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Leave your bundles at Wood & Moring's store. Baskets leave Tuesdays and returns Fridays.
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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent at the National Capitol—the Political Nerve Center of Our Country.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—The list of 800 trusts recently published in the Congressional Record by Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, of Maine, the redoubtable trust buster from the Pine Tree State, and which was compiled for him by Mr. Claud Bennett, manager of the Congressional Information Bureau of this city, must have hit the trusts a swat on the nose that they felt. The New York Sun, which is the recognized organ of Pierpont Morgan and the trusts generally, has been letting out a howl about this list that reverberates from Tadmor in the Wilderness to Yuba Dam. The Sun could not deny the accuracy of the list and the only defense it could make was to make fun of the "bitterly" signature of the honorable gentleman from Maine. The list is accurate and is worth having and preserving. Mr. Bennett did a lot of work last fall for the Democratic Congressional Committee and I know that his work is well and carefully done. Write to him and get a copy.

The trusts are beginning to find out that the people are on to them and their methods and they are up against the real thing. The decision of the Missouri Supreme Court last week has attracted much attention here in all circles and has been the subject of discussion as to its probable effect on trusts. It seems to be the consensus of Democratic opinion here that while the Missouri decision shows the earnestness of the Democratic States in the matter of curbing the trusts, yet it shows conclusively that State legislation can never furnish the remedy for trust control and for trust extermination. The members of the Beef Trust will simply pay their \$5,000 fine to the State of Missouri and proceed to the robbery of the people as before. The Democrats here feel that the only way to control a trust combine is to take the tariff off cattle and then put the clamps down so that railroad discrimination in freight rates will be an impossibility. The Railroad Trust must be killed before the Beef Combine or the Oil Trust and a lot of other trusts can be handled. It is also felt that the Democratic contention in the tariff debate in the next Congress, which is sure to come, will be to remove the tariff from those articles controlled by the trusts and not enter into a general revision of the tariff, which might disturb the business conditions of the country. Of course, those tariff schedules will never be touched so long as there is a Republican Congress and a Republican administration, but if the people see that the Democrats do not intend to tear things all to pieces, smash, but to proceed conservatively about this business and eat only those trusts that are gouging the people the hardest, there will be no Republican Congress and no Republican administration after the 4th of March 1905. It is felt here that that is to be the Democratic battle cry in the next campaign and is going to win.

There is some amazement evinced here by prominent men in both political parties at the summary manner in which the Secretary of War dismissed the charges filed by Estes C. Rathbone, former Director of Posts in Cuba under American occupation, against Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, the Governor-General of Cuba during the same period. The general consensus of opinion here is that General Wood is the pet of the administration and that no matter what or by whom charges are made against him they will receive no consideration as the hands of the President or any member of his cabinet. It will be remembered that Rathbone was convicted in Cuba of extravagance and embezzlement of funds and was sent to prison and that he was pardoned by a proclamation of general amnesty by the President of the Cuban Republic. He came here and appealed to his good friend Mark Hanna and sought what he termed a vindication at the hands of the American people and asked for an investigation by a Senate Committee into the methods by which he said he was railroaded to prison. He claimed that he was unfairly tried and that Governor-General Wood had so manipulated matters in the courts that his conviction was a trick. He claimed that there were others equally guilty who should be shown up in their true colors. He was refused an investigation by the Senate Committee. The administration proved more potent than Senator Hanna. It had no stomach for the investigation that would rattle the fine feathers of its pet, General Wood. Failing before the Senate Rathbone took his case to the War Department and there filed his specific charges. The Secretary of War has simply indorsed on the back of them that they are without foundation, that no answer from General Wood is necessary and that no action will be taken in the matter. Rathbone says he will now appeal to the President and we all know what he will get there. He will get a wife sent in the neck and he will get off the earth. The people will all agree that that is a good way to lynch a scandal, but not a good way to punish criminals. No matter how guilty Rathbone may be, and nearly every public man here believes him to be guilty of all charges against him, there undoubtedly are others equally guilty and public men here are manifestly of the opinion that they should be shown up and not whitewashed. I have personally seen a letter from an

