

GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND WINS

Both the Gen. Frances Nash and Gen. William Davidson Monuments to Be There—Governor Decides

Governor Aycock announced late yesterday evening his decision to recommend the location of both the Nash and the Davidson monuments at Guilford Battle Ground. This ends a vigorous fight which has been on since the governor was requested by the secretary of war, two weeks ago, to make the selection, the contention having been for various other localities. The Society of the Cincinnati and members of the Nash and Davidson families urged that the Nash monument be placed in Nash square, Raleigh, and the Davidson monument in Charlotte. The Daughters of the Revolution asked that the Nash monument be placed in Nash square, Raleigh, and the Davidson monument at Davidson College. The Guilford Battle Ground Association and the people of Greensboro, along with Congressman Kitchin, who was very instrumental in securing the passage of the bill in Congress, insisted that both should be on Guilford Battle Ground; contending, in fact, that it was the understanding that they should be on this battle ground when the bill was passed, and that the bill would not have gotten through with any other understanding. It will be remembered that the bill directed the secretary of war to ascertain the wishes of the governor as to the location and be governed accordingly, as far as was practicable. The monuments are to cost \$5,000 each and will be erected under the direction of the secretary of war. A bill has just passed the House and Senate authorizing the Guilford Battle Ground Association to dedicate ground to the United States government. In this way the sites for the two monuments will be decided to the federal government.

BISHOP TAKES HIS MEDICINE

Charlotte, N. C., March 4.—Special.—Arthur L. Bishop will not appeal his case to the supreme court. This was settled today when Bishop and his counsel had their last conference. According to the sentence of the court, Bishop will be confined in the penitentiary for the term of five years at hard labor. Up to this morning it was not a settled fact that no appeal would be made. If Bishop had listened to his counsel he would never have waited this long. For all three have, from the day of the sentence by the court, advised him to take his medicine. But Bishop was not at all pleased with the idea of five long weary years in the state penitentiary; so he has waited until the tenth day before he would agree to submit to the advice of his counsel. It is highly probable that Bishop will start for Raleigh tomorrow morning and will begin serving his sentence for the killing of Thos. J. Wilson on the night of December 9th, 1902.

HENRY BLOUNT AT CHARLOTTE

Charlotte, N. C., March 3.—Special.—Mr. Henry Blount of Wilson, gave his really remarkable lecture "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," last night at the East Avenue Tabernacle to a well-filled house. He was introduced by the pastor, Rev. Dr. W. W. Orr, and for nearly two hours held his audience in rapt attention. No purer vein of attic wit, humor, pathos and poetry ever flowed. This mastery of elocutionary and rhetorical eloquence is indeed wonderful. Mr. Blount deserves to rank with the greatest platform entertainers in the country and nothing says the law of discrimination which applies to prophets in their own country can be urged as a reason for the failure of all of his home people to yield him recognition as one of the first of popular lecturers on this continent. This provincialism, however, is fast being dissipated and the time is coming when Henry Blount will be regarded as one of the greatest muses our state has ever produced. So favorable was the impression made that he was made several flattering offers to return here and lecture and Charlotte therefore confidently expects to have him again at an early day.

Federal Court Jurors

Greensboro, N. C., March 4.—Special.—The following persons have been drawn as jurors for the next of United States district court to be held in Greensboro, to convene on the first Monday in April: W. C. Blower, Dry Creek; Allen Redding, Asheboro; J. W. Dodson, Rock Springs; B. F. White, Mebane; M. H. Moffitt, Asheboro; S. A. Hanter, Greensboro; J. A. Thomas, Stoneville; Augustus Coble, Hartshorn; Luther Julius Stafford, Kernersville; J. A. Hearne, Maratook; J. C. Lesley, Berry; Phillips, Yadkin College; E. R. Atkins, Coffey; M. N. Cresson, Klinesville; M. T. Bules, Eden; J. E. H. Hester, Todd Hill; B. D. Hanes, Ozark; D. F. Morrow, Burlington; B. D. Hauser, Panther Creek; Worth Davis, Denton; T. C. Myers, Ink; Thomas Elmore, Aspen Grove; W. J. English, High Point; C. E. Wilson, Schley; T. E. Kapp, Bethania; J. D. Donnell, Greensboro; L. M. Russell, Troy; Henry Behn, Brown.

