

THE ASHEBORO COURIER.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Bright, New Letter From Our Regular Correspondent at the National Capital.

Washington, D. C., March 9.

"How the wind and reap the whirlwind." That's what the Republicans of the House and Senate of the 57th Congress have done and are doing in the closing hours of this Congress. They have ridden rough shod over the minority and now they are reaping the whirlwind.

The filibuster in the House and Senate during the last week of this Congress have been productive of great good, not alone to the people and their pocket books, but to the degradation of numerous bills that were stale, pure and simple, but it has been a salutary lesson to the arrogant majority. They have been returned to power so often by the people in the last ten years that they have come to look upon the prerogatives of office as peculiarly their own, and that they could do as they pleased and the Democrats would sit down meekly and calmly and seek their thumbs as they have been doing so long already because they have been cured with a sapine and colorless leadership. But the worms will turn at last and sometimes a man refuses to turn the other cheek after being smitten on one. You can kick a tramp out doors when he is plumb busted and he will not resent it, but put a twenty dollar bill in his pocket and then kick him and he will knock you down. The Democrats have been buoyed up lately by the mistakes of the Republicans, and the twenty dollar bill of almost assured success in the last campaign, and they have come to the conclusion that it is high time to assert their rights and compel the Republicans to recognize them, and they are doing so with a vengeance that has made the Republicans gasp for breath.

This whole rumpus started when the Republicans committed the greatest outrage that ever was committed in the history of national legislation in this government, that is, when they kicked out the Hon. J. M. Butler, of the 12 district of Massachusetts, from his seat in this Congress without rhyme or reason. It was the most indecent and indefensible piece of partisanship ever perpetrated on the face of the earth. Mr. Butler was elected in the 57th Congress, and his seat was contested by

a man named Horton. Horton's record was so rotten that the Republicans could not afford to give him the seat, but such was their partisanship that they would not give it to Butler, whose father had been so prominent in Democratic circles in the city of St. Louis for years, so they declared the seat vacant, and that no election had occurred. That happened on the 28th of last June. Last fall Mr. Butler ran not only for the vacancy, but for the long term in next, or 58th, Congress. He was elected by both seats by a majority of over 6,000 votes. The man who contested his seat for the short term, Mr. Wagoner, made his contest on the ground of fraud in the district. There were over 2,500 pages of testimony in the case, on both sides of which the committee on elections read not one page, and submitted nothing to the House. The committee simply called by the name and the partisan majority fired out Mr. Butler on the ex-parte statement of the Republican chairman of the committee that he was elected by fraud. They not only did that, but they did it without a quorum present, as demanded by the Constitution of the country.

They had the power and they used that power like a giant. It was simply a case of might, and not the least semblance of justice or of decency connected therewith. The Democrats resented the outrage and caused the filibuster, not so much in revenge for the indecent partisanship of the Republicans, but as the Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, said the other day in one of his brilliant and inimitable speeches, it was to give the Republicans to understand that they could not walk over the minority with bombalmed shoes on without stepping on something that hurts. Mr. Williams will be the next floor leader of the Democrats by common consent on the part of the Democrats of the next House that he is the best equipped man in the House for the position and the Republicans will have some hard shodding to walk over him. They not only fear him, but they respect him as well, and it will be my pleasure and privilege to give the readers of this paper a pen sketch of this brilliant man in the near future.

This filibuster on the part of the Democrats has saved the people of the country not less than \$30,000 in jobs and petty stunts that would have gone through the Republican House in the closing hours of this last session.

The taxpayers of the country owe the Democrats a debt of gratitude for that if for nothing else.

The Democrats have been madder than they have ever been since the Fifty-first Congress when the Reed rules were forced on them, and they have given the Republicans a gentle foretaste of the future if the Republican majority in the next House attempts to play horse in the same way.

The Democratic filibuster in the Senate has been productive of great good in that it has resulted in the death of the Aldrich financial bill. That bill was designed to give the national banks of the country additional advantages, and in fact to establish a national bank trust, but the action of the Democrats has killed the measure for this Congress. They contended that the ostensible object of the bill, which was to get the money now congested in the national treasury, out into the hands of the people, could be done in another and in a much better way, and that was by retiring the tariff on many articles and stop the flow of the money into the treasury. In other words, instead of having the money go into the treasury and then sending it back to the people through the medium of the national banks, which would get a profit out of the people, they would reduce taxation and keep the money in the hands of the people in the first instance. This Aldrich bill, in connection with the tariff, would have been a veritable nigger's con trap. It would have caught the people coming and going. That, however, is the essence of Republican legislation.

