

EARNED FROM FALLOW FIELDS OF FUN IN THE OLD NORTH STATE

WEAR ON TOAST. When Representative Murphy, a great big fellow, with a voice of a bull in his head, arose a few days ago to discuss the running of Sunday trains he had his remarks written. He came to the toast, "Here's to you and then a piece of his neck. Here's to the law, and then he read it. Here's to the long leaf pine. Away down home in the summer time. Where the work grow strong and the strong grow weak. Here's to down home, in the old North State."

LONG TALE OF A DOG. The Statesville Mascot is responsible for the story of a dog owned by B. P. Young of that city. The story runs, with some embellishment of detail, something like this: Mr. Young went out driving one Sunday afternoon and his dog followed him. When he got home the dog was missing. The Tuesday following a resident of the town saw a dog pointing a covey of birds out in a field. He went to investigate and found the dog so stiff it could not walk. The Mascot concludes thus: "It is supposed that the dog pointed the birds on Sunday afternoon, and no one coming to bother the birds, it had stood there through the rain Sunday night, Monday and yesterday. It is a good dog and deserves its due."

There is no comment to be made on a story like that. The Sylvan Valley News entirely misunderstood the spirit of the exchange editor in the following: "It seems that even our city contemporaries take time to read 'ye country correspondence in The News. The Citizen of Monday copied quite freely from one of our country writers rather in a vein of ridicule. Now we respectfully submit if these country items can induce a city editor to 'sit up and take notice,' they are sufficiently entertaining to ordinary readers to always have a welcome place in our columns."

CANTANKEOUS CHARLOTTE. "I just came in the other day from a trip to points in the state," said a citizen, "and I was surprised to know the feeling which exists toward Charlotte as a place for an eternal political fight. One man ventured the opinion that the Tea Commandments could not be ratified here without a political upheaval and a campaign of bitter speeches and many personal recollections."

REASON FOUND AT LAST. "Bill Bailey, the never melancholy, was given liquor it is said, by Guy Nolan Saturday night, says The Observer. The consequence was that both Bill and Nolan spent yesterday under restraint of liberty. That's why Bill didn't go home."

IT MAY BE TRUE BUT—Loyalty to the Old North state and to the legend of the Mecklenburg declaration is sadly strained by stories like the one which follows claimed by The Charlotte Observer to emanate from Mecklenburg. The story goes: "Bound by the closest ties of mutual esteem and affection, born of 63 years of friendship, like that of Damon and Pythias, there dwells in upper Mecklenburg a pair whose youthfulness has suffered no impairment with the passing of years."

WOULD DEVOUR FIXTURES. "The above is what the dry ones of the city would do, as the many loads of saloon fixtures that are being hauled through the streets of the city today, from the depot to the vacant building on Court street, formerly occupied by the J. C. Somers saloon, before the city went dry. The fixtures are what were in the saloon run in Salisbury by Mr. Somers, and it brings back sad recollections to many of our citizens as they gaze upon them—Statesville Landmark."

New York, Florida, Asheville--- It matters not where you spend the Spring, you cannot buy here, there, or anywhere, TAILORED SUITS of better class and more fashion faithful than Moore's now offers you. Manufactured on Broadway itself by exclusive and skilled tailors, Moore's new Spring Tailored Suits correctly reflect the style of the hour. New pastel shades lately arrived. Prices from \$25.00 to \$75.00.

PROGRES AT VALLE CRUCIS. There is a great forward movement just now on the part of the leaders of our progressive community to neutralize each other in looking and spinning their extra fine double-d and twisted yarns around the economic dating stars of our busy merchant. Notwithstanding this rivalry the sentiment of brotherly feeling is apparent. Why shouldn't such feeling prevail? What is more conducive to it than nice stale gingerbreads and lumps of hard cheese, manufactured in leisurely fashion while sitting on a keg of saw-mills. May such happy customs endure forever.

College Notes

BINGHAM SCHOOL, Mebane, N. C., Feb. 26.—Major Hewan, the efficient commander at Bingham, has organized a bugle corps which precedes the battalion every afternoon at drill. The sweet, clear notes of the four buglers may be heard for long stretches over the woods and hills, the music being exceedingly attractive. President Gray has commenced to engage the faculty for the session of 1909-10, and has already re-engaged the services of Prof. Charles H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, who has been a great success in the department of music, band, wind, stringed instruments and piano. Apparatus is about to be ordered for the botany class. Colonel Bonds is expecting to do some laboratory work with the class and to have several instructive and enjoyable tramps over the surrounding forests, studying the leaves, plants, flowers and trees of the vicinity.