er. George R. Martin, Prostonville; T. J. Pettis, Dufey; J. T. Hoefner, Farmer; W. J. Adkins, Red Shoals; John A. Coble, Klinesville; Isaac F. Brady, Creeks; Raleigh Dillard, Leaksville; J. R. Shrieves, Adelaide; C. M. Tenebaugh, Bushy Mount; John M. Phipps, Greensboro; E. M. Leight, Walkertown; Julius C. Leonard, Lexington; W. S. Williams, Leaksville; R. N. Marion, Sliam; W. D. Lander, Oregon; C. G. Donnett, Buffalo Ford; Henry Nash, McCrary; Henry W. Floyd, Chapel Hill; Jacob S. Long, Mebane; James Mitchell, Wentworth; W. G. Hazlewood, Gibsonville; J. R. Lanier, Jackson Hill; J. D. Gardner, Jamestown; J. Davis, Edgar; R. A. McGehee, Madison.

THE HOUSE CLOSES IN A WAVE OF PATRIOTISM

(Continued from First Page.) The friendships and memories of his career in the House. The members with a few exceptions on the Democratic side, were on their feet. Suddenly there blossomed out on the Republican side, as if by magic, an array of American flags. Waving these aloft, the members sang "America," the galleries rising en masse to join in the chorus. It was a stirring scene. As the notes of the hymn died away, the speaker, who, seemingly, had forgotten to make the final announcement, turned as if to leave the chair, when he was reminded by the clerk at his side. He turned and in a clear voice declared the House adjourned sine die. Then the demonstration of applause was renewed. In the midst of it Mr. Kyle, in a tenor voice, began singing "Sweet land of liberty." The House took it up as the members surged forward to bid the speaker farewell. He descended from the rostrum, and standing at the door, they filed by, and each received from him some pleasant word and a cordial shake of the hand. A dozen Republican members gathered on the marble steps behind him, and the song changed to "For he's a jolly good fellow," and later to "God be with you till we meet again." This hymn so touched the speaker that he turned to Mr. Tawney, while the procession was still passing, and asked him to later write out the words and send them to him.

Famous Confederate Veteran

Col. John R. Lane of Chatham, the distinguished surviving colonel of the famous Twenty-sixth Regiment in the war between the states, is in the city. He is looking hale and hearty and carries himself erect with true military bearing. In peace as in war he is a knightly gentleman, worthy the esteem of his fellow-citizens now as he was to wear the mantle of Vance whom he succeeded as commander of the immortal Twenty-sixth. He is accompanied by his friend and neighbor, Hon. John M. Fouast, ex-member of the House from Chatham.

New Bank at Burlington

Burlington, N. C., March 4.—Special.—It is authentically stated that a second bank is soon to be established in Burlington. Joseph Davidson of Gibsonville and J. S. Thompson of this place are the promoters. It is probable that Mr. Thompson will be cashier. The bank will be located in Main street and will begin business about April 1st. The capital stock will be \$15,000, \$10,000 of which has already been subscribed. There will be a savings department.

Resale of Bonds

Greensboro, N. C., March 4.—Special.—Owing to a misunderstanding in accepting what was considered a bid of \$111 for Greensboro's \$120,000 of bonds, a new sale was made today to the New National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, for \$108.38.

Musical Festival

Greensboro, N. C., March 4.—Special.—A music festival will be held here the first of May in connection with the meeting of the State Music Teachers' Association. The Eastern Festival Orchestra has been engaged.

Machinery Arriving

Burlington, N. C., March 4.—Special.—Machinery is arriving daily for the Steel Bridge Works. Operations will be commenced at an early date. This will be one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the entire south.

TRAINING SCHOOL BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

(Continued from First Page.) To prohibit the illegal sale of liquor in Union county. To amend section 30 of the corporation law of North Carolina, providing fees to be paid to the secretary of state for increasing or decreasing capital stock of corporations by amending charters. To amend section 37 of the corporation law to make fees uniform. To incorporate the Perpetual Insurance company of North Carolina. To secure the supervision of all insurance companies doing business in the state. To secure better protection for the people where corporations act as trustee or guardian. To provide for the registration of labels, trade marks and designs.

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To amend section 449 of the code in reference to the return of executions. To amend chapter 667, public laws of 1899. To amend section 3432 of the Code. To establish a dividing line between Henderson and Polk counties. To regulate milling in transit rates. To define the ownership of land bounded by water in New Hanover county. To sell the state's interest in the Boone and Blowing Rock Turnpike company. To establish a training school for teachers in eastern North Carolina for the counties of Caldwell, Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Yancey, Alexander and Wilkes. The bill appropriates \$1,500 when the people raise a like sum for the erection of a building and \$2,000 a year for maintenance. The House took a recess at 2 o'clock until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Asheville Bill Defeated

Last night in the House of Representatives the bill to extend the corporate limits of Asheville was placed on its third reading and failed to pass. The vote was 33 to 54.

