

ONE YEAR, \$1.00
SIX MONTHS, .65
THREE MONTHS, .35

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1903.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature of 1903 assembled in Raleigh on Wednesday of this week. S. M. Gattis, of Orange, was elected Speaker of the House, and the following were selected as the principal officers: Clerk—F. D. Hackett, of Wilkes; Engrossing Clerk—J. H. Fonville, of Duplin; Reading Clerk—F. B. Arrendall, of Wake; Doorkeeper—J. H. Kerr, of Caswell; Assistant Doorkeeper—W. S. Lineberry, of Randolph. The Senate officers elected were as follows: Chief Clerk—A. J. Maxwell, of Richmond; Reading Clerk—T. J. Murphy, of Guilford; Doorkeeper—D. S. Batts, of Wilson; Assistant Doorkeeper—D. P. Goode, of Burke; Engrossing Clerk—O. P. Shell, of Harnett; Calendar Clerk—M. L. Shipman, of Hendersonville.

The Democrats will hold a caucus to night to nominate a United States Senator to succeed Pritchard. The three most prominent candidates are L. S. Overman, C. B. Watson and Locke Craig.

ON SENDING BILLS.

North Carolina is probably the only section in the United States in which there are a large number of people who are so honorable that they regard the presentation of a bill against them as a reflection upon their honor.

This is a survival of the good old days when money was easy, profits large and life moved slowly. The farmer bought freely from his merchant and paid surely when it was convenient without any urging whatever.

A bill was evidence that trust was at an end.

But this day has passed. Men trust each other as much as ever. But bills have a different significance and are more necessary. They are not a sign of distrust but of the need to collect discounts.

The world moves faster now; money must float faster; profits are small and collections must be prompt to save interest and discount.

A man wrote a newspaper man in this city last week that he was eighty years of age and had never received a "dun for money" until the newspaper man sent him one.

His honor was touched. We had a somewhat similar experience with a Baptist minister recently.

While there remain men who do not wait for bills the vast majority will not pay until they have received a bill. In towns and cities nearly every one waits until a bill is received.

We could wish it were otherwise. This being so, bills must be sent out. They must be sent out or accounts will not be collected, and loss and ruin will follow.

Quick and full collections are essential to success. Nor can discrimination be made. The editor has so much else to do that he cannot send out the accounts. If he might, he could discriminate. But he cannot. The matter is given into the hands of a clerk with instruction to include all—it being thoroughly understood that a statement of account is not a sign of impatience or distrust but of the need of money.

If statements hurt your feelings, pay up, * * * and all will be well. Commenting on the about the Gastonia Gazette makes the following sensible remarks:

The new year is upon us. It is a time of sending, receiving, and settling bills. We commend to all a timely article on the subject which we copy elsewhere from the Biblical Recorder.

The sending of bills is a part of the regular routine of a well-conducted business. There are still some people in the world who take offense when they receive a simple statement of an account they owe—they call it a dun for money, and don't like to be dunned.

People of this kind who are as considerate of their credit as they want others to be of their feelings will not place themselves in a position to be "dunned." However, the merchant doesn't take offense when the customer asks for good which are not his, and the customer can usually take no offense when the merchant simply asks for the money which rightly belongs to him.

If you get a dun that hurts your feelings, just settle up and you'll feel better.

The Greenville Reflector suggests that the legislature establish a Board of Pardons, and take all power out of the hands of the Governor.

If all the fellows who try to drink up all the liquor every Christmas were to resolve to go to keeley in a bunch, Col. Osborn would have to enlarge and take in about a third of the town.

And if all the others who will never pay an account unless practically obliged to do so were to be sent to jail, the county of Guilford would have to likewise enlarge.—Greenboro Record.

Not only would the Guilford jail have to be enlarged but all the jails in the country if all the dead beats should be incarcerated. And if the churches would fire all the members who refuse to pay their debts the church membership would be greatly depleted.

But the cause of religion would not suffer. On the contrary we think it would be advanced, for of all dead-beats the hardest to endure is the pious, sanctimonious hypocrite who sits in the amen corner and talks glibly about the sins of others while at that very moment he is owing just as honest debts that he is making no effort to pay.

If there isn't a hell for this sort there ought to be, and we believe that an especially warm corner will be reserved for them.—Statesville Land Mark.

To all of which we say amen!

A GOOD LAW TO REPEAL.

Pension Commissioner Ware very properly advocates the repeal of Senator Pritchard's bill pensioning deserters.

In this position Mr. Ware is endorsed by all believers in honor and decency, and especially by all who wish to see the pension roll a roll of honor.

The bill bears date of July 1, 1902, showing that it was jammed through during the last days of the last session—the session most favorable for all unclean legislative jobs.

In fact, it is said that the law was concocted and lobbied through congress by the horde of pension attorneys who infest the national capital, and who are responsible for most of the infamous pension raids made in the name of the soldiers.

