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JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 8.

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every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
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A WOMAN PUT TO DEATH.

Mrs. Martha Place Electrocutted in Sing Sing Prison for the Murder of Her Step-daughter—Went to Her Death Bravely.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Dispatch, 20th.

Mrs. Place was electrocuted at Sing Sing prison today for the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Place. She was the first woman to die in the electric chair in the State of New York. Her death was instantaneous, two shocks being given. State Electrician Davis threw down the lever at exactly 11 O' 11 A. M. The voltage of the current was 1,700, and it was continued for four seconds. It was then gradually diminished to 200 voltage, which was continued for 56 seconds.

Dr. Irvine, the physician of the prison, examined the woman and then ordered a second shot. That was the same as the first in power, and continued for the same length of time. About 1,500 volts are usually enough to destroy human life.

Mrs. Place went calmly to the chair. She leaned on Warden Sage's arm. Her eyes were closed and she seemed neither to see nor hear. She murmured a prayer. Two women attended her, one a prison attendant, the other Dr. Jennie Griffin.

Mrs. Place was calm beyond expectation. Death was instantaneous and came with less struggle than was ever witnessed here before.

Just as she sat down in the chair she said: "God help me." No one who watched her could understand what change must have taken place in the woman's nature to so dull her senses that she could go to her death so calmly and unimpulsively as Mrs. Place did. It had not been expected that she would do so.

The last woman condemned to die in this State went to the gallows shrieking and fighting, but Mrs. Place hardly uttered a sound. She merely murmured a prayer, with closed eyes, her face turned partly upward and seemingly unconscious of things about her.

Warden Sage said after the execution that it had been more satisfactory than he had anticipated. There is no doubt that Warden Sage feared that Mrs. Place would break down or make a scene. Every precaution to avoid this had been taken, and the spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. David Cole, spent more than an hour with her this morning, counseling her to be brave and have faith. As had great influence with Mrs. Place, and he walked with her to the death chamber.

Rev. Dr. Cole did not speak to her from the time of leaving her room. He walked behind, much affected; and when she died the old clergyman, who had known her from her childhood leaned his head against the wall. After others had looked, he stepped quietly over to where the dead body reposed and looked for the last time on the face. The room that Mrs. Place had occupied was several hundred feet from the death chamber. She was ready when the warden visited her and went with him without a word. They descended several flights of stairs, through the old hospital wards, through the kitchen and along the corridors. They encountered no one. Usually these places are more or less crowded with workers, but to-day no one was there.

It was a dismal journey, the last part through a stone corridor that is lined with the cells of Murderers' Row. The curtains thrown over the gratings here concealed four murderers who are soon to follow Mrs. Place to the chair of death. The woman was hurried past these and there was no hesitation when the door of the execution chamber was thrown open.

The warden held her arm closely within his and with his other arm he supported her. Behind came the women attendants. Rev. Dr. Cole came next, and after him were two keepers.

As they came over the threshold Mrs. Place gave no sign of fear, nor did she seem to know what was about to happen. The warden held her up still more firmly, and the women assisted her to the chair. She picked her way almost like a blind woman across the short space that separated her from death. She was gently pressed down into the chair, and Dr. Irvine, who was in waiting,

Good Associates

All the wholesome proverbs that have come down to us from distant times relate to the association of men and women in person. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." We all know that to be true but associate it in our mind with personal communications between individuals. "Birds of a feather flock together." The idea suggested to our minds is that of individuals grouping themselves because of an affinity of ideas. The proverbs were made long before books began to have any marked influence upon the lives of men and before newspapers were known. They need revision in this age, or at least an extension of the ideas relating to communications between individuals.

A man's evil communications in these days may be through the medium of books or newspapers, not through his companions in the flesh. The birds of a feather with whom he flocks may not be his friends or companions, but the authors whom he most affects. Disregarding for the moment the moral influence of literature, observe the effect of one kind or another upon the language and culture of the individual. The man whose tastes lead him to read only good books, by which phrase is meant, books by cultivated men, insensibly acquires a training which leads him to speak grammatically, though he may know nothing of the rules of grammar. On the other hand, the man who has been taught the rules of grammar, but whose associates are vulgar and uncultured, insensibly falls into their modes of expression. It is evident from this example, which may be verified by any observant man, that literary association, as well as the association of individuals, has much to do with the formation of manners, and that one may be judged by the literary company he keeps as well as by his boon companions.