A very interesting and instructive lecture is promised soon by Col. E. A. Roads, the teacher of science at Bingham. The subject is the Russo-Japanese war, and the topic is to be illustrated by views thrown on the canvas by a large stereopticon. The date is March the 6th. TRINITY COLLEGE, Durham, N. C., Feb. 26.—The preliminary debate to select representatives for the inter-collegiate debate between Trinity and the University of the South was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening. G. M. Daniel, of Roanoke Rapids, and G. W. Vick, of Glover, were chosen as representatives, with A. M. Proctor, of Huntsville, Ala., as alternate. This debate will be held in Durham, April 12, and is looked forward to with great interest by the college community. This is the first of the series of debates with this institution.

The Fortnightly club held the first regular meeting for this term in the Heeslerian society hall last Friday evening, and the meeting proved to be one of the most enjoyable and profitable of the year.

The two papers presented were: "George Bernard Shaw," by M. A. Briggs, of the senior class, and "Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan," by W. M. Marr, of the junior class. President Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard university, will reach the college March 25, and will remain until the 27th. On the evening of the 28th he will deliver an address in Craven Memorial hall at 8 o'clock. Friday evening, March 27th, the Harvard Alumni association of the state will give a banquet in his honor at the Corcoran hotel. The president of the association is A. L. Cox, of Raleigh; secretary, R. M. Wilson, Guilford college. The executive committee is composed of W. A. Blair, Winston-Salem; George Roundtree, Wilmington; and R. M. Dell, Concord. It is expected that a large number of the Harvard men will be present on this occasion. The commencement this year will be held June 6-9. The program has been completed, and the invitations for commencement ordered. The list of speakers secured will be announced soon.

UNWILLING TO FIX THE LIMIT FOR NEW BILLS

New bills introduced: Dockery—For constitutional convention. Nimocks—Prevention of the spread of disease. Nimocks—Provide six months school term. Ray—Appoint justices of the peace for Henderson county. Spence—Require all white epileptics in the state to be brought to the epileptic colony at Raleigh. Travis—Make April 12 a legal holiday in commemoration of the Halifax resolution. Blow—Amend the law relating to election returns. Bills on final reading: Authorize \$2,500,000 state bonds to refund the bonds falling due in July, 1910. Blow—Education bill. House—Forty-sixth Day. The house convened at 10 o'clock. Speaker Graham in the chair. Snell—Amend the pension act. Underwood, by request—Regulating writing of deeds. Braewell—Create reception court for Nash county.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES FROM WASHINGTON TO TAFT

(By Associated Press) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—History again will repeat itself next Thursday when William Howard Taft bows his head over the hands of the chief magistrate of the United States. The inauguration of a president into office is, distinctively American. Conveyed in the minds and hearts of the nation's fathers, while they yet were in the throes of a great revolution, it is grand in its motive—sublime in its simplicity. Through the lapse of years, since the establishment of the American government, substantially no change has been made in the ceremonial form, although elaborate and beautiful accompaniments, in recent years, have become notable features of this most important of American functions.

In the time of Taft, the inauguration of Washington, the spectacle bears the same simple impressiveness. Here is no emperor, or king, or dictator, arrogating to himself "through the law of succession or monarchial expediency" the powers of government; but the creature of a willing, enthusiastic and homogeneous people taking upon himself, through the expression of his peers, the responsibility of carrying out their mandates and directing the execution of their will. Yesterday he was one of a hundred million people; today, yet one of the people, but chosen for a brief time to direct their destinies and to protect and defend their nation. Washington Devised It. It was Washington who, to a large extent, devised the plan of a president's inaugural. In this respect, as in others, his will endures, too, for so long as the nation may live, in its original form of beautiful and impressive simplicity. Washington was inducted into office at New York. At the time of notification of his election he was residing at his beautiful country home, Mount Vernon. He proceeded to the then seat of government on horseback, in coaches and in eight-oared barges. His journey was a triumphal march. No such scenes of enthusiasm ever had been witnessed in this country as attended his progress. The country people gave him hearty greeting by the roadside; in Philadelphia the citizens had decorated the streets and a splendid milk-white charger beneath triumphal arches; and in towns and hamlets farther east his pathway was strewn with flowers by women and children.

