuated. Assured that the pledges of the party upon other matters will be kept, interest now centers in a Constitutional amendment that will disfranchise the mass of ignorant negro voters. They cannot be eliminated except by Constitutional enactment. I can have little patience with those short-sighted machine politicians who advise a half-way keeping of the promises made by the party. There is no half-way ground in a revolution such as we have passed through. No election law can permanently preserve White Supremacy. As long as 120,000 negroes stand united, with their names on the registration books, the sword of bad government hangs ready to fall upon our heads. More than that; they present a constant temptation to the demagogue to ride into office by a division of the white vote added to the solid negro vote. The womb of politics contains more Jeter Pritchards and Marion Butlers than we buried last November. If our promise to eliminate the negro is not fulfilled, we invite another cooperation between negroes and dissatisfied white men that will bring another era of corruption. The only remedy is in the adoption of a plank like that of Louisiana, where the ignorant negro vote is legally and Constitutionally suppressed."

Whether or not this amendment will become a part of the organic law of the State depends, of course, on the votes of the people in August, 1900. The Legislature has done all it can toward making it a part of the Constitution.

4. The powers of the Railroad Commission (now Corporation Commission), have been enlarged and its usefulness to the people extended.

Under the new Act the Commission has power to make "just and reasonable rates" for railroads, and express companies, telegraph and telephone companies; cause the building of side tracks and regulate grade crossings; require changes or repairs in stations; compel separate waiting rooms for white and colored passengers; and separate care for their transportation; also to perform all the duties and exercise the powers set out in the State Treasurer, and perform all the duties and exercise the powers set out in the State Auditor.

By virtue of these last two provisions several unnecessary offices

are abolished and the fees heretofore going into the pockets of the Treasurer and Auditor now go in to the State Treasury.

5. In the same Act the use of free passes, which have so often been used by political railroad corporations to defeat the will of the people, is prohibited and their use by any railroad made punishable by a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

6. Another improvement on the Railroad Commission Act is the provision that beginning with the next election the Commissioner shall be elected directly by the people. The same is true of the Labor Commissioner and the Commissioner of Agriculture. And Congress has been petitioned to allow us to choose our United States Senators in the same way.

This pledge has been more than kept. The platform demanded only that Railroad Commissioners be a popular and not a legislative office. The Legislature not only provided for this, it went further and said that the Commissioners of Labor and Agriculture must also be born of direct ballot. It was wise. Clearly the day has come when the people should take the making of these officials into their own hands.

7. "We oppose the removal by corporations of suits or cases from our State to the Federal courts, and favor legislation to prevent it."

This pledge was redeemed by enacting into law a bill introduced by Mr. Craig, of Buncombe, than whom the Legislature had no able or more conscientious member. This Act compels all foreign corporations doing business in this State to take out a license under the laws of the State and to submit themselves to the processes of its courts in the same degree and manner as corporations chartered under State laws.

This is but fair and just—that those who enjoy the protection of the laws and courts of the State should themselves be amenable to these laws and for their violation be tried in the State courts. Once too often has the Federal bench been packed with corporation agents. The people are long suffering; they bear much and say nothing, but there is a straw that breaks even the camels back.

8. Everything possible, in justice to all classes of the State's citizenship, was done to encourage investment of capital in the State and give it ample protection. As an evidence of this and of the faith of capitalists in the promise, over twenty-five railroad charters were granted or amended, an equal number of banks were incorporated or their charters amended; upwards of a dozen insurance companies were incorporated and charters were granted to over sixty other corporations.

9. The Fusion election law, under which so many election frauds have been committed, and so many illegal votes cast, was wiped out and a new law, more in accord with the genius of our people, was enacted.

10. "And finally, brethren," a "Jim Crow Car Bill" was passed. Besides the work above enumerated the Legislature passed a great number of wise laws.

It established a department of insurance, codified all the insurance laws of the State and amplified them until now in this class of legislation North Carolina is abreast of the most progressive States, and is protected against loss from dishonest and insolvent insurance companies.

The probate laws of the State have been carefully collated and can hereafter be found in one chapter. This is a great improvement over the present confused condition.

The same improvement is made as to laws regarding mechanics' liens. Now these are carefully arranged. And a same course has been pursued with regard to the law of negotiable instruments, the new law likewise in one chapter, being admirably drawn and bringing North Carolina into line with the commercial States.

Also the insanity laws are codified, made uniform and put in far more efficient form.

The State Guard is provided for and for the first time the bill was supported by all parties.

The new election law is supplemented by a separate law for elections in towns, cities, counties and townships.

The agricultural department is re-organized and all laws relating to it codified, and it is given pow-

er to establish an immigration bureau and elect a commissioner thereof.

All these codifications of laws go far toward doing away with the necessity for a new Code.

