THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

AS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COUNTY, THE STATE THE UNION

VOL. XXXIV. LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1904. NUMBER 41.

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Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
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Good accommodations. Good fare. Polite and attentive servants

Champ Clark's Letter

Suggestions For the Betterment of the Public Service — Presidents Should Be Ineligible to Re-election — Vote Buying

[Special Washington Letter.]

NOW that the campaign is over the public mind should concern itself seriously and systematically touching two constitutional amendments for the betterment of the public service: (1) To elect a president for a term of six years and make him forever ineligible for re-election; (2) to choose United States senators by popular vote. Of course all intelligent observers know that to amend the constitution is a most difficult performance. Many amendments have been proposed and only fifteen adopted, the last three being shot into it, therefore patient, energetic and systematic effort will be required—years of persistent and intelligent endeavor—to work the reforms above mentioned, but the good to be accomplished is well worth all that it will cost. There never has been but one president who did not desire and labor for a second term, and that was George Washington, who did not want a first term. His fame was already secure and nobody was at all sanguine about the perpetuity of the republic, which began its life March 4, 1789. On the contrary, there were many misgivings on the subject. It is safe to say that the constitution would never have been adopted, the republic would not have been born, had it not been for the vast and powerful personality of General Washington and for the certainty in the public mind that he would be the first president. He had more to lose than to gain by accepting the presidency. It was an experiment of extreme hazard, with the chances in favor of failure. This bad state of affairs grew chiefly out of the jealousy of the states toward each other. The big states thought that the constitution conferred too much influence upon the little states, and the latter thought that it did not give them enough. Rhode Island and North Carolina went so far as to stay out of the republic for a year or more after the federal government was organized. Really, Washington did more good as president of the constitutional convention than as commander in chief of the Revolutionary armies. A great soldier is not a rarity under the sun, but a man who can take thirteen discordant and jealous states and weld them into a great nation is seldom seen among men. Washington did it, and they are immortal. No wonder that Washington did not hanker after the presidency, and no wonder that he prepared a farewell address at the end of his first term declining a second election and was only dissuaded from publishing it by the combined efforts of Jefferson, Hamilton and all the leaders of all factions.

But, barring Washington, all the rest of the presidents spent a large portion of their first term striving for a second. That the ambition for a second term influenced to a greater or smaller degree their conduct during their first term grows inevitably out of the fact that they were human—merely that and nothing more. That it sometimes affected the public service injuriously cannot be questioned. That a six year term with the ineligibility clause would take away that temptation is patent to all, and that a constitutional amendment providing for that should be adopted is clear as crystal.

The proposition to elect United States senators by popular suffrage has been much more discussed and appears to meet with general favor. It rests on different grounds from the presidential proposition, and it is this: The closer that all elections are brought to the great body of the people the better it will be for all concerned. It is much easier to manipulate a small body of men in a legislature than to manipulate the voters of an entire state, and it is easier to influence the few than the many by forbidden means. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll contemptuously dubbed the senate "the millionaires' club." Scandals touching the election of senators have become so numerous and so flagrant that decent people are weary of them and earnestly desire a change of methods. So both amendments ought to be adopted.

Gulf Exports.

There is a great revolution going on in the commerce of this country which is little noted, but which is destined to exercise a vast influence on trade conditions and the relative growth of different sections. The increase in gulf exports is simply amazing. The International Economist states that the increase of gulf exports for the latter part of 1903 was 150 per cent, while the increase from the Atlantic was only 50 per cent. All the railroads in the western half of the United States east of the Rockies are heading for the gulf. They have a downhill pull for heavy freights, and exports are much greater in weight and bulk than imports. This one fact will ultimately send nearly all our exports from east of the Alleghanies to Europe via the gulf. It is true that so far the exports via ports of the Atlantic are ton for ton much more valuable than those sent by way of the gulf, because the latter are chiefly agricultural and range products, while the former are in the main manufactured products, but this, too, will change in time, because manufacturing grows apace in all the Mississippi valley. Already a large per cent of cotton is manufactured in the states where it is grown. As yet the southern factories confine their output almost entirely to the coarser grades of goods, but in the sweet by and by they will make the finer grades also.

