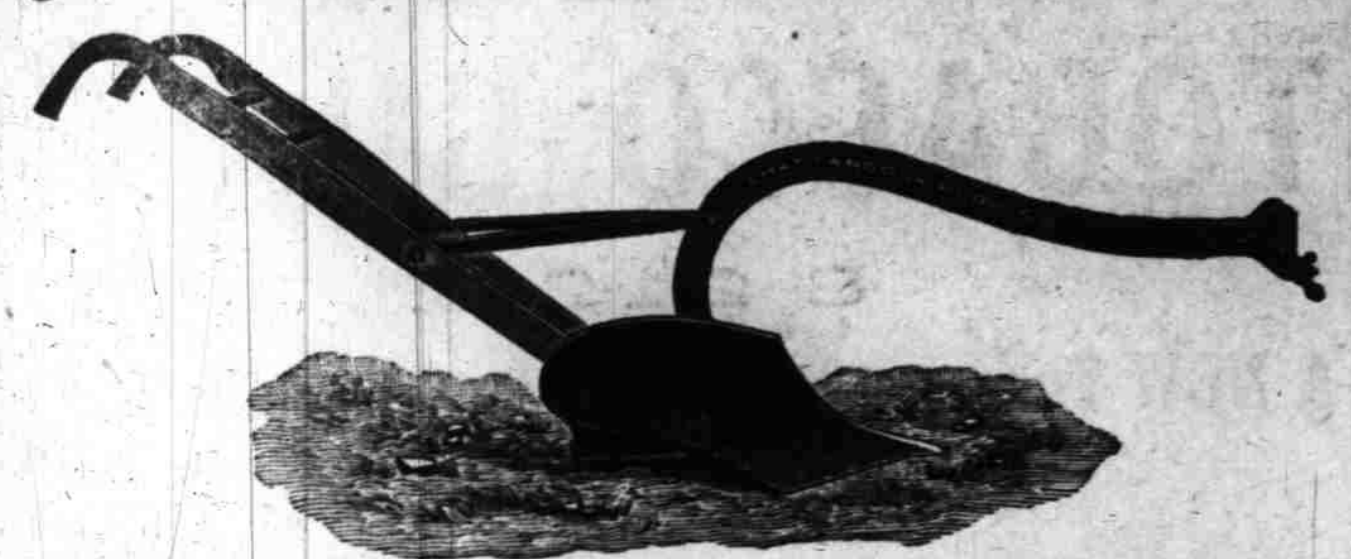


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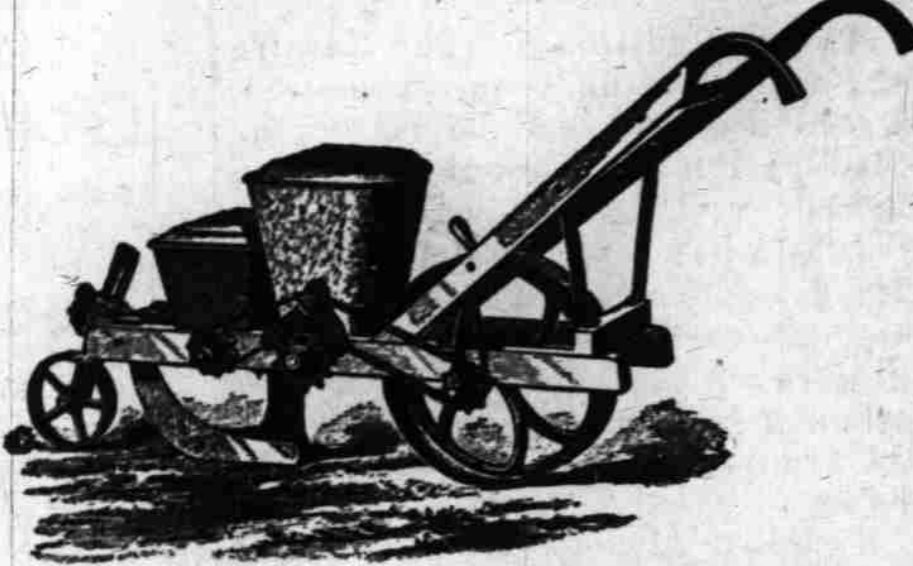
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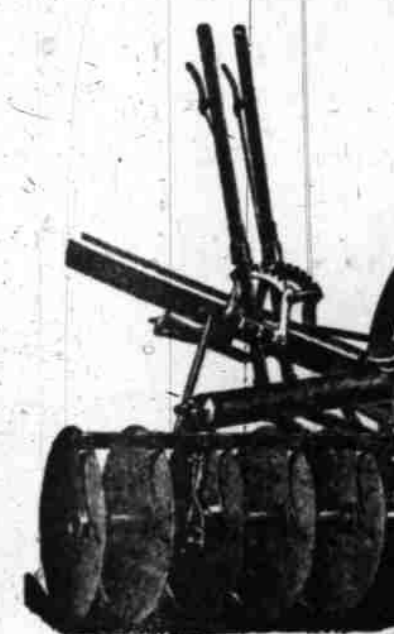
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CORN PLANTERS AND DISC HARROWS. DISC CORN PLANTERS.