More Riots

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

HEALTH IN WALKING 144 MILES A WEEK

(Boston Herald.) Without question the most strenuous and persistent advocate of physical culture in New England is John Whittier of this town (Littleton). Walking is his specialty—not the easy, pleasant jaunt over hill and dale, weather permitting, but a constant tramp of 24 miles every working day in the year, supplemented by the hard labor of a weaver in a Lowell factory. Every week during the year he trudges 144 miles on the country roads between his home in Littleton and a sander shop in Lowell, where he walks back and forth ten hours in front of a loom. All this he has been doing for over a twelvemonth. During this period he has covered, approximately, 8,000 miles in going back and forth to his work.

Previous to his employment in Lowell he worked in Shirley, nine miles from his home. For over two years he journeyed this distance twice a day, working at the weaver's trade while. The aggregate distance traveled during this time was nearly 6,000 miles. And all this time he has not missed a day, despite the difficulties so frequently encountered. Through the heat and rains of summer and the storms and cold of winter he plodded along the highway, always rough an detony, sometimes ankle deep with mud, and frequently knee high with snow. His pedestrianism has become a tenacious habit; there is a stick-to-itiveness that is wonderful. Friends call his a physical marvel.

John Whittier is a small man, not exceeding 115 pounds in weight. Those who know him say he is all muscle, nerve, and grit. He is about forty years old, married, and lives with his wife and four children on King Street, a short distance from the centre of the town. He has resided in Littleton a long time. Some years ago he had a severe sickness. When he recovered the attending physician told him to take much exercise. Walking is the form it has taken, and it has been followed with a regularity and to a degree that is unusual. His only reason for such active exercise is to keep his health in proper condition.

It is natural to suppose that long-continued persistency in such an heroic determination would result in temporary, if not complete, exhaustion. Such, however, is not the case with Mr. Whittier. Arising long before daylight, he walks twenty-four miles a day, in addition to the considerable distance covered in his work, and upon his return to the house later strength enables him to saw and split wood, attend to other chores, and remain good-natured until bedtime, about ten o'clock. Often he goes to the store in the evening for family provisions. Scientists maintain that work is the overcoming of resistance. This theory is no doubt correct. It proves that John Whittier is not only a phenomenal walker, but a prodigious worker. And yet he stands the strain with apparently no diminution of bodily strength, sleeping, and eating as before one following a life of toil.

He has never missed a day either on account of his health or the condition of the weather. He will not ride under any circumstances. Friends often pass him on the road and ask him to ride home. He gives thanks for the kind offer and says he prefers to walk. Once when he worked in Shirley a big storm came up during the day. Shortly before six o'clock the foreman offered him a mileage book to ride home, but it was not accepted.

In his walk from Littleton to Lowell he passes through the towns of Westford and Chelmsford, and is well known. He does not seek notoriety, but prefers to go about his self-imposed task without molestation.

One Year Salary

(Milwaukee Wisconsin.) The government pays the magnificent salary of one cent a year to Maurice Proctor for carrying the mail between Dodgeville and Mineral Point. Mr. Proctor operates a stage line between the two cities and he makes a good income from the passenger service.

Recently he closed a contract with the government for three years, agreeing to carry the mail one way each day, and his bid was three cents for that period of time. He is to receive his salary in three installments of one cent each. He recently received his check for his salary last year, but he is not going to cash it until he is in need of money.

Mr. Proctor is unique in the fact that he receives the smallest salary of any person employed by the government. The distance between Dodgeville and Mineral Point is eight miles. Mr. Proctor is very proud over the responsibility of having the United States mail in his care and enjoys the distinction of drawing the smallest salary on record. He also feels confident that the government should desire to retrench no effort would be made to cut his salary.

Rabbit Hunting with Ferrets

(New York Evening Post.) One of the pastimes of the farmers and farmers' sons in the northern part of this State at this time of the year is hunting rabbits with the aid of ferrets. When the ground is covered with snow, as it now is, in that section of the State, the little animal is very easily sent in after it, driving the frantic bunny to the open, where it is soon dispatched by one of the waiting hunters. There is no chance for the rabbit to get away, once it is tracked to its lair, for should the hunter miss it as it runs, it is only a question of tracking it to its next hiding place, and again driving it out with the aid of the ferret.