The Panama canal will give a vast impetus to the gulf export trade, as will also the Chicago drainage canal, which will finally be so deepened and broadened as to float ocean steamers.

When, in addition to all the foregoing facts, we remember that at least one-half the southern acreage is an unbroken forest of merchantable timber, growing on fertile soil, it is not difficult to foresee that in the next half century our greatest development will be in the south. Politics has caused the lopsided development of the country for the last seventy-five years, but in the end men with money to invest will go where the opportunities for profit are best, though they may not like the political environment. What is meant by politics in the foregoing sentence is the slavery question and the resulting issues. While slavery lasted factories were not desired in the south to any considerable extent, and free white labor was loath to compete with slave labor, but that condition passed with slavery, and now the south enters the field as a manufacturing section.

A Sad Situation.

During the campaign the Baltimore Sun contained the following editorial, which furnishes much food for reflection:

If an end is not put to the practice of corrupting voters the United States will soon have the evil distinction of possessing the most venal electorate in the world. There is scarcely a "doubtful state" in which there are not large numbers of electors whose ballots are for sale to the highest bidder. It is this class to which the "practical politician" addresses himself. Their votes count for as much as the votes of the wisest and best men in the community. The price paid them for their venality has been steadily rising in successive campaigns. They constitute now a permanently venal class, and their votes have to be reckoned with in every election. The vote of the clergyman, the professional or business man, the student, the mechanic, the clerk, the farmer—indeed, of any honest man with convictions on political issues—may be offset by the ballot of a man who hawks his vote around and sells it to the purchaser who can afford to pay most for it.

That there is some buying of votes there can be no question, but let us hope that it is not done on such wholesale manner as the foregoing Sun editorial would indicate. At one time the selling of votes was the principal feature of English elections. It is said that one man spent as much as £100 to buy a seat in the house of commons, but in these later days the bad habit has almost fallen into disuse. Let us hope that an improvement will be made in this country in this regard. Anyway, it is not so bad as the Sun makes out.

Rank Inconsistency.

"Practice what you preach," "Consistency is a rare jewel," "The pot should not call the kettle black," "Take your own medicine" and such like ancient and time honored sayings rise to the mind when one reads the fling made toward the tail of the campaign at Tammany by Hon. Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, recently attorney general of the United States, now a senator in congress. It may be safely taken for granted that Tammany is not immaculate—none of the institutions of men is—but for a citizen of Pennsylvania to make mouths at Tammany or any other human society for practicing forbidden methods in politics would be the hugest joke of the season were it not so serious and disgusting. Under Republican auspices Pennsylvania, founded by the immortal Quaker and for so long dominated by the Camerons and by Quay, has the most unenviable political reputation of any state in the Union. Compared with Philadelphia, Greater New York is so clean in politics that she appears somewhat of the complexion of snow. For example, by the census of 1900 Philadelphia had a population of 1,293,697, and in 1904 she registered 390,948 voters. In 1900 that portion of Greater New York included in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx had a population of 2,850,507 and in 1904 showed a registered vote of only 391,021. That means one vote out of three and a third inhabitants in Philadelphia and only one for every five and a quarter people in New York—that is, in the portion referred to above. Does any sane man believe for one moment that in Philadelphia there is any such proportion of voters to population? Of course not. Men with a reasonable quantity of information know that the Philadelphia registration lists were padded to an extent never before heard of or dreamed of in any community calling itself civilized. On the contrary, the proportion of voters to population, as set forth above, for New York is about the normal proportion, for it is a well-known fact that of the average there is about one voter to five people in the country at large. In the great cities the proportion of voters is somewhat greater. So that it would appear that ordinary self respect would restrain Senator Knox from making invidious remarks about Tammany's political methods or about those of anybody else, for it is written, "He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones," which I commend to the learned statesman from Pittsburg. He must have known that by making his fling he was inviting comparisons which would be unpleasant.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that the Philadelphia Bulletin, an independent Republican paper, recalls the astounding fact that while in 1896, when the interest in the election was so intense as to be painful, McKinley carried Pennsylvania by 295,072 plurality, in 1900, when there was not nearly so much excitement, McKinley's plurality was 266,422. No human being believes that there ever were any such Republican pluralities in Pennsylvania, especially in the latter year. Nevertheless and notwithstanding such statesmen as Senator Knox will continue to prate of sweetness, light, purity and cleanness in politics and go on insisting that they are better than other folks. Since the days of the Pharisees there has been nothing so preposterous in this world as to see a Pennsylvania Republican rebuking political sin.