A Car Load OF SUPERIOR DISC GRAIN DRILLS AND DISC CORN PLANTERS

to arrive this week. The Disc Corn Planter is a new machine. The disc is employed to open the furrows, in place of the hoe or shoe. Harness, Buggies and Wagons at prices never before heard of. See us.

TOWNSEND.

Threatened to Burn the Town.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Sheriff Henry of Walker county, wired Governor Candler yesterday that he wanted some militia to preserve order there. The Eighth Immunes, which is composed mainly of immunes from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, is being mustered out and threatened to burn the town and the sheriff became alarmed. The Governor sent Colonel O'bear, a member of his staff, to Lytle last night to investigate, and ordered the four Atlanta companies of the State militia to be ready to move. Meanwhile, as a precautionary measure, Governor Candler wired President McKinley regarding the trouble and asked him to send a company of regulars to the scene.

He received reply that one company would be sent from Huntsville at once. Company K, of the Sixteenth Infantry, arrived at Chickamauga at 7 o'clock tonight, and upon hearing this and receiving word from Colonel O'bear that the situation had been greatly exaggerated the Governor decided not to send the militia from Atlanta, although he will hold them under orders to be in readiness for two days more. The Eighth was the only regiment at Chickamauga and the only company of the Sixteenth will probably be held there only a short time, as the regiment is under orders to proceed to Manila.



ROCKERS!

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W. J. RIDGE & CO.,

330 South Elm Street.

TO SWEEP ALL

OTIS' PREPARATIONS FOR AN ONSLAUGHT ALMOST COMPLETE.

Disastrous Result to the Natives of an Attempt Made by Them to Capture the Water Works.

Washington, March 6.—There is some reason to expect important news from Manila within the next fortnight. It has developed that General Otis has practically completed his plans for a grand onslaught upon the insurgents which is expected to deprive them of offensive power at least. It is probable that he will form a large part of his force into columns, as soon as his reinforcements are all at hand, and will push these in parallel lines through the jungles, clearing out the insurgents in every direction as the troops go forward. The American troops are getting restless and nervous under the petty but annoying sharpshooting of the Filipinos and are so anxious to put a stop to this that General Otis has yielded to their desire.

Forty-one thousand officers and men of the army and navy forces comprise the approximate total of American strength now at, en route and under orders for service at the Philippine islands. No further re-inforcements are now in contemplation. The forces of the two services already stationed in and about the archipelago consist of twenty regiments of infantry, one engineer battalion seven troops of cavalry and eleven batteries of artillery, an aggregate of about 24,500 men.

Nineteen vessels with an aggregate of 297 officers, 2990 men and 253 marines make up the naval contingent. This is exclusive of the hospital ship Solace, with 162 officers and men all told, which is constantly passing back and forth from Manila. There are about 4,800 army re-inforcements on the way to Manila, making as rapid progress as possible, and there are, roughly 7,500 men in the force under order to proceed to the Philippines.

The following vessels are now at Manila or Hong Kong under the command of Admiral Dewey:

Baltimore, Bennington, Boston, Buffalo, Callao, Charleston, Concord, Culebra, Don Juan de Austria, Helena, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, Manila, Monadnock, Monterey, Olympia, Petrel and Yorktown. These vessels carry 297 officers, 2,990 sailors and 253 marines. The Solace does not remain at Manila. The Castine and Princeton are now on their way through the Red Sea to join Admiral Dewey, and the Oregon and her attendant vessel, the Iris, are travelling through the Pacific to the same destination. These vessels will add to the naval force at Manila 59 officers, 739 men and 84 marines. The captured ships Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba are not available for immediate service as they are in need of repairs. The Solace has taken out a number of recruits and the Isla de Luzon will be manned. The Wheeling will join the Manila fleet, but is not to be counted on as being available in the immediate future. The regular troops now in the Philippine Islands under command of Major General Otis, consist of the following:

The Fourteenth United States Infantry, Eighteenth United States Infantry (which has but recently arrived there, consisting of 41 officers and 1,218 men), Twenty-Second United States Infantry and Twenty-Third United States Infantry, a battalion of United States engineers, Companies C, E, I, K, L, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, Batteries G, H, K and L, of the Third United States Artillery, and Batteries D and G Sixth United States Artillery.