army officer to a distinguished United States Senator making the same and even worse charges against General Wood than those made by Rathbone. In this letter the officer said he was perfectly willing to go on the stand and testify under oath to all he charged provided he could do so under the protection of a senatorial investigating committee or a court of inquiry. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire and yet nothing will be done to bring the facts before the public. This man against whom charges are made will soon be sent to the Philippines as the high mogul of those islands, and it is even on the slate to place him at the head of the American army upon the retirement of General Miles by jumping him over the heads of his seniors in rank. There can be no cleaning of the Augean stables until a Democratic administration takes the reins of government and then it will be necessary for the people to wear clothes pins on their noses.

Democratic "harmony" dinners are coming to be regarded as quite the proper means of bringing together the hitherto discordant factions of the party, and uniting them in an effort to present a solid front to the political enemy in the next campaign. The recent "harmony" dinner at the Iroquois Club in Chicago passed off well and was the occasion of several good speeches by men like Hon. Edward M. Shepard, of New York, and Hon. David A. DeArmond, of Missouri, and an excellent letter from Hon. William Randolph Hearst, of New York. Another such dinner is now being arranged for by the Democratic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and it is said that the wine and the oratory will be uncorked some time next month. All the eminent leaders of the party are expected to be there and lend their presence in the interest of "harmony" in the party. These leaders are not expected to do any of the talking at this banquet. They are expected to do the listening and the talking will be done by the younger members of the party from different sections of the country and who are prominent in the councils of the party in their respective sections. These are supposed to represent the sentiments of the party in the sections from which they hail and those sentiments will be given to the leaders of the party and those leaders are supposed to govern themselves accordingly. It is believed by some of the leaders of the party who still remain in Washington that these dinners will have a good effect and that in the near future a thorough understanding will be arrived at and that real harmony will prevail in the party. Apropos of this feeling I will give the readers of this paper the benefit of an interview I had with a distinguished Democratic Senator a few days ago. The Senator's name need not be used for obvious reasons but it is authentic and is so full of good common sense, democracy and good politics that I think it should be read by the Democrats of the country. There is a feeling of Democratic hopefulness here in this, the political nerve center of the nation and that hopefulness is engendered by such sentiments as are expressed by the man I quote.

CHAS. A. EDWARDS.

Boom Your Own Town.

When a chance arises to boom business, boom it. Don't try to get your chin below your waistband and look as though you had a sour stomach. Hold up your head, smile and look for better things. Hide your little hatchet and try to speak well of others, no matter how small you really know yourself to be. When a stranger comes to town show him the glad hand. Don't get your carving knife and attempt to do others. It shows your littleness. Help yourself along by doing what is right. It is dead easy. No man ever helps himself along by knocking other people down either in character or business. No man ever got rich by trying to make others believe that he was the only man who knew anything. You cannot climb the ladder of success by treading on others' corns. There is no end of fun in minding your own business. You will have more friends by so doing.

Dula Succeeds Henderson.

Thomas J. Dula of Wilkesboro has been appointed a United States commissioner to succeed J. R. Henderson, who resigned to become postmaster at Wilkesboro.

Advertising is to the merchant what plowing is to the farmer. Imagine a farmer trying to raise a crop sitting on the fence, as he looks over a ten acre field, wishing that a nice crop of wheat or corn would spring up in it. Ridiculous isn't it? But no more so than the merchant who stores a stock of goods away in a store-room and then sits on the counter, hoping that the people will come and buy.

The Southern and Norfolk & Western Railroads are to unite in building a union depot at Winston-Salem.

Andrew White, a Stokes county farmer, went over to Winston last week and purchased a fine pair of mules and new wagon. On his return home he drove into a swollen stream. His mules and wagon were washed down stream. White and one of the mules swam out the other mule was drowned.

Fred P. Ingram, the proprietor of the High Point Steam Laundry Company, last week got his hand caught in a mangle machine which drew his arm through to the elbow. The wound is very painful.