It most assuredly bears their ear-marks. On its face the bill is innocent enough, but on closer examination its true character will be revealed. It provides simply that a soldier honorably discharged from his last service shall be held to have been honorably discharged from all. But what does that mean?

It means that a soldier may have deserted a hundred times, but if he was in at the last his former cowardice and treachery would be forgiven. Furthermore, it would include men who had deserted from the Confederate army and joined the Federal forces when they found the cause of the South was irrevocably lost.

It puts a premium upon villainy and swells the already corruptly bloated list by many thousands.

Congress cannot too quickly wipe this crowning infamy of a long line of pension frauds of the statute books. But in recommending repeal of this law Commissioner Ware had better be careful.

He is running counter to and antagonizing the very element that demanded the head of Commissioner Evans—and got it.—Asheville Citizen.

The Citizen is right. This infamous law should be repealed, and the TIMES call upon the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in Congress to lose no time in aiding in its repeal.

A man who deserts his own people to join the enemy, is not entitled to the respect of his fellows, much less to be placed on an honor roll and receive a pension for life from the Government.

The people of Wilson held a rousing meeting last week to discuss the question of the establishment of a Dispensary for that town. As a result of the meeting the legislature will be asked to pass a bill establishing a Dispensary for Wilson township.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent. DEC. 5TH, 1903.

The criticisms and protestations which have greeted Senator Hoar's anti-trust bill furnish ample evidence of the unwillingness of Congress to carry into effect, in a single instance, any of the recommendations of the President in regard to the control of the trusts.

No sooner had the terms of Mr. Hoar's bill been made public than Representative Jenkins, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made public a statement in which he declared that the trusts had nothing to fear and the people nothing to gain by the passage of the bill, which was merely the old ideas rehabilitated in new phraseology.

The Hoar bill provides for the publicity so earnestly advocated by the President and forbids, under penalty of \$5,000 fine or not more than a year's imprisonment, or both, combination in restraint of trade, the selling of goods below a fair market price for the purpose of destroying a competitor and the ownership by one corporation of the stock in other corporations.

It is evident from the views expressed by senators and members of Congress that the passage of the bill depends entirely on the dictum of the trusts. If their attorneys advise them that the bill will prove innocuous they will gladly see it passed with the hope that, as was the case with the Sherman law, it will prove a sop to popular clamor.

If, however, it is found that its passage will prove detrimental to the interests of the trusts neither the Senate nor the House will pass it. In fact, the position of the House is fairly well represented by the statement of Mr. Jenkins. That Mr. Jenkins is opposed to all trust legislation has for some time been apparent and even the earnest efforts of Representative Littlefield are destined to meet defeat at Mr. Jenkins' hands, whom it is claimed, was selected as chairman of the Judiciary committee because of his known opposition to trust legislation.

There is much interest in political circles in the President's valiant fight in behalf of a negro postmistress in a southern city which rebels at having any but a white person in charge of the local postoffice. It seems that one Minnie M. Cox was appointed postmistress by President Harrison and re-appointed by President McKinley.

She recently resigned and her bondsmen state that she did so because threatened with personal violence by a portion of the citizens who are determined to have a white postmaster. Mr. Roosevelt has now ordered that the postoffice be abolished and remain so until the citizens are sufficiently punished and meekly submit to being served by the negroes he chooses to designate.

Already the attention of the democrats is turning to the possibilities of 1904. Realizing that the republicans are afraid to enact any legislation inimical to the trusts and that the people are daily growing more urgent in behalf of such legislation, they argue that the people will turn to the democratic party for relief in 1904, if a sufficiently strong man heads the democratic ticket.

Three names are now being generally discussed in this connection, Judge Parker of New York, Ex-Secretary Olney and Senator Gorman. Senator Carmack plus his faith in Judge Parker who might have been governor of New York this time had he accepted the nomination. On the other hand, there are many who would pass the Judge by because he was

willing to make the race in his own state. Representative Underwood of Alabama recently told your correspondent that he favored Mr. Olney; as a man who had demonstrated his ability and had served his party well. He said that Mr. Olney had always been "regular" and he believed that he had the confidence of the people generally and of the business men of the country in particular. With regard to Mr. Gorman's chances, doubtless much depends on the next session of the Senate. His friends say that he will promptly assume the democratic leadership and will command as much respect in that position that he will become the inevitable candidate of the party.

How Good Roads Reduce Distance and Increase Values. Two men were recently discussing the respective merit of their farms. Said one, "I am only three miles from the market while you are five." "Yes," said the other, "but my five miles lie along a good level road over which my two horses easily haul two tons, while your road is hilly and rough and you would not think of putting more than a ton and a half on your wagon."

Farmers are just beginning to realize that the distance they are from the market is properly measured in time not in miles; hence the movement in favor of good roads. The cost of getting a product to market is borne by the producer. A bushel of coin has different values in different parts of the country and this value is the value in the ultimate market less the carrying charge.