Most of the volunteer forces already in the field, and most of whom have borne the brunt of the engagements with both the Spanish army on the islands, and more recently the Filipinos, have been there since the beginning of the American occupancy of the islands. They comprise fifteen regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry and five batteries of artillery, as follows:

The First California, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirtieth Minnesota, First Montana, First North Dakota, First Nebraska, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Washington, First Wyoming, First Troop Nevada Cavalry, Battery A and Battery B Utah Light Artillery, Battery A and Battery D California Artillery, First Wyoming Light Battery, and the First and Eighth companies of the United States Signal Corps.

In addition to these another company of the Signal Corps has just been formed at Manila, being recruited by transfer from the regular branch of the army. This means of making up the new company was made necessary by the lack of time for dispatch of men from the United States. Reinforcements for the Philippines now on the way aggregate in the neighborhood of 4,800 men, all told. These are made up of three general expeditions as follows:

The transport Grant, with General Lawton and staff, with a total of 42 officers and 716 men, including one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry regiment and four companies of the Fourth Infantry. This expedition sailed from New York January 19th, was reported at Singapore on Saturday, and General Lawton has cabled Gen. Otis that his expedition will reach Manila in the early morning of the 10th inst.

The transport Sherman, Colonel J. H. Page, commanding, carrying a total

of 34 officers and 1,702 men, including the entire Third Infantry regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry. The Sherman sailed from New York, February 3rd.

The transport Sheridan, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Smith, of the Twelfth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, making a total of 57 officers and 1,796 men. Besides these the Roanoke, with a fair sized detachment of recruits for the various regiments already in the archipelago, has gotten a good start on the way to Manila, and the transport Valencia sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Manila via Honolulu with 150 recruits for the infantry, artillery and hospital corps and a number of West Point graduates assigned to duty with various companies in the Philippines. To swell this formidable list of men already on the field and en route, five regiments of infantry and the crack Sixth artillery, 7,500 men in all, are under orders to proceed to Manila at the earliest moment. These reinforcements, which go to the archipelago under an order issued by the War Department last week, complete the roll of troops so far as now contemplated for service in the islands and are as follows:

The Sixth United States Infantry now at San Antonio, the Ninth United States Infantry at Madison Barracks, and the Thirteenth United States Infantry at Fort Crooks and neighboring points, and the Twenty-first United States Infantry at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Sixth United States Artillery, now scattered along the Atlantic coast at a number of points. The date of departure has not yet been fixed, but they are expected to be at Manila by May 15th. If the conditions are satisfactory when they reach Manila, it is likely that a corresponding number of volunteers may be brought home.

Landreth & Sons' reliable Garden Seed—fresh at Gardner's, corner opposite postoffice.

THE SOUTH IS BOOMING.

Mr. John E. Searles Says That He Does Not Believe Any Other Section of the World Has So Many Wealth-Creating Advantages as the South. Its Well-Rounded Progress.

Mr. John E. Searles, the well-known New York financier, was in Baltimore for a while yesterday, says a recent date of the Baltimore Sun. He was on his way back to New York after a five weeks' trip through the Southern States. On the trip Mr. Searles was accompanied by his son and Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, of Baltimore, editor of the Manufacturers' Record.

"The South," said Mr. Searles, in an interview with a reporter of the Sun, "has for ten years been passing through an experimental period, in which the mettle of the people and the inherent strength of its position have been undergoing a test. Both have stood the ordeal and demonstrated to the business world the soundness of the whole Southern situation. The South is a country of such remarkable natural advantages that it would seem to offer the broadest opportunities for extensive operations in the development of its mineral and timber wealth and the extension of its railroad facilities.

NO LIMIT TO DEVELOPMENT.

"Given these resources, and with a favorable climate and a productive soil, both of which the South enjoys, there ought not to be any limit to the possible profitable development of the country. If England could create its enormous industrial interests, based largely on imported cotton and iron ore, and spending, as she does, about \$750,000,000 a year for foodstuffs; if New England, with but few natural advantages, could, by the great energy of its people and the force of circumstances, build up its marvelous industrial prosperity, based upon imported coal, and imported cotton, what may we not expect of the South now that it has fairly entered upon the broad development of its mineral wealth and its cotton and lumber manufacture?