The revenue law was prepared with the greatest care and is probably the best ever enacted. It was the policy of the framers of the law to allow no piece of property to escape taxation, but not to tax a single piece twice. A number of vexatious taxes were abolished, such as the inheritance tax and the merchants' purchase tax. The rate upon property and poll remains practically as it was heretofore.

The Legislature authorized an issue of \$110,000 for the penitentiary to pay for the deficit made by the fusionists, and it has authorized the issue of \$95,000 in bonds for the purchase of certain leased farms, which the State has greatly improved. The interest charged on these bonds falls upon the penitentiary, and not the State, and is only about one-half what the rental of the land has been. In addition to this bond issue an appropriation of \$50,000 annually was made to run the penitentiary for the next two years. Before this was done, however, \$5,000 was appropriated to meet immediate necessities.

If Capt. Day wins in the courts, though, neither the bond issue will be made or the appropriation be available for his use.

Many other important laws were passed during the session, a summary of which has already been printed in this paper. But not until the laws are printed will the people realize the magnitude and excellence of the work done by the General Assembly of 1899.

There can be no doubt that it will go down in history as one of the wisest and most conservative legislative bodies ever assembled in North Carolina.

## An Essay on Man.

Man born of woman is of a few days and full of promises. He buyeth freely in the market place and saith "charge it," and it is charged. On the first day of the month the collector calleth at his domicile and findeth him out, neither is he at the synagogue or at the well. He abideth not at the caravansary and no man hath seen him that day. Night cometh on apace and the collector giveth up the chase and wendeth his way homeward sorrowing. The second day cometh and he who has bought at the market place is seen of all men, he perambulateth the high way and looketh large, yea, he weareth a chrysanthemum in his buttonhole. He applaudeth his own pride and seemeth to own the whole earth. The seller in the market place saith him from afar and saith to the collector, "Behold him whom thou sought the whole of yesterday. He that wald to view hath appeared again."

Go thou and seek of him the seven dollars and fifty cents he oweth thy master." Straightway the collector calleth and saith, "Here is thine account which is due the merchant at the market place—seven fifty, sir, please."

And lo, the man saith, "Thou comest too late, O son of a gun; I sought thee on the first day and found thee not; now my purse is empty and I am shy of a son."

Then the collector lifteth up his voice and weepeth, bitterly. "Oh Solomon wisest of all sages, well hast thou said, 'All men are liars!'"—Ex.

## Scrofula and Ulcers Cured

There is no doubt, according to the many remarkable cures performed by the Botanic Blood Balm ("B. B. B.") that it is far the best Tonic and Blood Purifier ever manufactured, others pale into insignificance when compared with it. It cures pimples, ulcers, skin diseases, and all manner of blood and skin ailments. Buy the best, and don't throw your money away on substitutes. Try the long tested and old reliable B. B. B. \$1.00 per large bottle.

For sale by Druggists.

## "Life is but an empty dream"

—especially to the poet who goes to bed supperless.

From all over the country, come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Here is a sample letter from Mrs. C. Shep, of Little Rock, Ark: "I was suffering from a very severe cold, from I need of the cure that had been suggested by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I concluded to give it a trial and accordingly procured a bottle. It gave prompt relief, and I have the best reason for recommending it very highly, which I do with pleasure." For sale by W. G. Thomas.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

## PURE WATER.

THE CONSTRUCTION AND CARE OF WELLS.

Shallow Wells Catch Surface Water, Which Causes Impurities.

Although the shallow well is an institution of very early times, yet but few have been the improvements that have been made in its construction. In almost every other department of engineering, improvements have advanced with rapid strides but the shallow well, with (too often) the "mess covered bucket" seem to remain a heritage of the oldest civilizations. In some parts of this State wells can even now be found without any wall or lining, and many that are walled are scarcely better than those that are not, for they are so constructed that the surface drainage, which always contains more or less filth, (often more), can flow directly into them and thus contaminate any pure water which may have entered from the bottom. Others are left open at the top all the time, so that filth in the form of sticks, leaves, insects and even mice, rats and loads are not infrequently found, when the condition becomes so bad as to compel an examination. An instance has recently been brought to notice where a dead squirrel remained in a public well, which was used by a great many people, about two weeks. Fortunately for those using the water, decomposition and putrefaction had not gone on to any great extent when the nuisance was detected. All such materials act as a source of contamination for the water; the leaves and the sticks being the least and the animal life, most harmful. Often parts of decayed curbing and covering, are allowed to fall into the well, and these yield putrid organic matter to the water. Draw wells and dipping wells are also liable to be contaminated by the dirty vessels let down into them and especially is this true, where two buckets on one rope or chain are used, an arrangement which is often found at public wells, where the rope and bucket are handled by all classes.

In wells otherwise carefully constructed, filthy