Eloquence.

Ex-Governor J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky in his closing remarks in a celebrated murder case once used the following beautiful allegory: "When God in his eternal council conceived the thought of man's creation he called to him the three ministers who wait constantly upon the throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice, 'O God, make him not, for he will trample upon thy laws.' Truth made answer also, 'O God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries.' But Mercy, dropping upon her knees and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'O God, make him, and I will watch over him through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' Then God made man and said to him: 'O man, thou art the child of Mercy. Go and deal with thy brother.'"

The Civil Service.

Whatever else may be considered among the permanent results of the recent campaign, the crippling of civil service reform must be so accounted. It may not be wounded past all surgery, but it is badly wounded. President Roosevelt is a civil service reformer of high degree—that is, he was, but circumstances alter cases. Never before did cabinet members take such an active part in a campaign. For months every one of them capable of making a fetching stump speech was prowling about, going to and fro, if not seeking whom he might devour, seeking votes for his chief. Of course everybody is aware that cabinet members are not under the civil service rules and law, technically speaking, but everybody with two ideas above a Hottentot is also aware of the fact that there is no difference in principle between a cabinet officer being pertinaciously active in partisan politics and one of his underlings doing the same thing. How can it be objectionable for a $700 clerk or a $900 janitor to whoop it up in his small way for his party, while it is commendable in a cabinet minister to cut the same caper? Hereafter when the civil service reformers begin to enlarge upon their own superior virtues somebody ought to jog their memories as to the doings of this civil service reform administration.

King Edward seems to have aroused some adverse criticism by his determination not to hold court in Scotland and Ireland. His reasoning is that if he holds court outside of England at all he cannot confine such functions to Ireland and Scotland, but must also extend them to the other states of the British empire, which would be inconvenient, if not impossible.

Some ill advised newspapers are predicting that Mr. Secretary of State Hay's description of the Democratic party as "a fortuitous concourse of unrelated prejudices" will live in our vernacular. They are badly mistaken. There is too much of it—the words are too long. If a man wants a designation of a person or party to live and stick, he must make it short, such as "know nothing," etc.

"What's in a name?" asked Shakespeare. A good deal, William, a good deal. A man named Hell—to be more particular, Joseph Hell—has just been arrested in New York for disturbing the peace by appearing in public without a hat. Guess, to use Dr. Parkhurst's lingo, it was "Hell with the lid off." At least that is the view taken by the Washington Post.

It's a neck and neck race between President Harper of the Chicago university and President E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska as to which can stand in the glare of the limelight longest and oftenest. Dr. Harper's latest bid is that theological seminaries do not teach theology correctly, and President Andrews chips in with the startling statement that western students work harder than eastern students. It will be well to remember that President Andrews was once president of Brown and is now president of the Nebraska university.

Some patience ought to be exercised toward the tantankerous statesmen down in Panama, when it is taken into consideration that they have had an awful dose of Minister John Barrett. That garrulous and egotistical personage is enough to provoke a Quaker meeting to get up a riot. Why he is kept in the public service is a mystery.

Champ Clark

A Heavy Load.

