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9

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KOREANS JOIN JAPS.

17,000 MEN WITH EUROPEAN METHODS ENTER THE FIELD.

Captain Vicksburg Acted Right—The Japanese Attempt the Hobson Act—Fighting at Port Arthur.

Esoul, Feb. 26.—The Korean government has decided to order the Korean troops to join the Japanese in the field.

The Port of Iju was opened to foreign trade last night. The taxations to be placed on trade and other incidental matters will be passed later. This action necessitates a harbor, so Yungnampho has been decided upon.

The Statesman's year book for 1903 gives the following details of the Korean army: The standing army now consists of about 17,000 men with European methods. In 1896 it was taken in hand by a Russian colonel with three commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers, who retired however in 1898. A royal body-guard of 1,000 men was formed and has been well drilled, and periodically a draft of well trained men is transferred from it to the other regiments of the standing army.

OUR GOVERNMENT BACKS HIM.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Navy Department today received a cablegram from Commander Marshall of the Vicksburg, at Chemulpo, saying that he was among the first to offer assistance to the Russian sailors aboard the Variag and Korietz. The following bulletin was posted at the Navy Department:

"A dispatch from Commander Marshall, commanding the U. S. S. Vicksburg, states that he sent medical aid as well as boats, to the assistance of the Variag."

Touching the Russian complaint that Captain Marshall did not join the other foreign captains in protesting against the Japanese attack upon the Variag and Korietz in a neutral harbor, it is declared at the Navy Department that the officer certainly would not be upheld by his department in meddling in such a matter. It is the first time that either the Navy or State Departments ever has been seriously asked to oblige a foreign power to observe neutrality, and it is pointedly stated that it was Russia's business to look to Korea for redress if that country had not maintained the neutrality of the powers.

TOKYO'S ATTEMPT A FAILURE.

Tokio, Feb. 26.—Vice Admiral Togo's attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by sinking a fleet of stone-laden merchant steamers in the month of the harbor evidently failed, though the venture caused no loss of life and the vessels lost were not of great value.

Five ships were prepared by Vice Admiral Togo for the attempted blockade. Four are reported to have been sunk, but the fate of the fifth is unknown here. It is presumed that it withdrew with the other Japanese vessels. The five vessels were filled with stone so as to make the obstruction permanent and were manned by volunteer merchant crews. It was impossible to select naval officers and sailors on account of the great rivalry to participate in the daring venture.

Accompanied by four battleships nine cruisers and numerous vessels of the torpedo flotilla, the stone laden steamers reached Port Arthur on Wednesday. While the fleet engaged the shore batteries the torpedo boats made a dash for the mouth of the harbor directly under the Russian guns.

It is said that all the crews of the four vessels escaped in boats and were picked up by Japanese torpedo boat destroyers.

AGAIN FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—A dispatch received here from Port Arthur dated February 26th, says:

"At one o'clock this morning several Japanese torpedo boats were sighted from here with their sails set for the purpose of disguising their character. The battleship Belevian and the shore batteries opened fire on them and continued firing until daybreak without any visible result. After daybreak a Japanese squadron, apparently conveying transports was sighted. At a quarter past eleven the squadron came nearer and an engagement which lasted forty minutes, ensued. There was no damage. Few shells fell in Port Arthur."

"It is expected here that the Japanese will attempt a landing soon."

"An inspection of the Japanese fire ships sent into this harbor February 24, show they were loaded with coal and kerosene and that electrical infernal machines had been placed in the midst of this cargo."

The Sunshine of Praise.

If you see anything that is worthy of praise, speak of it. Even if you cannot do a worthy deed yourself, commend one who does. Praise is a power for good; both God and man prize it. No prayer is complete without praise. The best worker for his fellow who fails to give praise fails of doing as well as he can. Mrs. Stone states the truth effectively when she says: "Praise is sunshine; it warms, it inspires, it promotes growth; blame and rebuke are rain and hail; they beat down and bedevil, even though they may at times be necessary." Do we not part in giving praise?—S. B. TILGH.