This is especially true in our day and generation, when literature in some of its many forms has such a large share in our daily life. Not merely books, but daily papers help to guide the taste and refine or degrade the language of those who read them habitually. The evil communications that corrupt good manners may be the daily paper that is not carefully edited both as to the matter it contains and as to the language employed and its construction. That paper which is edited so as to make it fit for the home circle, temperate in tone and correct in its use of language, is an educator of its readers. Those who habitually read it will be insensibly trained morally and intellectually. They will avoid the evil communications that corrupt good manners, and on the contrary, put themselves under the influence of the good communications that refine and elevate the manners. Upon the other hand, those who habitually read sensational daily papers will have their manners corrupted just as surely as though they associated in person with the ignorant or corrupt authors who pander to their low tastes.

One hundred years ago a man might be judged by the company he kept. To-day he must be judged as well by the literature he reads. That is the company of the men of the present generation which is most potentially directing their thoughts, forming their manners and guiding them in the right use of language. Birds of a feather flock together now as in the olden time, but in our day some of the birds are papers, magazines and books, and men are to be judged by what they read as well as by their companions. But for those who are established in their tastes and have formed their companionships, this reflection can have no special influence.

What a Baby Can Do.

A baby can beat any alarm clock ever invented for waking a family up in the morning. Give it fair show, and it can smash more dishes than the most industrious servant girl in the country. It can fall down oftener and with less provocation than the most expert tumbler in the circus ring. It can make more genuine fuss over a simple brass pin than its mother would over a broken back. It can choke itself black in the face with greater ease than the most accomplished wretch that was ever excommunicated. It can keep a family in constant turmoil from morning till night, and

Prayer.

In a little book, "Great souls at Prayer," recently issued in London, is the following prayer by the late Robert Louis Stevenson: "We beseech Thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folks of many families and nations gathered together in the peace of this roof, weak men and women subsisting upon the covert of Thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet a while longer with our broken purposes of good, with our idle endeavors against evil—suffer us while longer to endure, and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, brace us to play the man under affliction. Be with our friends, be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day return to us, our sun and comforter, and call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion, and if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it. Amen."

Poultry Notes.

Do not expect the chicks to thrive if you neglect them. Oatmeal or rolled oats make the best first food for chicks. Give the young chicks plenty of fine grit. They must have it. Incubator chicks that are reared in brooders never have gapes. Dampness is sure death to young turkeys even up to two months of age. Don't expect the 96 point hen to lay eggs. The is not bred for that purpose. Lice is sure death to young chicks. Be sure that the mother is free of them. Early chicks if given the right kind of care, are more thrifty than the late broods. Keep the turkey hens confined during the morning until they have laid, otherwise they will seek the thicket for a place to make their nests.

What is the Bible Like?

It is like a large, beautiful tree which bears sweet fruit for those that are hungry, and affords shelter and shade for the pilgrims on their way to the Kingdom of Heaven. It is like a casket of jewels and precious stones, which is not only to be looked at and admired, but used and worn. It is like a telescope which brings distant and far off things of the world very near, so that we can see something of their importance. It is like a treasure house—a store house of all sorts of valuable and useful things, and which are to be had without money and with out price. It is like a deep, broad, calm, flowing river; the banks are deep and flowery, where birds sing and lambs play and dear little children are loving and happy.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Why It Should be Adopted.

That the Constitutional amendment adopted by our last Legislature and to be submitted to the people for ratification, at the next election, is of more importance to the Democratic party, and to the future good government of our State, than any issue brought before the people of North Carolina since the Civil War, is conceded by the majority of the white people to-day. But, still there are some Democrats good citizens—true small minorities—who having paid little attention to the discussion of the Amendment as yet, feel either distrustful of it or regardless of its ultimate fate. I believe that if this class could be made to realize of what import the amendment is to the white people of North Carolina that they would not only give it their earnest support, but would expend their most strenuous efforts in behalf of its adoption.

As you are well aware, the fate of a great many issues depends upon the final ratification of the Amendment. I say final, because if it is defeated this time, it will be defeated for all time; once dead, there will never be an attempt to revive it, and when you kill the Amendment, you kill the Democratic party in North Carolina. So we may expect the Republican emissaries of Mark Hanna, to bend every energy towards its defeat, more especially, because if it is defeated, North Carolina's eleven Electoral votes will be Republican. So we need not suppose that the National committee of the Republican party will be penurious in the use of its "corruption fund," in this State. Then again, defeat the Amendment and the spectre of Negro domination will loom up before us more formidable than ever before. In brief, if you defeat the Amendment, then farewell to "White Supremacy" in North Carolina.