It will be easily seen, then, that any reduction in the cost of marketing a product is to the advantage of the nation, for if the producer does not make the difference, the consumer will. It should not be difficult to convince the city man that he is directly interested in the construction and maintenance of good roads. If he will be willing to be taxed that road building may be carried on in every part of the county of which he is a resident.

The value of land in remote sections would be increased fifty per cent, and in some cases one hundred per cent, by cutting and filling and smoothing the roadways.

TAX EQUALIZATION. The Gastonia Gazette has a very level-headed editor, and among other very sensible articles which have recently appeared in that paper is the following upon the subject of the equalization of taxes:

The question of equalization of taxation is ever present with the legislators. In our complex industrial and commercial system taxes may never reach a basis that is perfectly just and equitable to all; but there are some very glaring not to say gross inequalities which certainly ought to receive the immediate corrective attention of the General Assembly so soon as to meet in Raleigh.

In a news item elsewhere it is noted that a certain small railway in eastern North Carolina has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent for the year 1902. Now it is probable that this property is assessed at one-third or one-half of its capitalization and pays tax upon this basis. In other words a stockholder having \$1000 in this very profitable road pays tax on about \$500.

His neighbor who has \$1000 in money in the bank or loaned out is allowed by law to get only 6 per cent and yet is required by law to pay taxes on the full amount of his investment. Whenever money invested is earning greater dividends than the lawful rate of interest, why should it not be taxed at least as heavily as money earning only six per cent? Business men may talk as much as they please about being persecuted by politicians and legislatures and about asserting their rights. People who lend their money at six per cent and are taxed full value have a right to talk, while capitalists who are earning from 20 to 100 per cent on their investment, and paying taxes on half of it are getting off mighty light.

STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, LOUISBURG, N. C., Nov. 30, 1902. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713 of the Code, the following statement showing items and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Franklin County to the members thereof severally from Dec. 1st, 1901 to Nov. 30th, 1902, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

T. S. COLLIE, Chairman. Number of meetings held, 20. T. S. COLLIE, Chairman. Attended 20 meetings at \$2.00 per day, \$40.00. Traveled 560 miles at 5 cents per mile, 28.00. Services as committee 21 days at \$2.00, 42.00. \$110.00.

A. J. P. HARRIS. Attended 18 meetings at \$2.00 per day, \$36.00. Traveled 324 miles at 5 cents per mile, 16.20. Services as committee 7 days at \$2.00, 14.00. Services as chairman 1902, 20.00. \$96.00.

J. H. COOKE. Attended 17 meetings at \$2.00 per day, \$34.00. Traveled 510 miles at 5 cents per mile, 25.50. Services as committee 2 days at \$2.00, 4.00. \$63.50.

J. C. WINSTON. Attended 20 meetings at \$2.00 per day, \$40.00. Traveled 600 miles at 5 cents per mile, 30.00. Services as committee, 5 days at \$2.00, 10.00. \$80.00.

W. T. WILDER. Attended 20 meetings at \$2.00 per day, \$40.00. Traveled 280 miles at 5 cents per mile, 14.00. Services as committee, 13 days at \$2.00, 26.00. Services as committee, H. A. & L., 30.00. \$110.00.

I. M. S. Clifton, Clerk ex-officio to the Board of County Commissioners do hereby certify that the above accounts are a true copy from the book in my office, and that the number of days and mileage credited to each commissioner is true.

M. S. CLIFTON, Clerk to the Board. FOR SALE. A mahogany sideboard. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE—Ten first class Mileh Cows with young calves. Address W. L. McGHEE, Franklinston, N. C.

NOTICE. Having qualified as administrator of the estate of J. W. Jones all persons owing his estate are notified to come forward and pay the same at once, and those holding claims against said estate must present them on or before Jan. 9, 1903, or their claims will be barred by their recovery. This Jan. 9, 1903. R. C. JONES, Adm'r.

Begin the New Year Aright by opening an account with the Citizens Bank of Henderson, N. C. It receives deposits of one Dollar and upwards, and allows Four per cent interest. Total Resources of this Bank is over FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. We invite correspondence. J. B. OWENS, President. W. A. HUNT, Cashier.

Many Thanks. We thank everybody—friends and foes for the large business we acquired last year. We are at the SAME OLD STAND, PAULINE. SELLING CHEAP. Louisburg Mercantile Company.

HAPPY NEW YEAR! We congratulate the people of Franklin and adjoining counties on the prosperous season of 1902. We now Extend Greetings FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR and best wishes for unequalled prosperity in 1903. Realizing that the best is but half good enough for our customers we have provided accordingly and desire to again be favored with the great pleasure of serving 7-8 of the people in the agricultural and commercial section surrounding Louisburg. OUR PLAN. Keep on hand everything from Horses and Mules down through Silks and Satins to peanuts. At The Lowest Living Prices. We are always on hand to serve you, which is our greatest pleasure. ALLEN BROTHERS COMPANY.