LOAN FUND FOR BUILDING COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSES.

Superintendent Joyner Explains the Purpose and Provisions—It Is a Long Step Forward.

A new departure was made in school legislation in North Carolina by the last General Assembly, and this was in the act providing for building of school houses.

The use of the Literary fund of the State was made available for this purpose. To such County Boards as desire it, no money will be loaned to erect school houses, or repair those that need it, ample security being given the State Board for the money loaned.

This money is to be repaid in ten annual installments and the loan is to bear interest at four per cent.

This return of one-tenth of the money loaned each year will make something of an "endless chain" loan, that which is returned being available for use by other districts.

The matter is one of interest to every county in the State, and especially so to the rural districts, for this loan fund is to be used only in the rural districts, and not in incorporated towns. That an explanation might be given of the plans on foot to carry the act into execution, an interview was had yesterday with Prof. J. Y. Joyner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, from whom the needed information was sought.

The first question asked of Superintendent Joyner concerning the matter was this: "What are your general views concerning the use of the fund for building and repairing school houses?" "It is my purpose and desire," he replied, "to use the loan fund established by the recent General Assembly, for building public school houses to the best possible advantage. I shall endeavor to use a part of it first where the needs are greatest, and to help to secure through its use as soon as possible a reasonably comfortable school house for every child of school age in our dear old State. I wish it to be distinctly understood that this is a loan fund and not a gift fund. It will be used, therefore, to stimulate, as far as possible, self-help. It is just and right that those receiving help from it should return every cent of it that the benefits of it may be passed on to others, and that sooner or later all who are entitled thereto may have an opportunity of helping themselves through its use. Many a district that either has no schoolhouse or that has one that is uncomfortable and sadly inadequate to its needs would be compelled to close its school or greatly shorten its school term for perhaps two or three years in order to pay for the building of a comfortable school house. By the use of this fund such districts can borrow enough to pay their part of the cost of building their house, have the benefit of the house at once and pay for it in small annual installments, in full or in part by private subscription, and thereby prevent the necessity of materially shortening their school terms. Other districts that need larger and better houses to meet their growing needs will also be afforded an opportunity of helping themselves through this fund."

"How are you going to begin work in learning where the loans are wanted?"

"In order to use the fund judiciously, I shall endeavor to secure accurate information about the condition and needs of each county and accurate reports as to the condition of the school houses in the various counties. It will be my purpose, through the efforts of my new clerk and myself, to obtain as nearly as possible a personal knowledge of these things in every county before locating the fund in that county. I shall endeavor to conduct the business in accordance with the same business methods controlling safe private investments."

"In the construction of new school houses will any particular plans be followed?"

"The new law provides that all school houses shall in the future be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the County Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. I have had prepared, in pamphlet form by skillful architects, excellent plans for public school houses, varying in size from one to eight rooms. These will be sent to school officers. They contain full specifications and bills of material for every house, so that it will only be necessary to send a printed pamphlet to any school committee and any intelligent carpenter can have erected a house in accordance with any plan contained therein."

"It has been stated that the public school houses of the State are in fairly good condition. Do you think so?"

"It is a great mistake to suppose there is no need for better school houses in North Carolina. My recent biennial report shows that there are 454 white school districts in North Carolina that still have rude log houses, and that there are 625 white districts that have no houses. In some of the latter of course the public school is taught in conjunction with some private school. There are a few counties in the State that do not have some school houses that are neither comfortable or respectable. I need give but two illustrations. In one of the poor counties of the State during the winter of 1902, twenty white schools had to be closed because the children could not be made comfortable in the sner-

ble hovels mis-called public school houses. In one of the richest counties of the State fifteen white school houses were reported, value of house, land and equipment at less than fifty dollars each. In counties with a small fund insufficient for a four-months school when every cent of it is needed for that purpose, it is an utter impossibility to get respectable school houses in every district without closing the schools or greatly shortening the school term for a number of years, unless some outside help can be made available for these counties. The time between now and 1908 is too short and too precious to take any chances about closing any schools or shortening any school terms in any county in North Carolina."—News & Observer.