It has been charged by its opponents that it is unconstitutional. I defy any one to prove this. But as regards its constitutionality or unconstitutionality, I would respectfully refer you to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, as regard to the constitutionality and consequently to the validity of the Mississippi and Louisiana amendments. The decisions hold that the Amendments are constitutional, since they do not discriminate against or disfranchise the negro on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, as provided against by the 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, but on account of their peculiar characteristics; and holds that a State has the same right to provide qualifications for its inhabitants to meet, in order to become citizens, that it has to require foreigners to be properly qualified before admitting them to citizenship. Now isn't this plain to you? Of course, I presume that you are familiar with the Amendment, but if you are not, read it, re-read it, study it, and above all, explain it to those who can't read it. This is nothing but your plain duty. Since these Amendments, upon which the North Carolina Amendments is based, has been adjudged constitutional, by the highest tribunal in the land, then, surely, ours will stand the test. But why worry ourselves about this, it is plain that the North as well as the South, has come to regard the negro as a noxious factor in politics, to be got rid of as quickly as possible. No sensible man will admit that the negro has ever been fit to exercise the privileges of citizenship. And, again, has anyone ever seen anything in the negro to entitle him to the privilege of suffrage, which he has been exercising for the past thirty years.

And there is another thing that I wish to mention just in this connection: The Amendment will disfranchise no white man. Note this well and read carefully Section 5 of the Amendment. Now is it not your honest opinion that this is the solution to the negro problem in North Carolina? For it will solve the problem, not as we have been solving it every since the war, crushing it at one election only to find it a more potent factor in politics, at the next.

But finally, now in order that we more easily draw a conclusion. What argument can be advanced against this Amendment by any respectable white man? I repeat, there is absolutely no reason why just should not favor the Amendment. But since it is constitutional, since it solves the negro problem completely, since it crushes Republicanism finally, since it puts to an end some of our demagogues' aspirations to office, since it releases the negro to a back seat in politics without affecting any white man in the remotest degree, and last but not least, since it makes the Democratic party dominant in North Carolina politics now, henceforth and forever.

Job Work of any kind. CHEAP for Cash, at Times Office.

Who Said It.

Dean Swift is credited with "Bread is the staff of life."

It was Keats who said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Franklin is authority for "God helps those who help themselves."

It was an observation of Thomas Southern that "Pity's akin to love."

"All cry and no wool" is an expression found in Butler's "Hudibras."

We are indebted to Colley Cibber, not to Shakespeare, for "Richard is himself again."

Edward Coke, the English jurist was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

"When Greek joins Greek, then is the tug of war," was written by Nathaniel Lee in 1692.

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark," and "A fool at 40 is a fool indeed."

"Variety is the spice of life," and "Not much the worse for wear," were coined by Cowper.

Charles Pinckney gave the patriotic sentiment, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

"Of two evils I have chosen the less," and "The end must justify the means," are from Matthew Prior.

Lawyer and Witness.

"Now, sir," said the lawyer, looking sharply at the witness, "tell me whether you have contracted yourself because of a defective memory or because you testified falsely in the first place?"

"I guess it must be on account of my poor memory," replied the witness. "I never told a lie in my life. That's why father always said I'd never make a lawyer."

"And so," rejoined the attorney, "because you couldn't lie well enough to be a lawyer, and hadn't memory enough to learn any other occupation, he let you grow up to be just a common, everyday ass."

It is as plain as this appears to be the first time in all history that a lawyer over-got the better of a witness, the case decrees to go on record.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ever, how can any Democrat oppose it, how can any Democrat keep from exerting his utmost influence in behalf of this measure, which will undoubtedly prove to be the salvation of the "Old North State" politically.

BENJ. B. BOHRTT.

NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the Chicago platform of 1896 will be re-affirmed by the convention of 1900, and that Bryan will again be the nominee. Great hopes have evidently been raised in the breasts of the McKinleyites that Chairman Jones' selection would result in the selection of an Eastern Democrat as his successor. Senator Jones is the "pet aversion" of the McKinleyites. He is a singularly upright, clean, courageous and able man, as we have had occasion to say before, and it is cause for sincere rejoicing among loyal Democrats that there is no longer any likelihood that he will be compelled to yield his place to another. And so long as he remains at the helm, the efforts of the reactionists will prove of no avail.