The ferret is a yellow-coated little fellow, usually about a foot long, with a bushy tail, long, needle-like tusks in his mouth, and preternaturally sharp eyes. His diet when in captivity consists of bread and milk, but when a hunt is planned it is usual to keep the ferret on scant rations for a day or two, to make him more keen for the chase.

When morning arrives with a light fall of snow, the ground the hunting party of three or four start out, one carrying the ferret in a box or bag. Fresh rabbit tracks found, they are followed to the rabbit's resting place, sometimes under the stump of an old tree, sometimes under a pile of brush, sometimes under the crook of an old rail fence, and sometimes in a hole in the ground itself in a side hill. Clearing away of the snow, and usually putting down a piece of carpet around the entrance to the hole, so that the ferret can move readily, the animal is started down the hole, while the hunters stand about in attitudes of expectation, gun in hand, for the rabbit is like the zlay pigeons thrown from a trap—no one can tell in what direction it will go. For that matter, it is not at all certain that the hole he entered will be his place of appearance, as he may have another hole, or possibly two or three of them, running from the burrow where he is lying.

But the ferret is an inveterate enemy of the rabbit, and soon the timid quarry can be heard squealing with fear as the ferret pursues him. Suddenly he pops into view and with prodigious jumps scurries away for another hiding place, only to be brought low by a charge of shot from the gun of one of the hunters. The rabbit killed, the next thing is to coax the ferret from the hole, and this is done by holding the rabbit, head downward, in the entrance, and the ferret burying its sharp fangs in the neck of the rabbit, just back of the ears, is brought to the surface as a drowning man is drawn from the water.

The "sport" is too sure and deadly to make the blood tinged, but there is a momentary thrill when the little cottontail is seen bounding over the snow. The practice of hunting by ferrets is so deadly that it would exterminate the rabbits in short order but for their wonderful fecundity. It is against the law in some counties, but that seems to make no difference, as the farmers own ferrets almost to a man.

Venezuelan Colony

(Philadelphia Press.) Brandywine Manor has a large colony of gray squirrels, but no shooting is permitted near the village, the squirrels being the pets of all the residents of the place.

A number of years ago the late William Rettew, who resided in the village, discovered a number of squirrels in the garret of his house and cared for them. Then he became imbued with the idea of protecting all the squirrels in the vicinity. In the garret he arranged neat nests for them, and fed all that came. The number multiplied rapidly and they gradually established homes in the trees in the woodland near his home.

The worst enemy of the gray squirrel is the red squirrel, and Mr. Rettew began a war of extermination against the latter, which he kept up until his death. Then his son continued the work, and today there are hundreds of gray squirrels in the woods for a mile around the village, but few red ones. Every resident considers it his duty to kill a red squirrel wherever found.

During the summer the animals may be seen playing about the trees in every direction, and they are often found in the houses of the residents.

(Correspondence London Times.) Certainly there is no more interesting city in Morocco than Mekinez. Founded and built by Mulai Ismail, the tyrannical sultan who reigned through the middle of the eighteenth century, it still displays the extraordinary buildings which he caused to be erected, largely by the aid of Christian slaves. Today it is impossible even to guess the purposes for which many of these masses of masonry were constructed. Walls of great thickness, some wide enough to drive a carriage and pair along, are met with the most unexpected places, running here parallel, here at right angles to one another, and seeming as though built for no purpose except for the employment of the vast numbers of forced laborers that Mulai Ismail always kept at his court. Here and there are gateways of great beauty, such as the delicate tiled gate of "Mansur el-All," with its large marble columns and Corinthian capitals, supporting buttresses of gray stone and arabesque; but, on the whole, it is rather the vastness of the buildings than any artistic value that is remarkable. The old palaces of Mulai Ismail are in ruins today, and each sultan in his turn has erected new residences, till the imperial palace today consists of a collection of buildings of every shape and size, scattered among gardens enclosed by high walls. A tower, which was uncompleted at the time of the late sultan's death, remains today just as the workmen left it, with the scaffolding still standing. Adjoining the palace is a large park, in which are kept a number of mares, ostriches and gazelles.

The city itself is tolerably clean, and possesses no particular features that are not common to all Moorish towns. The entrance of the principal mosque is striking, with great bronze doors said to have been brought by the Moors from Spain. The shops are comparatively few and the trade, never large, has been almost at a standstill for months past on account of the unsafe condition of the country round, where bands of armed Berbers have been constantly raiding.

The Christian Endeavorers of America have built 29 churches in destitute portions of the United States. Twenty-one of these have been built by the Christian Endeavor Missionary League of the Reformed Church in America. The Christian Endeavor gifts from this denomination during the past year have amounted to \$19,477.

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