The action of this Republican Congress in refusing to give to the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor the amount asked for in his estimate of what it would cost to run his department, is simply indicative of what we may expect from that department when it engages in the business of trust-busting. I already have analyzed what the provisions for publicity in that new department amount to under the most favorable conditions, and now that the Republicans have refused to allow the new Secretary anything with which to run his department, it means that nothing will be done at all. Mr. Crotty asked for about a million and a quarter of dollars to run his department, and Congress has given him about \$300,000. This means that they are going to bust, trust and investigate trusts on the installment plan only. It means that they passed the law as a bluff, as I said they had done, and they intend to do nothing and allow the law under which the new department operates to become a dead letter.

How long, O Lord, how long, will the people be fooled?
CHARLES A. EDWARDS.

Pemberton Shoots O'Hanlon.

On the S. A. L. on March 3rd, in Bladen county, in attend court, as a witness for the Atlantic Coast Line, by whom he is employed as conductor, Capt. W. H. Pemberton, of Wilmington, had a personal encounter in the car one mile from Wilmington, with Capt. Geo. O'Hanlon, a well known traveling man of Fayetteville. O'Hanlon was shot, receiving a superficial wound in the abdomen, the ball glancing to the side. He returned to Wilmington and received surgical attention. His physician thinks the wound is not serious. The altercation was on account of alleged attentions on the part of O'Hanlon to Pemberton's wife.

Petrified Body Found Near Asheville.
A petrified body was unearthed a few days ago at Mills River, on the lands of A. M. Saiton, tenanted by Geo. McKinnis. It is in a splendid state of preservation, even the outlines of the finger nails are plainly discernible. The supposition is that it is the body of an old soldier. There are two bullet holes about three inches apart in the right shoulder.

The boiler room, machinery and cabinet departments, together with a large amount of stock in course of manufacture of the Brown Furniture Co. at Salisbury, was destroyed by fire on the night of March 6th. The furniture from the warehouses was removed to a nearby field and this was considerably damaged. The loss is about \$15,000 insurance with \$10,000 insurance on the burned portion of the factory. It is believed by the officers of the company that the fire originated from a hot steam pipe igniting dust and lint that had gathered upon it.

A negro man was electrocuted at Wilmington March 6th by running into a live wire of the street railway. The wire was suspended across a vacant lot and the negro attempted to lift it up so he could pass under. Two of his fingers were burned electrically and one of his arms burned to the bone.

James W. Osborne, formerly of Charlotte, who has been assistant district attorney of New York, has resigned to become general counsel of the Universal Tobacco Co.

Mr. J. H. Pate, a commission merchant of Goldsboro, has become a convert to Baptism. He has sold his property there and will join the colony in Illinois, founded by Davis. These people hold their possessions in common.

THE VALUE OF BIRDS TO AGRICULTURE.
Important as Insect Destroyers—Three Hundred Species Not Protected by Law.

To those who have thought but little concerning the practical value of birds to man, it may be a new idea that their usefulness is a very pronounced reality; this usefulness lies chiefly in the service they render as destroyers of insects which are injurious to vegetation, as consumers of small rodents, as destroyers of large quantities of seeds of noxious plants, and as scavengers. Birds constitute the chief force in keeping down the surplus number of insects which otherwise would be far more destructive to the agricultural products of the country. As matters now exist, one-tenth of the entire agricultural product of the United States each year is a total loss through the injuries of insects, and we are told that owing to the decreasing number of birds, this percentage is annually increasing. The work that birds do simply as preventatives is enormous.