The Michigan Democratic convention has just pronounced in favor of the Chicago platform of 1896. In view of the attitude of the Democrats of that State in the campaign of 1896, under the lead of Mr. Cleveland's former cabinet minister, Mr. Dickinson, this is even more significant than ex-Vice President Stevenson's recent utterances. The New York Sun, now a radical Republican sheet, makes no attempt to shut its eyes to the evident drift in the Democratic party. Its Saturday's issue contains the following:

"In 1896 the Michigan Democrats, under the lead of the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, inclined to honest money. Gold Democrats who have preferred to think that their detachment from the Democracy would be only temporary, have maintained vigorously and volubly that the Chicago platform was a passing craze, and that the Democracy would return to its original principles before the election of 1900, if not at the first opportunity. But here in 1899 the Michigan Democratic State Convention has declared, to quote again from the Kalamazoo Gazette, its unalterable devotion to the declaration of principles adopted by the Chicago Convention of 1896, and its desire and purpose to secure at the earliest possible moment the adoption and enforcement of these principles in the administration of the Federal Government."

Compare that to what it was in 1896 the opposition to the Chicago platform in the Democratic party is as nothing."

Water Power of the State.

The State Geological Survey has now completed and has in course of publication a bulletin on the water power of North Carolina, which will doubtless be of very great value to investors who are seeking for cheap and desirable localities for the development of water power, whether large or small in amount. The report has been in course of preparation for three years, and gives a complete and accurate list of the water powers on the principal streams of the State, both developed and undeveloped, besides chapters on the climate of the State and its relation to the water power of the streams, the geological conditions which tend to promote them and some small valuable data on the flow of the streams, a large number of instrumental measurements of the flow of these at all stages, from extreme high to low water having been made by the engineer of the survey.—Raleigh News and Observer.

About The Philippines.

The following newspaper squib manages to convey quite a cargo of information about the Philippine islands:

No Brooms.
No hats worn.
Girls marry at fifteen.
No knives or forks.
They sleep at midday.
Horses are a curiosity.
More women than men.
Rice is the chief product.
Cattle as small as goats.
Manila enjoys electricity.
Natives bathe thrice daily.
The grasshopper is a delicacy.
We buy half Manila's hemp.
Laborers earn ten cents a day.
Coconut oil is an illuminant.
Manila was founded in 1571.

A Good Use.

In this day when vaccination is general throughout North Carolina the following lines by a Wake Forest school girl scribbled off a few days ago, and quoted by Dr. Taylor in a letter to the Biblical Recorder, is appropriate.

You may talk about evils—mad dogs and tatterton,
Mad roads, old bread, and poor legislation,
Crying babies, spring poets and co-education;
But of all woes known since the dawn of creation
And utterly without amelioration,
The worst is the fearful thing called vaccination.

Some North Carolina Philosophy.

Every man has some peculiar train of thought which he falls back upon when he is alone. This to a great degree moulds the man. The good and noble, when passed from the daylight of life, leave behind a twilight of memory full of suggestions of starry spheres.

In pioneer days people often followed paths blazed through the woods. Follow the path marked by the footsteps of the godly in all ages. It will lead you home.

If good manners are not practiced at home, but are allowed to lie by until occasion calls upon their wearer to assume them, they are sure to be a bad fit when donned.

It is hard to personate and act a part long, for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or other.

In order to reach perfection it is absolutely necessary to have either very faithful friends or implacable enemies, since we must be made sensible of our failings, either by the admonitions of the former, or by the incentives of the latter.

Eggs at \$10,000 a Dozen.

"That is a ridiculous price for such an egg as this," said a London auctioneer, when a man bid \$750 for an egg. One of the company bid another \$500, and as a \$500 could be persuaded to go higher, the egg was knocked down for \$800.

The egg which fetched such an extraordinary price was an egg of the Great Auk, of which there are only 70 in existence. The last Great Auk died half a century ago, and there are therefore no birds left to lay any more of these precious eggs. The one sold the other day was picked up in Iceland 67 years ago, and was slightly cracked, which detracted somewhat from its value.

Probably the highest price ever paid for one of these eggs was 1575 in England. Another went for \$570, and a third for \$875. Earlier in this year as much as \$1,420 was paid for one. Fifty of the 70 eggs in existence are the property of private collectors in England, who have paid for them many times over their weight in gold. The eggs are about the size of a man's closed fist.

The total value of the 70 eggs is about \$70,000, or considerably over \$10,000 a dozen. Thus their market value is equal to that of nearly 3,500,000 new-laid eggs at 2 cents apiece.

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