To lift that load off the stomach take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. Sour stomach, belching, gas on stomach and all disorders that are curable, are instantly relieved by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. S. P. Storrs, a druggist at 297 Main street, New Britain, Conn., says: "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is giving such universal satisfaction and is so surely becoming a cure for this distressing ailment, I feel that I am always sure to gratify my customers by recommending it to them." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure was discovered after years of experiments and will positively cure all stomach troubles. Sold by Aycocke Drug Co.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver tablets are becoming a favorite for stomach troubles and constipation. For sale by Aycocke Drug Co.

The journey is worth while when wisdom is at the end.

A Good Complexion.

"Sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks restored by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers," so writes S. P. Moore, of Nacogdoches, Tex. A certain cure for billiousness, constipation, etc. Small pill—easy to take—easy to act. Sold by Aycocke Drug Co.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

New Way of Using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. Arthur Chapman writing from Durban, Natal, South Africa, says: "As a proof that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a cure suitable for old and young I pen you the following: A neighbor of mine had a child just over two months old. I suggested that if they would get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and this they did and brought about a quick relief and cured the baby." This remedy is for sale by Aycocke Drug Co.

PARKER ON FUTURE.

Presents Points with Turn in the Democracy

WHEN THEY TIRE OF TRUSTS

Tariff-fed Combines, He Says, Are Absorbing Nation's Wealth.

"Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 9.

"To THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NATION:

"Our thanks are due to the members of the national committee and to the executive committee in charge of the campaign for most valiant, organic and intrinsic party service. All that it was possible for men to do they did, but our difficulty was beyond the reach of party managers.

"I am most grateful to them, and wish in this general way to extend my thanks to the workers, as well as the rank and file, all over the country. I know how hard they struggled against overwhelming odds, and I only wish I could take each one by the hand and thank him.

"Deeply as I regretted leaving the bench at the time of it, in the presence of overwhelming defeat I do not lament it. I thought it was my duty. In the light of my present information I am now even more confident that I did right. I shall never seek a nomination for public office, but I shall to the best of my ability serve the party that has honored me, and through the party serve my country.

"The party has in the near future a great mission. Before long the people will realize that the tariff-fed trusts and illegal combinations are absorbing the wealth of the nation.

"Then they will wish to throw off these leeches, but the Republican party will not aid them to do it, for its leaders appreciate too well the uses to which the moneys of the trusts can be put in political campaigns.

"When that time comes, and come it will, the people will turn to the Democratic party for relief, and the party should be ready—ready with an organization of patriotic citizens covering every election district, who are willing to work for the love of the cause—an organization supported by as many town, city, county and State officers as we are able to elect in the meantime. We entered this canvass with every Northern, Western and Eastern State save one, in Republican control.

"This gave to that party a large army of office-holders, reaching into every hamlet, many of whom so gladly followed the examples set for them by the members of the President's Cabinet in devoting their time and services to the party.

PARTY HARMONY ESSENTIAL.

"To accomplish much in this direction, however, we must forget the difficulties of the past. If any one suspects his neighbor of treachery, let him put hint of his suspicion. If he knows that he has deserted us, let him not tell it. Our hopes have been weakened by dissension. We have quarrelled at times over non-essentials. If we would help the people, if we would furnish an organization through which they may be relieved of a party that has grown so corrupt that it will gladly enter into partnership with trusts to secure moneys for election purposes, we must forget the differences of the past and begin this day to build up, wherever it may be needed, a broad and effective organization. And we must by constant teaching, through the press and from the platform, apprise the people of the way the vicious tariff circle works.

"We must bring home to them at other than election times the fact that money contributed to the Republican party by the trusts is not only dishonest money, but it is given that the trusts may, without hindrance, take a much larger sum from the people.

"In the presence of a defeat that would take away all personal ambition, were it true that otherwise it possessed me, I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the greatest moral question which now confronts us is:

"Shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?

"Such service as I can render in that or any other direction will be gladly rendered.

"And I beg the co-operation as a fellow-worker of every Democrat in this country.