"GUILTY AS INDICTED"

SAYS JURY IN FAMOUS POSTOFFICE SCANDAL CASE.

The Verdict Falls Heavy Upon the Ears of Machon, Lorenz and the Two Groffs, Defendants.

Washington, Feb. 26.—"Guilty as indicted" was the verdict announced by Carl Peterson, the foreman of the jury in the now famous postoffice conspiracy trial shortly after 3 o'clock tonight, stating at the same time that this was the verdict as to all four defendants, August W. Machon, late superintendent of the rural free delivery division; Geo. E. Lorenz, Toledo, O., and Samuel A. David B. Groff, of this city. The jury had been out nine hours, although the verdict was reached in eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

In the dimly lighted room at the four defendants who, after the case was given to the jury had been placed in the custody of the United States Marshal and confined to the limits of the City Hall.

With impressive dignity the jury as a man rose and as the words "guilty as indicted" fell from his lips the defendants and their counsel seemed appalled. The defendants had given expression to the belief that each hour the jury spent discussing the case brought them nearer to an acquittal. There was very general astonishment that the jury had included in the conviction Samuel A. Groff, the Washington policeman and inventor of the Groff fastener as to whom Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the government yesterday informed the jury he did not expect a conviction and that he personally did not believe in his guilt.

Five ballots in all were taken. On the first ballot the vote stood 7 to 5 for conviction, on the second 8 to 4, on the third 8 to 3, on the fourth 10 to 2, and on the fifth the vote was unanimous.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered, Chas. A. Douglas, in all four defendants, filed a motion for a new trial, for an arrest of judgment, and also for an appeal for the purpose of having the defendants admitted to bail. Bail was then fixed at \$30,000 each, the bond of Lorenz and the two Groffs being increased from \$10,000 to that sum. Bonds were furnished and the defendants released from custody.

Intense interest was taken in the events of today about the courtroom. The court room was packed when Judge Pritchard immediately after convening court charged the jury and about eleven o'clock sent its members out to deliberate on the evidence. They had been out only about forty-five minutes when they came into court with a request for certain exhibits and evidence in the case. The exhibits they were allowed, with consent of counsel, to take to the jury room, but Justice Pritchard said that to permit them to go over the transcript of the evidence would amount to a retrial of the case in the jury room and their request as to this was denied. They did not again communicate to the court until their verdict was reached.

MONTGOMERY NEWS.

Mr. Cohen James of Carl, spent Saturday night and Sunday night in town.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. "Pattie Reynolds of Okewee, is very sick.

Mrs. William A. Morris died at her home near Carmel Monday and was buried Tuesday.

Mr. R. M. Cooper left for Tallahassee, Fla., Friday. He expects to be in Florida several months.

Mr. J. H. Saunders of the Ophir section had a leg broken just above the ankle last Friday evening. He was shoeing a horse when the animal some way stepped on his ankle, which resulted as above stated.

Miss Maie Shamburger of Pekin, spent Friday night at the pleasant home of Mr. J. C. Branton on her way home from the Greenboro Female College which was recently burned. She was one of the unfortunate who lost about all of their possessions.

Some of the material for the bridge across Uwharrie river at Saunders' ford is in the depot at this place. We are told that the work on the bridge is going slow, but steadily on. At no place in the country is a bridge needed more than one is need at this point.

Bad Roads and Supervisors Go Head in Head.

Among the bastard articles that appear in these columns, I noticed one from Trinity township. The author seems perplexed with bad roads and good men. Supervisors, I can assure you that the people of Union township are blessed with good roads too. There is only one supervisor down here. An impartial one, too; the best we have had in years. His name is Providence. We have lots of good men, and women, too, but our good men are just like yours—the roads receive the same care and attention when they are away as when they are at home. As I have said they are good citizens, good clever kind neighbors, but as good supervisors they are not worth a Yankee-doodle. Such are unprofitable servants, neither are they all the public servants who need sharp reproof. There are many others who deserve severe punishment.