The young of some species eat more than their own weight of insect food daily. The adult birds of many kinds subsist chiefly on an insect diet, and two-thirds of the varieties found in North Carolina are almost entirely insectivorous. Birds digest their food so rapidly that it is difficult to estimate the real amount which they consume. It is known, however, that a swallow will eat six or seven hundred flies in a day. The stomach of a cuckoo shot at 6 o'clock in the morning, contained twenty-three ten cent caterpillars partly digested; how many would have been destroyed by evening cannot well be estimated. The stomachs of chickadees do not infrequently have been found to contain over two hundred eggs of the canker worm, and as many as twenty-five of the female moths, each hatching over one hundred eggs. It has been estimated that during the one month that these insects infest the trees, each chickadee would destroy over 130,000 eggs. A peewee which I once watched captured sixteen insects during a period of ten minutes. The bird would dart out a few yards, seize a passing insect and return at once to her lookout perch. When some hours later I again saw the bird, she was still busy at her work.

The real value of birds as insect destroyers has not been appreciated generally. One reason of this is that their work is not apparent to the casual observer, who rarely sees a bird except when it is alarmed, and therefore is not feeling. Superficial observation has been a cause for much suffering to birds, and a great pecuniary loss on the part of observers.

We, as a people, have failed to observe carefully the feeding habits of our feathered friends, and thus have not learned their intrinsic value. For the same reason we have not been sufficiently interested in their preservation to enact adequate laws for the protection of non-game birds. There have been recorded in North Carolina 312 species of birds. 300 of these species are not protected by the laws of the State, except in a few counties. Public sentiment is so lax in many sections that these laws are really no better than a name. All there is scarcely a bird within the limits of our Commonwealth that is not regarded as a legitimate mark for any gun. Numbers of men and boys in almost every section of the country at times shoot non-game birds indiscriminately. Thousands of chimney swifts, swallows, martins and night-hawks (ball-bats) are shot every summer "just to see them fall." The small boy plunders the nests of their eggs for his "collection," and does so unrestrained by parental authority. Our sea birds have been almost exterminated by the plume hunters, who gather the feathers for the great millinery houses. In some sections of the central and eastern portions of the State thousands of mocking birds are annually taken from their nests by people who attempt to rear them by hand as singers for the ever-ready Northern and Western markets. Irresponsible parties wandering about the fields, without the least instincts of sportsmanship, shoot woodpeckers, robins, sparrows and thrushes. Only a short time since I heard a gentleman complaining that he had seen a boy shooting mocking birds in the cemetery of one of our chief cities. The boy said he "was trying to see how many birds he could kill in an hour." This kind of thing has gone on too long. Many observing people will testify that the common birds are not as numerous in their sections as in former years.

The problem of adjusting the habits of wild creatures to meet the changing environments occasioned by the advancement of civilization into the wilderness, is a stern one. When, therefore, man adds to her difficulties by causing the wholesale destruction of any particular form of wild life, the rapid falling off in numbers of the persecuted necessarily follows. The alarming decrease of the number of birds in the United States of recent years has been the occasion of much anxiety to the minds of thoughtful persons. Many States have already passed laws for the protection of their birds, and there are those who believe that the people of North Carolina will not longer consent to see their innocent and valuable friends wantonly slaughtered by thoughtless and vicious men and boys.

T. GILBERT PEARSON,
Guilford County, N. C.

MR LAMBETH THE WINNER THIS YEAR.

An Able Young Thomasville Man Wins Honors at Vanderbilt.

Mr. Ross Won it Last Year.

Mr. W. A. Lambeth, son of Mr. F. S. Lambeth, of Thomasville, N. C., a student of Vanderbilt University, has been honored by the Dialectic Society to represent Vanderbilt in the Southern Intercollegiate Oratorical contest to be held at Sewanee on the 18th day of May. Mr. Lambeth won this honor in the contest with the brightest minds at Vanderbilt, in a contest that elicited the deepest interest.

The Nashville American, writing of Mr. Lambeth's speech says: "The second speaker was W. A. Lambeth, of the Dialectic Society, who spoke on 'The Crisis.' His speech was so built that the judges had no difficulty in grasping the connected line of thought. He has an earnest delivery and his pleading tone held the ear of the audience from the start. He is from Thomasville, N. C., and a member of the Theological Department. He should stand a splendid chance to win at the final trial in May."