The May School of the State Normal and Industrial College for Women Teachers.

The May School of the State Normal and Industrial College was established one year ago. The results were so entirely satisfactory that the authorities have decided to make this school a regular feature of the College. An excellent opportunity is thus afforded all women teachers of the State to strengthen themselves in scholarship and in the latest and best methods of presenting the different subjects to classes. Those who contemplate teaching and for any reason have not been able to attend a normal school cannot do better, as a means of preparation for the work, than to pursue this special course.

Instruction will be given in all the subjects taught in the common schools of the State. There will also be a course in methods and school management, conducted by the Department of Pedagogy here.

In addition to the regular faculty of the college, the services of eminent teachers from other institutions have been secured. Professors Stevens and Burkett of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College will give lectures on rural science and kindred subjects. Special lectures by city Superintendents and other educators will also be given at various times during the session of the school.

We have in connection with the Normal Department a Practice and Observation School, of four hundred children, conducted under the supervision of trained and experienced teachers. Each day an opportunity will be given, those attending the May School, to observe the work done in the Practice and Observation School. This will be one of the strong features, as the teachers can see the practical application of the methods discussed.

The session this year will commence Tuesday, April 28th, and continue until commencement, May 24th.

The railroads of the State have granted greatly reduced rates. You should consult your ticket agent about the days on which these tickets will be on sale. He will be able to give you all the information you desire. We hope to refund to those who come from the most distant parts of the State all railroad fare in excess of \$5.00.

A matriculation fee of \$5 will be charged, which will entitle each member of the school to the use of all necessary textbooks and the privileges of the College Library. Board can be obtained in the city for \$2.00 per week. Applicants for admission to the May School may send, instead of letters of recommendation, teachers' certificates.

For further information, or for College Catalogue, call on or address, CHARLES D. McIVER, President.

The Household.

No woman can be really handsome who does not have a clear complexion and every organ of the body must be in good working order to contribute to that end. The digestive organs may be kept in good condition by being careful as to the diet. Pastry and sweets are to be avoided. Substitute for them vegetables and fruits in their season. Apples are especially good and can be had almost all the year.

A daily bath is necessary to remove the dirt and keep the pores of the skin open, thus enabling them to cast off the impurities of the blood. It takes only a few minutes and the amount of comfort it affords repays one for the time. Baths are especially beneficial to those who lead sedentary lives. Let the water be lukewarm and dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a bucketful. After washing the body thoroughly, rub dry with a coarse towel.

Sleep is one of nature's beautifiers, keep it young and vigorous. Let the sleeping room be well ventilated, keep the upper sash lowered a little all night to admit the pure air. At least eight hours sleep is needed to keep the nervous system in perfect order. There should be plenty of exercise during the day to keep the blood circulating freely. The law of necessity, which compels most people to work, is one of the wisest provisions of nature, although it may seem to be a blessing in disguise.

After the heat of summer the face needs special care to remove the tan. A buttermilk lotion, such as our grandmothers used, will make it soft and white again. Dissolve a teaspoonful of borax in a pint of warm water and add a gill of buttermilk. Bathe the face and hands several times, allowing the lotion to dry on the skin, then rinse with clear cold water. This will not keep more than twenty-four hours, hence only a small quantity should be prepared at one time.

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.
A single box cures the whole system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for Biliousness, Green Stool, Flatulency, LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Taken No Substitute.
E. J. C.

MORE RURAL LIBRARIES.

An Act to Provide for the Establishment and Enlargement of Libraries in the Public Schools of the Rural Districts.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:
Section 1. Whenever the patrons and friends of any free public school shall raise by private subscription and tender to the treasurer of the county school fund, for the establishment of a library to be connected with the said school, the sum of ten dollars the County Board of Education shall appropriate, from the money belonging to that school district asking for the library, the sum of ten dollars for this purpose and shall appoint one intelligent person in the school district the manager of said library. The County Board of Education shall also appoint one competent person well versed in books to select books for the libraries as may be established under the provisions of this act from lists of books approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 2. As soon as the County Board of Education of any county shall have made an appropriation for a library in the manner prescribed, the County Superintendent of Schools shall inform the Secretary of the State Board of Education of the fact, whereupon the said State Board of Education shall remit to the treasurer of the county school fund the sum of ten dollars for the purchase of books.