Details of the ceremony attendant upon the administration of the oath of office were worked out after his arrival in New York. It took place in the old federal building, which then was the seat of the congress, and the oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston. The first president was awaited upon by committees of the house and senate at his temporary abiding place and an escort of regular United States troops accompanied him to the "capitol." He was driven in a handsome coach, and as he had no predecessor, he was alone in the carriage.

When the announcement was made formally that Washington had taken the obligation, which made him the first president of the United States, the multitude waiting outside of the building gave itself up to an enthusiastic demonstration. Speeches were delivered and patriotic songs were sung; and that night there was a display of fireworks. The second inauguration of Washington took place in Philadelphia. While the ceremony was more elaborate, in its accompaniments, than the first had been, it remained, as always, in its essential form, simple and impressive. Washington was conveyed to the capitol in a handsome coach drawn by six white horses. His attire was notably elegant, being of black velvet, with diamond-studded buckles, silk hose and cocked hat.

Adams Was Nasty. Four years later John Adams was inaugurated as president, also in Philadelphia. Apprehension had been expressed that the young government would be unable to withstand the strain of a change of presidents; but the result was a superb vindication of the wisdom of the fathers. Washington passed the reins of government to his successors with the same patriotic grace and willingness and wisdom that had characterized his every public action. The real test of the government's institutions came four years later, when Thomas Jefferson became president. He was not elected by the people, but by the House of Representatives. The election had resulted in a tie, and the House of Representatives exercised its constitutional prerogative of choosing the president. The contest in the house was very bitter, but again the nation withstood the strain magnanimously.

The Sage of Monticello, as Jefferson was affectionately termed, was the first president to be inaugurated in Washington, the seat of government, since having been changed. Accompanied by only a few friends he rode on horseback from his home to Washington. He was joined by a small detachment of cavalry which escorted him into the city. He went, unaccompanied in his carriage, to the capitol, not because he had no predecessor, but because President Adams, embittered by the result of the action of the house, left the city early in the day, declining to await the new president. The inaugural ceremony took place in the old senate chamber, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Marshall. At its conclusion the new president proceeded to the white house. According to contemporary accounts, "a vast concourse" of about a thousand people stood in the gardens, fields and strips of woodland along Pennsylvania avenue and gave Jefferson an enthusiastic greeting. At Washington was nearly inaccessible in those days, celebrations of the inauguration were held in many cities and towns throughout the country.

Beginning of Parade. President Monroe was the first to take the oath of office on a stand in the east front of the capitol, midway between the senate and house of representatives. He had announced that

safely. The oath of office was administered to him in private on the 3rd of March, but the ceremony was repeated on a stand at the east front of the capitol on March 24th.

When Garfield entered the senate chamber on March 4th, just prior to taking the oath of office, one of the first men to greet him was General Hancock, the unsuccessful democratic candidate for the presidency. The ceremony of inducting Garfield into office with its accompaniments did not differ materially from previous functions of the kind.

In succeeding the martyred Garfield to the presidency Chester A. Arthur twice took the oath of office. On receipt of the news of Garfield's death he took the obligation at his home in New York city. Two days later the oath again was administered to him in Washington in the vice-presidential room on the senate side of the capitol. His inaugural address was brief and was delivered in the presence of comparatively few persons. No spectacular ceremonies attended his induction into office.

A perfect day characterized the first inauguration of Grover Cleveland. The crowd in attendance upon the ceremony was one of the greatest ever seen in Washington, and the parade was elaborate and magnificent. The inauguration of President Harrison, while elaborate and beautiful in all of its arrangements, was attended by bad weather. A notable feature of the ceremony was his escort of honor, the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer infantry, which he had commanded in the Civil war. President Harrison delivered his inaugural address in a driving rain, being sheltered by an umbrella held by one of his war comrades.

Cleveland's Second. Not probably in the history of inaugural ceremonies has the weather ever been so bad as it was at the time of Cleveland's second induction into office. Pennsylvania avenue was inches deep in slush and practically throughout the day rain and sleet fell to the serious discomfort of all who participated in the ceremony.

