

The Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina held its annual meeting at Raleigh last week, and was largely attended. Dr. F. M. Moye, of Wilson, was re-elected Grand Master. Eight charters were granted to new lodges, and a larger gain in members was reported than during any previous year. There are now over ten thousand Masons in good standing in this State. Mr. B. R. Duke, of Durham, (although not a Mason) proposed to the Grand Lodge that he would give \$5,000 to the Oxford Orphan Asylum, if the Masons would give another \$5,000, and his proposition was promptly accepted. It will be remembered that the Masons established that asylum, which is a noble monument to their charity and philanthropy.

The trial and conviction of Satterfield and Brown seems to have stirred up some of the Populist papers considerably, and in their wrath they are so silly as to raise the cry of persecution. Yes, in order to equalize these convicted clerks of our "reform" Legislature, some Populists are alleging that it is a democratic persecution of innocent men. The best answer to this false accusation is the fact that the two juries which convicted them (for each was tried by a different jury) were composed of Populists as well as Democrats.

Yes, there were Populists as well as Democrats among the jurors who convicted Satterfield and Brown, and those Populist jurors would hardly have convicted innocent Populist officers!

It is now thought that the Venezuela boundary dispute will be satisfactorily settled by arbitration, and that too before the Commissioners appointed by the recent act of Congress can make their investigation, because Great Britain would not like it to appear that she accepted their decision in the matter.

We have never thought that there would be a war between the United States and Great Britain over this Venezuela dispute, because neither country could gain anything by it and its inhabitants are too civilized to permit so useless a sacrifice of human lives.

Senator Marion Butler, in one of his numerous speeches in the Senate, said a few days ago that "a man who claims to be for silver and votes for a gold man for President is the most valuable friend the gold men can have. He betrays his people in the interest of party success."

This is rather hard on Senator Pritchard, Butler's colleague and political twin-brother, because while Pritchard professes to be for silver yet he openly advocates the nomination of McKinley for President. Which is right, Butler or Pritchard?

The next national convention of the Democratic party will be held at Chicago, on the 7th day of next July. This was determined upon at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee, held at Washington on last Thursday. It was quite a close contest between Chicago and St. Louis, as to which city should have the convention.

We hope that the next Democratic "Chicago" platform will not be constructed in two totally different ways as was the last.

The Rockingham Index deserves much credit for its recent "Boom Edition", which was a big advertisement for the county (Richmond) in which it is published. We had no idea that Richmond was so large a manufacturing county, as was shown by this edition of the Index. We only wish that Chatham could make such a showing.

Seven negro laborers on the Walterboro and Western Railroad, who were sleeping in an under ground camp near Williams, S. C., were killed last week by the earth above falling on them.

Kilauea volcano in the Sandwich Islands is in active eruption. The fiery floods have suddenly returned after thirteen months of quiescence, and the whole fearful display is on again in full force.

The Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York held its sixth annual dinner in honor of the anniversary of the birth of General R. E. Lee, at the Dennis Hotel last Saturday night. The room was decorated with the national flag and covers were laid for 150.

The City Ministers' Union of El Paso, Texas, sends circular letters to all religious papers in the United States, calling on pastors of Evangelical churches and Christian Endeavor Societies to unite in prayer Sunday, January 26th that God may prevent the fatal carnival from coming off and save El Paso from disgrace.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

Sketch of the 48th Regiment.

Co. G. From Chatham.

[The following interesting sketch of the 48th North Carolina regiment was written by Rev. W. H. H. Lawton, who is now a prominent Minister in the Sandy Creek Baptist Association, and was a captain in that regiment. Ed. Record.]

The great civil war began in 1861. Several companies made up in the summer of '61, composed of volunteers for twelve months, in the spring of '62 re-organized for three years of war. The battle of Big Bethel, First Manassas and others had been fought; the result of which had given the Southern troops courage, and some men in North Carolina, who had been opposed to secession, were now changing their minds, so that in the winter of 1861 and 1862 preparations were being made on both sides for the next summer campaign. The Federal army was recruiting so rapidly that the authorities of the Confederacy saw that they would have to meet a heavy force in the field the next summer. So a draft was ordered in North Carolina for February 25th, 1862.