"In all parts of the South the cotton mills were reported as profitable and crowded with orders. The splendid cotton duck mill at Columbia, S. C., is one of the finest mill plants I have ever seen, and its electrical equipment is superior to that of any mill with which I am familiar in New England. Its general manager stated that it could sell double its present output, the demand for its goods coming from all parts of the world. In North Carolina I found that one county has twenty-two cotton mills in operation, with five more projected. In that county the farmers are said to be so prosperous, owing to the local demand for diversified agricultural products, as to be free from debt, with a good supply of cash to their credit, their barns filled with corn and their meat houses with provisions.

"Looking over the whole situation, as I have tried to do, and appreciating something of what the South has already accomplished, and what its many advantages are, I am thoroughly convinced that there are great opportunities in that section for broad and comprehensive developments."

LIBRARY AND GYMNASIUM.

The State Normal Gets An Appropriation of \$5,000 For a Building.

The bill to provide five thousand dollars for improvements at the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro, was the special order of business in the Legislature Saturday afternoon.

Senator Justice offered an amendment reducing the annual appropriation \$2,500. He said the annual appropriation had been increased sufficient for these improvements to be made.

Senator Fields said he had always been close on these appropriations. Some people might think him penurious, but he was satisfied that nothing could benefit the State more than liberal treatment of this excellent school which was educating the girls of the State—whose influence as mothers and teachers in after life are past computing. I am heartily in favor of this appropriation.

Senator Williams said the Greensboro Normal and Industrial College was the fountain head to-day of modern civilization. Woman is God's given angel to mankind. She is the home queen and the guiding star of man's existence. She is man's governor at home—however big he may think himself abroad.

The old heathen method was to squeeze woman in a narrow channel and contract her life and development, and in this Christian day, any man who wishes to return to this heathen method and strip from those lovely girls the appropriation necessary to help them in their grand advancement is a coward and I am willing to meet him on the stump anywhere and tell him so.

Senator Justice said he had enjoyed the Senator's speech to the galleries.

Senator Williams called the Senator to order and declared that he would have made the same speech if there had not been a woman in forty miles. He carried this sentiment in his heart.

Senator Justice continuing said appropriations for this college were constantly being increased. If they needed this special appropriation let them take it out of this increased appropriation. The heads of these institutions are, unwittingly, no doubt, loading this legislature down with weights that will ruin the Democratic party. I am in favor of liberal education for women and liberal appropriations for the college, but they ought not to look for this now.

Senator Cooke offered an amendment appropriating five thousand dollars to the Normal School at Asheville.

Senator Glenn said the South Carolina Normal School was begun on a plant of \$200,000. They had an annual appropriation of \$39,000.

In 1893, with four hundred students there was an appropriation of \$10,000. There are now 685 and an effort is deliberately made to cripple this institution by cutting down the meagre appropriation. In the college for our white girls at Greensboro you find four girls in one room—and the passages filled with trunks. No carpets or matting and plain common bedsteads. In the other school there for negro girls you find two girls in one room, carpets and rugs and brass bedsteads.

Senator Justice said if these men thought so much of the women, why in the mischief didn't they cut down their own salaries and add it to the women. The men of that institution are getting \$2,250, \$1,800, \$1,700 and \$1,600 salaries every year for teaching school and they are paying women \$1,000 down to \$350. Let them show their regard for women before they come and criticize us for refusing to grant all the money they ask for gymnasium and all such luxuries.

Senator Glenn said God have mercy on the women of North Carolina when a \$1,000 man was placed in charge of that institution. It was not true that the women were not paid their full salaries. They were getting \$1,300, \$1,000 and it was well known that heads of institutions had to be paid more, or they would get more some where else.

Senator Mason inquired if sufficient accommodations could not be furnished with the appropriations reduced.

Senator Wilson said it was impossible to get along with the reduction.

Senator Hicks said they wanted \$10,000 this morning to make a bath house at Chapel Hill now they want \$5,000 to build a play house for those girls at Greensboro. I cannot help from laughing in scorn and ridicule.

I am opposed to these State institutions running in competition with other schools anyhow. I have a great deal of sentiment in me, but I don't want anybody to come here and ask me to forewear myself in voting for this appropriation.

Senator Brown said it was not fair to criticize the salaries of the heads of these institutions when a bill to reduce salaries had already been kicked out of the Senate by the very men who were now attacking this institution.

He said he was surprised at Senator Hicks saying that the girls had the same opportunities for exercise that boys had. Many things the Senator said surprised him, and it was wrong to deprive these noble women of the benefits of exercise and of a library.