On the contrary the day on which McKinley was inducted into office the first time was one of the most beautiful that ever dawned. In a carriage drawn by four black horses he rode to the capitol, accompanied by Mr. Cleveland, under the escort of troop A, Cleveland, Ohio's famous Black Horse cavalry. The demonstration attendant upon the ceremony was magnificent, nearly forty thousand men being in the line of parade. At his second inauguration rain fell incessantly and many were the prophecies of ill as a consequence. These prophecies came true, for in the following September McKinley fell before the bullet of an assassin.

Following the death of McKinley at Buffalo, Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office in the drawing room of John G. Milburn's residence in Buffalo. Present at the simple ceremony were the members of President McKinley's cabinet and about thirty others. Assuming the presidency in the shadow of a great national tragedy, no spectacular features were permitted by Mr. Roosevelt. He came to Washington on a special train and quietly and unostentatiously assumed, in this grief-stricken city, the duties of his high office.

Polk Liked Display. The inauguration of President Polk was to an extent, a personal disappointment to him, as the weather was execrable. Polk was fond of display, although his tastes were not specially military. The inaugural procession, therefore, was somewhat heterogeneous. It included not only the military, but members of his cabinet, the clergy of the District of Columbia, the professors and students of Georgetown college and what was known as the Fairfax cavalry, a kid glove Virginia regiment, representatives of the best families in the Old Dominion.

President Zachary Taylor was not inaugurated on the fourth of March, that date falling on a Sunday. The old fighter was fond of pomp and ceremony and the inaugural procession was one of the finest, up to that time, that had been seen in the country. Fillmore, through the death of President Taylor, came into the office of the president without special ceremony, although the oath of office was administered to him in the usual way before the congress.

Pierce and Buchanan were inaugurated in no distinctive fashion, although the ceremonies in both instances were attended with great demonstrations.

Country Was Trembling. When Lincoln came into the presidency the country throughout was trembling with apprehension. For the first time in the history of the United States, regular troops had been ordered to Washington, not for display, but for protection. Although Lincoln himself expressed no fear, extraordinary precautions were taken to preserve his personal safety. When he delivered his inaugural address on the east front of the capitol in the presence of an immense throng, his rival, Stephen A. Douglas, stood at his side and held his hat. Following the formal inaugural ceremony, Lincoln conferred with the populace an elaborate reception at the white house. His greatest internecine conflict known to history. Elaborate precautions were taken to insure the president's safety, yet many were the misgivings as to the outcome.

The induction of Andrew Johnson into the office of president, following immediately upon the assassination of Lincoln, was conducted in the private room of a hotel. No ceremony attended it.

Grant's Spectacle. The greatest spectacular display made up to that time was at the inauguration of President Grant. It was practically purely a military demonstration, and although magnificent in all of its features, was marred to an extent by the refusal of his predecessor to ride with Grant to the capitol in the same carriage. It was a bleak cold and dismal day on which Grant was inaugurated the second time. The demonstrations attending the ceremony, however, was notably fine, notwithstanding the intense cold. Many visiting organizations declined on account of the repellent weather, to participate in the parade, and many persons who did take part in it, including some naval cadets, paid for their patriotism with their lives.

On account of the manner of the election of Rufus B. Hayes, it was deemed necessary, as in the case of Lincoln, to exercise the utmost precautions to insure his personal

Bon Marche Our Advertising Pays If it didn't we would cut it out, nevertheless it did not pay us the other day when we made a mistake and advertised 50c Silks for 25c yd. Of course we did not have to sell the silks at 25c yd, but we had advertised them and in order to keep our word as stated in the newspaper, we sold a number of yards at a loss on every yard. This is a case where advertising did not pay. The women of Asheville knew we would not try to fool them, and when they came in for the silks we sold them without a kick. That is why we enjoy the confidence of the women of this city and vicinity. When we say a thing and advertise it they know that they will get exactly what is stated. Our ads are read by a large number of women and when we have anything special to offer, all that is necessary for us to do is to insert our ad and the store is crowded the next day. An Announcement Mr. C. R. Baugham has accepted a position with us. He will be connected with the Silk and Dress Goods Dept. Many Asheville women are acquainted with Mr. Baugham, and will no doubt be glad to see him back in Asheville.

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