Sec. 3. Within thirty days after the payment of the money to the treasurer of the county school fund, the person appointed to select the books shall submit the list of books to be purchased and price of same to the treasurer. The treasurer shall receive at once. The treasurer shall receive no compensation except his regular commission. The County Board of Education shall furnish, at the expense of the general county school fund, a neat book case with lock and key to each library upon application of the County Superintendent of Schools.

Sec. 4. The local manager of every library shall carry out such rules and regulations for the proper use and preservation of the books as may be enjoined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 5. The local managers of two or more libraries may by agreement exchange libraries. Provided, that no exchange shall be made oftener than once in six months and that no part of the expense of exchanging libraries shall be borne by the public.

Sec. 6. Whenever the patrons and friends of any free public school in which a library has been established under the provisions of chapter 692, Laws of 1902, shall raise by private subscription and tender the treasurer of the county school fund the sum of five dollars for the enlargement of the library, the County Board of Education shall appropriate from the money belonging to that school district the sum of five dollars. The money thus collected and appropriated shall be used for the enlargement of libraries already established under the same rules and restrictions as govern new libraries.

Sec. 7. The sum \$7,500 of the appropriations for the public schools of the State is hereby apportioned and set apart to be expended by the State Board of Education under the provisions of this act: Provided that of this amount a sum not exceeding \$5,000 may be expended by the State Board of Education in the establishment of new libraries, and a sum not exceeding \$2,500 may be expended by the State Board of Education in the enlargement of libraries already established.

Sec. 8. Not more than six new libraries in any county in addition to those already established shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, and not more than six libraries already established in any county shall be entitled to the benefit of section 6 of this act. No school district in any incorporated town with a population exceeding one thousand persons shall receive any moneys under the provisions of this act, nor shall any school district receive the benefits of this act without the approval of the County Board of Education.

Sec. 9. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly, read three times and ratified this 20th day of February, A. D. 1903.

Saddle Factory at High Point.
A gentleman from Ohio will locate a saddle factory here. He says, he leaves Ohio because he does not want his children educated in the same school room with negroes, such as is the case in his hometown and other towns in that State.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

It stays on or near the surface, but goes in through the muscles and reaches to the bone and drives out all aches and inflammation.



For a Lame Back, Sore Muscles, or, in fact, all Lameness 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.

Mexican Mustang Liniment
It cures the ailments of horses and all domestic animals. In fact, it is a sure cure for all other diseases which afflict the patient.

It cures the ailments of horses and all domestic animals. In fact, it is a sure cure for all other diseases which afflict the patient.

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 HARDWARE COMPANY.

J. W. Fry, Pres. J. S. Cox, Vice-Pres. W. E. Allen, Sec. & Treas.

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. Send your deposit or write for full particulars to

Greensboro Loan & Trust Co., GREENSBORO, N. C.

The company also does a General Banking Business and acts as Receiver, Trustee, Guardian, Executor and Administrator of Estates. Safe Deposit Boxes: 3 Steel, 6 and Burglar Proof, Vaults for rent.

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. We have on hand a full line of shoes for men, women and children. 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.

COLUMBIA DISC Graphophone

Made in three types selling at \$15, \$20 and \$30

The best Disc Machines on the Market

Entertains Everybody Everywhere

Uses Flat Indestructible Records

which can be handled without danger of being injured

The reproductions are LOUD, CLEAR and BRILLIANT

7-inch Records 35 cents each; 55 per doz. 10-inch Records 50 cents each; 50 per doz.

The GRAPHOPHONE and COLUMBIA RECORDS were awarded the GRAND PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION of 1900

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107 E. Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.