LAWSON LUCAS.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

CONGRESS TO AID BALTIMORE SUPPLIES.

The Hon. John Sharp Williams, Democratic House Leader, Springs a Surprise on the Republicans—Presidential Candidate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 29, 1904.—It is, perhaps, proper for the Congress to aid the sufferers from the Baltimore fire by putting building materials to be used in the burned district, on the free list. Similar legislation was passed to aid the sufferers from the Chicago fire in 1871. Two or three inquiries, however, are suggested by this legislation:

1. If the tariff does not increase the cost of building materials or, in other words, "if the foreigner pays the tariff tax," as the Republicans declare, why remove these duties now?

2. If the removal of the tariff duties on building materials will greatly relieve the Baltimore fire sufferers who, for the most part are wealthy men, why not take of these duties on all building materials and thus greatly relieve the rest of the people of the country, who, for the most part are poor and are trying to build for themselves as good homes as their meagre incomes will permit?

3. Is this a government of, by and for the rich and at the expense of the poor?

The Hon. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, is about to execute a flank movement on the Republicans which is likely to cause them to squirm like a cut worm. He will soon introduce several reciprocity bills which practically be a duplication of the Kassar treaties, negotiated in 1896 to 1900 with foreign countries, but which never were ratified by the Senate. The sad fate of those treaties, which were smothered to death in the Senate pigeonholes, forms an interesting story.

When the Dingley bill was put through in the spring of 1897, many duties were intentionally left considerably higher than was thought necessary, even by the leading protectionists. It was expected by Dingley and other Republicans that reciprocity treaties would soon be made with foreign countries and duties were left very high so that we would have a large margin or bargaining power. Then, after swapping tariffs with those countries, we would have ample protection left.

The Hon. John A. Kassar, of Iowa, was made a special commissioner plenipotentiary and negotiated treaties with France, Argentina, Ecuador, and, through Denmark and the United Kingdom, with several East Indian Islands and with British Guiana.

These treaties meant much for both the shippers and the consumers of this country. The fact that a Republican Senate would not allow them to pass means that our consumers are now paying duties higher than were planned, even by the protectionists.

It means that the trusts are receiving more protection than many protectionists would have conceded had not reciprocity treaties been contemplated.

It means that our goods—wheat, corn, beef, pork, canned goods, etc.—are being kept out of France and other countries by duties ten or twenty per cent higher than would have been the case had the reciprocity treaties been omitted from the Dingley law. Thus, it is for the purpose of correcting this anomaly that Mr. Williams has introduced these bills, and we now will see whether the Republicans were sincere in their reciprocity game. We will put them on record. If they are in earnest then they will support the Williams' bills, and if they are only bluffing, as we suspect them to be doing, the people of the country will have a chance before this campaign is over to ascertain the fact. John Sharp Williams is placing them in the position of having to fish, cut bait or get out of the boat. My judgment about the leadership of Mr. Williams, published in this correspondence some months ago, is being vindicated by his work on the floor of the House.

The presidential candidate situation is again agitating the salons here at the National Capital. The death of Senator Hanna has clarified the atmosphere so far as the Republican situation is concerned, and there is no longer any doubt that President Roosevelt will be the nominee of the Republican convention. That is conceded on all sides and by all Republicans. The only question now coming before the people here who are active in politics is, who will be the nominee of the Democratic party. A good many of the men who, six months and even six weeks ago laughed at the Hearst boom, now are looking serious and admit that they will have to reckon with the Hearst movement as one of the serious factors in the Democratic convention. It practically has narrowed itself down to a fight of the field against Mr. Hearst. They see that he has made and is making such inroads into the rank and file of the Democratic party that they must do something to stop the movement or it will be Hearst on the first ballot.