Senator Lindsay said he was opposed to the appropriation for Chapel Hill, but he should draw the line at the girls. He was satisfied the appropriation was needed. He knew the college was doing a splendid work and it ought not to be crippled in this manner.

The amendment of Senator Justice reducing the appropriation was voted down by a vote of 18 to 26.

Senator Cooke withdrew his amendment.

The vote on the bill showed ayes, 30; noes, 14.

The following is the vote:

Messrs. Brown, Bryan, Butler, Collier, Cheek, Cowper, Eaves, Fields, Fuller, Glenn, Goodwin, Hill, James, Jones, of Johnston; Lambert, Lindsay, Lowe, Mason, McIntyre, Newsom, Osborne, Satterfield, Skinner, Smith, Speight, Travis, Ward, Whitaker, Williams, Wilson.—Ayes, 30.

The following voted no:

Messrs. Black, Campbell, Cooke, Cooley, Crisp, Davis, Franks, Hicks, Justice, Miller, Murray, Robinson, Stanback, Thomas.—Noes, 14.—Raleigh Post.

ROBBERY AT THE NEVADA.

Bonds Worth \$20,000 and Other Plunder Stolen—The Thieves Caught by Accident.

The apartments of Judge Thomas B. Womack, in the Nevada apartment house at Seventh street and the Boulevard, were robbed on Tuesday afternoon. A dress suit case, a \$70 overcoat, \$7,000 in negotiable bonds of the American Tobacco Company, some deeds to property in Raleigh, N. C., and a lot of silverware were stolen. Almost all of this property was recovered and the thieves were arrested through an accident.

Ex-Judge Womack had planned to leave New York for Raleigh, N. C., on Tuesday night. In the afternoon he went out, accompanied by Mrs. Womack, to pay some calls before his departure. When he returned he found that his apartment had been looted. He wanted no notoriety, however, and not realizing the extent of the robbery, as he was in a hurry to get away, he did not report it to the police. Had it not been for a fortunate circumstance the thieves would not have been caught.

Detectives Hughes and McDermit, of the West Forty-Seventh Street Station, were walking up Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon when they saw a young man enter a pawn shop with a bundle under his arm. The detectives watched the shop and in a few minutes they saw the young man come out, still carrying the bundle. They arrested him on suspicion and took him to the station house.

On examining the contents of the bundle the detectives found a silver cream pitcher with the name "Gussie Womack" engraved upon it, a silver bowl with the initials G. W., and a lot of table napkins, on which was the word "Nevada." Then the detectives concluded that there had been a robbery at the Nevada apartment house, and upon investigation they found that their surmises were correct.

The young man who was arrested said at first that his name was George Barry and that he lived at the Mills Hotel. A letter was found in his pocket dated at East Twenty-First street, however, and the detectives there learned from the young man's aunt that his real name was George Keely. When confronted with this information he confessed. Together with James Dolan of 250 Eighth Avenue, he said, he entered Judge Womack's apartments by means of a false key.

The detectives went to Dolan's home. He was not there but they went to his room and waited for him. He came in about 9 o'clock last night and was covered with the detectives' revolvers. When he learned that Keely had "squealed" he swore that he would kill him. A search of the rooms disclosed the bonds and deeds hidden away. A lot of pawn tickets and the key to the Womacks' apartments were also found.

Both men were locked up and the police telegraphed to Judge Womack asking him to return to New York immediately and prosecute the thieves. He is said to be one of the attorneys of the American Tobacco Company.—New York Sun, 2nd.

A Murderer's Confession.

EMPORIA, Kan., March 6.—John Gilbert, in his cell in the county jail, today confessed to murdering his wife and four small children near Enterprise, Kan., last Tuesday. Gilbert, for whom a reward had been offered, was arrested here yesterday. He said he was badly in debt and had been trying to leave Enterprise for a long time. He could not take his family, he said, and offered his wife a divorce. "She kept nagging me about the children," said Gilbert, "and throwing them up to me. I told my wife if she would give me \$10 I'd leave and never bother her any more. During the night I got up and went out into the yard. Coming back, I picked up the hammer and hit the baby in the head. My wife ran out into the road and was going over to the neighbors'. I ran after and caught her. She said she'd come back if I would behave, and I thought I would go, but when we got in the baby was thrashing about on the bed, and when I saw it I could not hold myself, but hit my wife on the head and pounded her till she could not move, and then took the children."

When asked why he did it, Gilbert said: "I don't know; it seemed like I just couldn't help it after seeing the baby there on the bed."

Although there are continued denials of the report that the American Tobacco Company has absorbed the Union Tobacco Company, tobacco men generally believe that the consolidation is about to take place.