Mr. Lambeth began by declaring that Tolstoi's contention that "international brotherhood makes sentiment of fatherland superfluous like a lamp in the daytime" was a doctrine that could exist only in theory, never in practice. Each nation had problems that must be solved by that nation. Yet the devotion of one's self to the locality in which one lives does not imply the sacrifice of international fraternity. The best way to touch the world was to touch the locality in which one lived. The ultimate result of such work would be in its influence.

"So patriotism," said the speaker, "not provincialism, is the promoter of one great idea today sweeping over the Southern States, consecration of Southern talents to the solving of Southern problems."

"These problems," Mr. Lambeth said, were presented by industry, politics and religion. With its immense resources and rapidly increasing capital, the South was destined to become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural center. There was in progress in the South an industrial evolution, which was similar to that experienced by the North

thirty years ago, and which demanded skillful direction to prevent a continuation of the war waged between labor and capital in the North.

"While this conflict was of the future, political conditions had already aroused one race against another. Through misadventure, the negro ballot had lost its sacredness in the eyes of the white man. The spirit which prompted America to fit the Filipino for self-government and not to give him something he could neither appreciate nor manage was the same which prompts the Southern white man to eliminate the incompetent negro vote. Fitness, ability, not aristocracy, not color, was to be the test of citizenship."

"These industrial and political movements had led to the question: 'Will the church continue to hold its own in the South?' The speakers of the South, the speaker said, had a great opportunity. The South needed preachers who could keep the business men in the church, preachers who could implant the highest principles of conduct into those who were not giving shape to the industrial and civic life."

"Mr. Lambeth closed by paying a tribute to the work of the South in upbuilding its lost fortunes, and appealing to the generation of the present day to continue the great work of the past."

Mr. Chas. Ross, of Asheboro, a student at the University of North Carolina won this prize last year.

The Winterberry.
Among the choicest winter shrubs the winterberry is certainly one of the most beautiful, says Country Life in America. It is strange that it is not made of our native hollies, of which this is a plant. The winterberry is worthy a place on the lawn if for no other reason than for its remarkable profusion of bright scarlet fruit which persists until quite late in the winter. The leaves of this species are deciduous, falling in September or October but the berries are so abundant that it seems rather an advantage that the leaves should drop, only thus exposing the bright drooping, real glory of these bushes or small trees. A gorgeous bouquet of the branches has added brightness to the house for a month or more, and the berries are still bright red, showing very slight signs of withering.

HON. R. N. PAGE.

His Speech at the Elwood Hotel Banquet in High Point Recently.

Mr. Robert N. Page said: "We do well in this age of hurry and rush and bringing things to pass, to occasionally pause and, round the festive board or not, give play to sentiment. Commemorate the events that make our country great, or the days that give our nation, our State, this enterprising town, its patriots. There are sometimes comes into the lives of thoughtful men the fear that our materialism of the age in which we live will cause us as a people to forget our history and our heroes. A patriot is by the best definition I can find or give: 'A good citizen who truly loves his country.' We feel the eminent embodiments of these sentiments in mind by national or State holidays, and it is well that the patriotism of Washington and Jefferson and Lee and Lincoln should be commemorated by all the people of this nation. I am reminded that this is the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Judged by the definition I have given, he was a patriot. Born of humble parentage, in a home as humble as that in which the great Nazarene came, without opportunity in youth and amidst environment calculated to make him hate instead of love his country; without learning as men term learning, his life illustrates the truth that there is always place for pluck, grit, ambition, honesty, brains and with these and in spite of difficulties that to thousands have seemed insurmountable, he reached the highest achievement and justly earned the title of patriot, because he loved his fellow-men, and loved his country."

"However, I shall not attempt a eulogy of Mr. Lincoln, for, pleasing as this might be, I do not feel equal to it. I want to add that I should like to see the lives and achievements of our North Carolina patriots commemorated until our State calendar is dotted through every month of the year with the birthdays of Gaston and Macon and Graham and Bullfinch and Mangum and Wiley and Vance and Morrison, and we will add Governor Aycock if he does not fall from grace. Your progressive town should make this an annual banquet in honor of your patriot, who is a good citizen and loves your town and has shown it by his enterprise and gifts."