The men who are most actively fighting Mr. Hearst here are the men who went back on the ticket in 1896 and 1900 and who voted either for McKinley or for Palmer and Beckner. They are being assisted by the men who control Wall Street

and the propaganda is being fostered from there and by the men who want an assistant Republican nominated by the Democrats. They want a man who can be controlled by the element that controlled Mr. Cleveland and they will sit down satisfied that which ever way the battle goes the trusts and the corporations will be well served during the next administration, and the people will get what they are due to—a good roasting. The recent development in the campaign in the central West is the fact that almost every state is bringing out its favorite son as a Democratic candidate for the presidency. It is believed here by some of the shrewdest politicians that this is being done by the Wall street propaganda and in the interest of their candidate. It is being done for the reason that the man they claim is the favorite son is merely a stool pigeon for the gang that will manipulate the convention after the break from the favorite son and they hope to hold all such delegations intact and swing them where they please. In other words, the men who beat the party in 1896 and 1900 will do the driving this time and tell the 6,500,000 loyal Democrats to dance to their music. It has, as nothing else has done, accentuated the candidacy of Mr. Hearst and many men who are loyal Democrats, but, who, hitherto have said nothing about any presidential preference, are every day declaring for Mr. Hearst as against this wicked coalition. When the time comes to count noses they will find that these tactics have failed little, and that Mr. Hearst is sailing to the front as a real and loyal Democrat.

Another Letter from Alabama.

VINE HILL, ALA., Feb. 24.

I will now tell you of my pleasant surroundings here. On Sunday after arriving we went to church and heard a most excellent sermon from Mr. Shaw, a Presbyterian minister. On Monday we visited a most excellent and interesting family of a once noted Dr. Harvey, who died a few years ago. He was a man of wealth. After visiting here a few days, Mr. Propat, mother and I received an invitation to dinner at Mr. Shaw's. We accepted and about 12 o'clock were conducted to the dining room where we partook of one of the most delicious dinners it has ever been my pleasure to partake of. And the host of all was that prepared by Mrs. Shaw and daughter.

Her daughter is teaching an excellent school nearby. She is a graduate of Asheville, N. C. Mr. Shaw was educated at Davidson College and raised in Mississippi.

Last Saturday Mattie and I visited a merchant and family that came here about ten years ago from Ohio—just he and wife. Both are quite intelligent. He is a one-legged man; lost his leg in the civil war. On yesterday we paid a visit to Dr. Marcus and family of this place. This is another pleasant and interesting family. Today is a fine day. Tomorrow if nothing happens, Mattie and I are going out to one of Mr. Propat's mills, four miles from here. Out there some families live that came here from Maine with Mr. Propat fifteen years ago.

SATURDAY.

Mattie and I did not make our trip to the mill on account of rain. On the 25th Mr. Shaw came by in his buggy and carried me to the home of a Mr. Roy. Mr. Roy lives in a very commodious house at the foot of a hill, surrounded by a rock wall about four feet high. His yard is level and full of shrubbery of fine selection. His house is well furnished with furniture of a very fine quality of his own make. He is a very fine cabinet workman. He has water works in his yard to furnish water everywhere around. He lives near Mulberry Creek where he has a mill and shop. In front of his house lies a beautiful plot of land on the creek where he farms. In short, his residence is perfectly lovely. Besides all this, Mr. Roy has a very interesting family. They have in the house a piano and organ. He has a son in North Alabama Conference. I did not get to see him.

Today Mattie has a turkey dinner. Mr. Shaw and wife are here and several other neighbors. We are having a very pleasant time today.

In conclusion I want to ask your many readers of your paper a question: A hunter went out squirrel hunting; his dog found a squirrel up a large tree. He had no one to turn the squirrel for him, so he starts and shoot and as he proceeds the squirrel turns from him. He proceeds on and the squirrel turns. Now when he gets fully around the tree, has he gone around the squirrel? Some one or more answer.

Z. F. REYN, Sr.

The Democratic Idea.