ALTON B. PARKER.

I have given Thomas Chill Pills a thorough trial and find them to be the best remedy.
(Signed) S. S. Strickland.

LIVING BEYOND ONE'S MEANS.

As Orlando Fowler Matthews has so aptly put it, "living beyond one's means is absolute dishonesty."

But there are people who practice it the world over, and Raleigh is no exception.

If you are trying to do what you cannot afford to do you are living a lie. If you are wearing clothes that you cannot afford, they are perpetual witnesses against you. They are labeled all over with falsehood. If your jewelry, carriages, pianos and your costly gowns tell you that you are rich, when you live in a poverty-stricken home, and when your mother is obliged to make all sorts of sacrifices to enable you to make this false display, you lie just as surely as you would if you should say it directly with your words.

The consciousness of being well dressed and possessing for it, of riding in carriages which one cannot afford, of wearing jewelry and other articles which are beyond one's means, or of patronizing expensive hotels and restaurants which one cannot, by any stretch of imagination, or sophistry afford, is destructive to self respect, to truth and honesty, and to manhood and womanhood. You cannot afford to wear lies on your body or set them at expense's value any more than you can afford to tell lies with your tongue.

There is only one possible result upon character of falsehoods, whether acted or told, and that is perpetual deterioration and demoralization. No one can act a lie without being dishonest.

When a man sacrifices his honesty, he loses the mainspring of his character, and cannot be perfectly honest when he is trying by frequenting costly restaurants or hotels, by wearing expensive clothing, or by extravagant living to pay of its varied expenditure, what he cannot afford.—Raleigh Times.

Only Makes Bad Matters Worse.

Perhaps you have never thought of it, but the fact must be apparent to every one that constipation is caused by a lack of water in the system, and the use of drastic cathartics like the old fashioned pills only makes bad matters worse. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are much more mild and one can hardly realize it is the effect of a cathartic. Try a 25 cent bottle of them. For sale by Aycocke Drug Co.

He wears the devil's yoke who takes than sin be a joke.

There is not a few bags of that Fertilizer for wheat and clover left at Allen Bros.

Take Thomas' Chill Pills, and you will be happy. Sold by all drug stores.

The chemic kicker is the first to go home in the rain.

Thousands Cured.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has cured thousands of cases of piles. "I bought a box at the recommendation of my daughter," so writes C. H. Lathrop, of Lafayette, Tex., "and used it for a stubborn case of piles. It cured me permanently." Sold by Aycocke Drug Co.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, if you send us a sample line.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

"old velvet rye"
pure - old - velvety,
the best for the price,
sold everywhere,
call for it at
louisburg dispensary,
louisburg, n. c.

To Run-down People:—

Many people think they have some organic trouble or chronic disease because they feel weak, all tired out, cannot sleep, have no ambition, energy or appetite. This condition is probably caused by overwork, slight confinement or worry. To these people we say, try Vinol; if it does not create strength and build you up we will ourselves pay for all the medicine you take, respectfully,

BODDIE, BOBBITT & CO., Druggists.

Harper Rye
"On Every Tongue."
Sold at Louisburg Dispensary.

THE VALUE OF ECONOMY

ALL KINDS SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY
CARRIED IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES

Our stock is large, varied, well selected, and above all Pure and Fresh. Absolutely no old or worthless stock. Prescriptions are promptly and accurately compounded by a Registered Pharmacist of long experience.

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Druggists, Louisburg, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS STILL!

For the Hygienic Tooth Brush, the best on earth, recommended by Dentists, for sale only by us.

For Toilet Soaps of all kinds, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery and Toilet Waters call to see us.

Take Kodol Dyspepsia Tonic for weak stomachs, Aycocke's Chill Tonic for chills. We also keep all kinds Patent Medicines.

They International Stock Food to keep your stock fat and sleek. For sale in Louisburg by us.

We sell all the popular brands of Cheroots and Smoking Tobacco and Cigars, wholesale and retail.

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