The Postal Clerk and Postmaster Shipped Liquor in a Mail Bag.
Raleigh Correspondent Charlotte Observer

Postoffice Inspector Davis made a curious discovery at the railroad village of Spout Spring, Harnett county. He found that railroad postal clerks were bringing bags of whiskey about three times a week to the postoffice there, in mail pouches. He noticed and finding that a jug would probably arrive on a certain day, walked to the train and got aboard, as if he were going away. As he walked by the mail car he saw the clerk watching him very keenly. The clerk knew him, though the postmaster did not. Both clerk and postmaster thought Davis was going away on the train, so out came a pouch with a jug in it, the pouch regularly locked, and with mail therein. Suddenly Davis stopped off the train just as the postmaster was taking the carefully bagged bag. As the postmaster walked to the office, carrying the bag very carefully, Davis went along with him, while the mail clerk with a gun, waited at the station. On arrival at the office the postmaster emptied Davis in walk into the back room, but Davis went directly into the office. The postmaster, still holding the bag upright and with great care, opened it, and took out the bottle, then looked it to a nail. Davis then said to him, "you haven't got all the mail out."

The postmaster said the jug was discovered and saw in a wink and trembling voice: "It's in there." The whiskey seems to have come from a regular distillery and not from an illicit one.

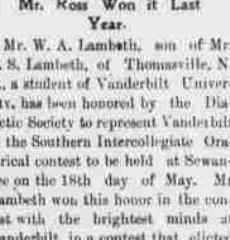
New London became aroused on the liquor question last week and preferred charges against the local physician and druggist. As a result a thorough investigation was made and it was found that the law had been grossly violated. The citizens were only anxious to stop the sale of whiskey in their midst, and a compromise to the effect that the physician write no more prescriptions and the druggist forfeit his license to sell liquor was entered into and an amicable settlement made. Druggists and physicians who show no more regard for the privileges given them by license than to make the drug store a drug shop may expect vigorous treatment in the future not walk into the citizens of New London, but of every community in which such violations are carried on.—Stantly Enterprise.

Love in an East Side School.
The March McClure's has another capital little story of an East Side school in New York, by Mrs. Kelly, "Love Among the Blackboards." English as she is spoken by the second generation of the New York ghetto must be a wonderful compound, but Miss Kelly has a right Irish gift of mimicry, and one feels that her reproduction of it is the real thing. The story sounds out in a number full of excellent fiction.

The telegraph operators of the Southern Railway have given a raise of five per cent in wages, effective from March 1st.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

For all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, strains, and all other forms of muscular pain.



Lama Back, Sore Muscles,
For all Lumbago and Soreness of your body there is nothing that will drive out the pain and inflammation so quickly as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.
If you cannot reach the spot yourself get some one to assist you, for it is essential that the liniment be rubbed in most thoroughly.

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For all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, strains, and all other forms of muscular pain.

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For all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, strains, and all other forms of muscular pain.

Reducing Our Stock!

We are reducing our stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Etc. preparatory to moving into our new building the first of the year and we are offering some

Real Bargains in all Shelf Hardware.
If in need of anything in the Hardware line, we advise you to call and see us while this reduction sale is on. Many articles are being disposed of at less than cost.

McCrary-Redding

The Greensboro Loan & Trust Co.
Capitol Stock, \$100,000.

"Take care of the Dimes and the Dollars will take care of themselves." Start a savings account for yourself in your old age. Start a savings account for your wife and each of your children and encourage them to save and add to it.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits of \$5.00 and upwards in our Savings Department, provided they remain three full months from the first day of any month succeeding the deposit.

Great Values.

We are offering to our friends and customers some "great values" in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, &c.

Dress Goods, &c. Shoes, Pants, &c.
We have a full and complete stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Laces, Etc., which it will pay you to examine. Also a nice line of men's pants.

In addition to a general line of merchandise we also handle the best brands of Fertilizers and you will always find it to your interest to see us.

Miller & Wood.

Asheboro, July 30, 1902. Successors to W. J. Miller.

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SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US.

"All Wool and a yard wide; won't ravel nor run down at the heel."

Our Suits and Overcoats are of the VERY BEST and at Reasonable prices.

If it don't suit you to come and see us, send us your order by mail, same shall have prompt attention, values and prices guaranteed. We ship Suits and Overcoats on approval to be returned to us when not satisfactory.

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