The Democratic tariff idea, like anything else Democratic, is founded as nearly as possible upon the principle of "equality of opportunities and equality of burdens." This same principle extended to other matters of anticipatory legislation will give you what Democracy means, or ought to mean with regard to them. It stands for equality of charges by railroads and transportation companies, with destruction on the power of secret rebates or open discrimination, whether against corporations or localities. Neither Government nor Government-created corporations ought to be permitted to encourage or continue in a course of favoritism to any individual, any interest or any locality.—John S. Sharp Williams in Everybody's Magazine for Feb'y.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

Judge Purnell, of the Federal Court, Appoints V. E. McBece Receiver Upon Application of K. S. Finch.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 29, '04.—The "sensation" of the week is the appointment of a receiver for the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by Judge Purnell of the U. S. District Court, upon the application of a Mr. K. S. Finch, of New York, who is said to have recently acquired a small amount of the private stock of the road. Being a non-resident and a citizen of another State, his application was made through the Federal court. Mr. V. E. McBece, who is named as temporary receiver, is the representative of one of the several "syndicates" that has lately been trying to lease this road. The hearing on the question of making the receivership permanent is set for April 4.

In the mean time the State (which owns 12,666 shares out of a total of 17,972 shares of the stock) is fighting the action of Judge Purnell, and on Saturday, Atty. Gen. Gilmer, assisted by special counsel, accompanied President Bryan to Charleston for the purpose of asking Judge Simonon of the U. S. circuit court to overrule Judge Purnell and set aside his order. A lively fight in the courts looms up as the result of all this. No one here, from the Governor down, had any intimation that a receiver was to be asked for until he was appointed. Many think that the final outcome will be the leasing of the road on good terms to some syndicate at an early date, and some insist that these proceedings are part of a plan to bring about such a result. Much curiosity as to who Finch is has been manifested. Two or three years ago he lived in Charlotte where he was a freight agent of the Seaboard Air Line, at the time Mr. McBece was with that road.

There is some talk among the democrats of the 8th district of sending Hon. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, to Congress, if he can be induced to serve again.

Judge Frank Winston seems to be meeting with a flattering reception in his candidacy for Lieut. Governor.

It is said there will be contests for the nominations for corporation commissioners, commissioners of labor, and perhaps two or three other State offices, but most of the present officials will probably be re-nominated.

Although Judge Simonon declined to interfere at Charleston in the A. & N. C. Railroad order of Judge Purnell, it is now stated that he may come to Raleigh and sit in the case at a hearing in the U. S. circuit court. Months while "Bunch" McBece is in charge, as receiver.

LLEWAM.

Bryan's Financial Principles Vindicated.

Case in Raleigh Times.

We assert with entire confidence that Mr. Bryan's financial principles and contentions have received in this country the fullest and most thorough vindication by the events of our recent national history. Anyone who knows anything at all about the matter, and who is also endowed with the spirit of ordinary fairness, will admit at once that the very life and soul of Mr. Bryan's financial philosophy was and is the increase of the per capita of circulation in the Republic. It is perfectly true that he and his friends were of the opinion that the easiest, the simplest and the most direct way to increase and maintain the per capita of circulation would be found through the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. And when this man first came into prominence in the politics of this country, it was perfectly clear to all types of unselfish patriotism that all that could be secured in no other way; that such an increase of per capita could be safely secured and maintained in no other way as conditions then were. But conditions have changed since then. The output of gold from the mines has so largely increased that it has become possible to greatly enlarge the per capita of circulation in the country, without resorting to the expedient of the free coinage of silver. And such enlargement of the per capita of circulation has actually taken place, not to the credit of the party in power, but to the credit of any other party, but only because of the increased output of gold, which no party could either force or control. But the increase of our circulation by the increased output of the mines has made Mr. Bryan's contentions as to our finances perfectly good. There is more money in circulation than formerly; and this is exactly the result that he always stoutly maintained should be brought about.

New Hope Academy Items.

Rev. Strider preaches at New Hope Church the second Sunday in next month. Everybody invited.

Mr. Treble Loflin and son have bought four young mules. The girls may look out now for the mud holes.

Rev. Leadbetter will fill his appointment at Liberty Church the third Sunday in next month at 11 A. M. Please come out and hear him for the first time.

Mr. Shaw and Frank Cameron left a few days ago for Troy and other points.

SAM JONES' LETTER.

Attorney General.

The Japanese and Russian war is on. Every fellow I meet is tickled nearly to death because the Japs have the advantage. This country is almost a unit with Japan, and against Russia in this war. We all fear for the outcome of the war. If the Japs can whip them in a timely day, or there is sufficient intervention within ninety days, the Japs will come out on top. Of course, if the war is prolonged, Russia, with her men and ability to raise money, will, no doubt, be the conqueror.

Each succeeding day since the first engagement brings additional news of Japan's triumph and the glory of her victories. If the war is prolonged, it will be hard for other nations to remain neutral. They will not only go to the Klondike, but they will go to a warmer country to protect the dollar and guard their commercial interests, and, in fact, all nations are out, and individuals are multiplied. The United States is in sympathy with Japan, and they will about over victory gained by the Japanese, and be addressed over any victory gained by Russians. The Japs are a wonderful set of little fellows. What they lack in size they make up in quickness. What they lack in weight they make up in wiriness. What they lack in funds they will make up in fusion with China.

What did I tell you? I feared as much when I sold my crop of cotton. As soon as it was raised abroad sure enough it slumped \$20 a bale. How unfortunate I sold my cotton, or that I let the fact be known that I had sold it. I know the bears would come against and there is an immense trade now between the bulls and bears. Today the bulls have the bears on the run. The bears may turn on them tomorrow. All the manufacturers of cotton belong to the bear side, and their name is legion, and they have in sympathy with them millions of dollars. If cotton goes to 17 cents again it will more than likely go to 20. I am sure I would not sell at present prices.

I find wife and daughters shivering, and saying it is cold outdoors, I laugh and tell them if they had been with me last week in the north-west, they would want their furs when they walked out in this atmosphere. There is as much difference between St. Paul and Charleston, as Maine and Florida. No prettier country has the sun ever shone on than the north-west in spring and summer, but the long dreary winter months from November to May is more than I care to encounter, tho' I had financial interests be they millions in that section.

Yours truly,
SAM P. JONES.

GUILFORD COUNTY NEWS.

Rev. J. R. Craven, of Cooleman, who came here a few days ago to visit his brother, Prof. H. B. Craven, is quite sick at Prof. Craven's home on Mendham street.

Harvey Johnson, a drunken negro who said his home was at High Point, fell from a southbound train near Pomona Thursday night and was badly bruised about the head. He was leaving his way home at the time.

Miss Mary Ward Green, of Newport, Rhode Island, a great granddaughter of General Nathaniel Greene, has sent Major Morehead a photograph of General Greene made from an original picture by Mandell Major Morehead says it is the most attractive picture of General Greene that has come under his observation. It shows the general in his major-general's uniform. The face bears the stamp of great intellectuality and has an advantage over other photographs in showing General Greene as being less stout and ponderous of person. Of course Major Morehead was greatly pleased at the fact that Miss Greene had sent the picture—which by the way will be given a conspicuous place in the battleground museum—and in speaking of the gift he said: "Miss Greene is a staunch and efficient friend of Guilford Battle Ground and she knows that to properly honor her distinguished ancestor, who was second only to Washington, is to build up old Guilford Battle Ground the field of his fame above all others."

Japan and Korea.

Japan and Korea have formed an agreement by which Korea is guaranteed her independence. This is important as Russia charges that Japan has violated the neutralization of Korea.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devco Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint than others, wears longer, and gives a glass equal to new work. Sold by McGary's Bidding Hardware Co.

Cheap Settlers' Tickets.

On January 19th, February 2 and 16th, March 1st and 15th and April 3rd and 17th, 1904, the Frisco System (Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad) will sell reduced rate one-way and round-trip tickets from Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis to points in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Texas. Write W. H. Parrott District Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

CHEAP FLOUR IS BAD FLOUR!

White Eagle is the best all-wheat flour on the market today. Ask your dealer for it.

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