At this time volunteer companies were being raised in all parts of the State. Many of the patriotic sons of North Carolina volunteered, most of the men who were drafted joined some company then being raised. A few hired substitutes who joined and thus the companies were rapidly filled up and hurried off to the camp of instruction, near Raleigh, and as they arrived they were formed into regiments. The Forty-eighth was composed of the following companies:

Company A, of Union county, Francis L. Watt, captain; Company B, of Davidson county, Albert A. Hill, captain; Company C, of Iredell county, Arthur M. Walker, captain; Company D, of Moore county, Benjamin R. Husk, captain; Company E, of Union county, John W. Walden, captain; Company F, of Union county, Samuel H. Waukap, captain; Company G, of Chatham county, William H. Jones, captain; Company H, of Davidson county, John Michael, captain; Company I, of Union county, Elias C. Alexander, captain; Company K, of Forsyth county, Jesse W. Atwood, captain.

It was organized on the 11th of April, '62, choosing Robert C. Hill, of Iredell county, colonel, Samuel H. Waukap, of Union, lieutenant colonel; Benjamin R. Husk, of Cumberland county, major.

As many drafted men had furnished substitutes, some old men and some more boys, the Forty eighth regiment was made up of men of all sizes. And the reader, if acquainted with military tactics, will at once see the difficulty in drilling such troops uniformly. In marching the old men would step too long and slow, the boys too short and fast. But Col. Hill, who was a military man, lost no time in drilling and disciplining his regiment. We were at Camp Man gum, but in a short while we moved to Goldsboro, where we were in camp until about the second week in June, when we went to Petersburg, Va., and camped on Dunn's Hill. Here we were attached to Gen. Robert Ransom's Brigade.

Under his orders we marched one evening to City Point, arriving about dark. There was a strong skirmish line, and a detail was made to load some wagons with ice from an ice house, which was near the bank of the James river. The Yankees were near by the river in gunboats. (The ice was to be carried to Petersburg.) The next morning Gen. Ransom opened fire with two or three small pieces on the gunboats, which were down the river, a mile or more. The Yankees returned the fire very promptly and threw out the ice very promptly and threw out the fire very promptly and threw out the ice very promptly.

The next battle we were in was at Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1862. Here too Forty eighth suffered another heavy loss, being in the hottest of the battle. Maj. A. B. Hill was wounded; Capt. J. C. Stafford, Company K, Lieut. Peter W. Pyle, Company E; Lieut. M. S. Bryer, Company C, and Lieut. H. C. Banner, Company K, were killed; and Capt. J. G. Dowd, Company D; Capt. John Moore, company I; Capt. J. E. Houghman, company I; Lieut. J. K. Potts, company C; Lieut. H. A. Gray, company F, and Lieut. Ed. W. Tyson, company G, were wounded. The loss of non-commissioned officers and men was very heavy.

From Fredericksburg, Cook's brigade was sent, in January, 1863, to Pocotaligo, S. C., where we remained until April, and were then ordered back to eastern North Carolina until July. While here we did a good deal of marching, were in a little skirmish at Gum Swamp, and drove the Yankees as far as Red Banks, eight miles from Newbern. Then we went from place to place. We were at little Washington, Tarboro, Weldon and other places until about the 1st of July, when we went to Richmond, and were around Richmond several days guarding the campaign to Pennsylvania and the great battle of Gettysburg, but at Bristoe we suffered the heaviest loss of any battle we had yet been in, charging a heavy body of the enemy entrenched behind a railroad. From here we fell back to Orange Court House where we went into winter quarters.

The next battle was at the Wilder ness, May, 4, 1864. Heth's Division fought a heavy force of the enemy for two hours before we were relieved. At no time during the war did his division do better fighting. The writer heard General Lee tell General Cook that night that he (Gen. Cook) and Kirkland, with their brigades, had held 25,000 Yankees in check for more than two hours. Our loss was not heavy, but the enemy's was very great. There seemed to be as many dead men in our front as we had men engaged. The ground on which we fought was a dense thicket of small growth, which was cut down by mine like before we were relieved, so that we could see the enemy's lines as they would come up to relieve one line after another, which they did about every 15 or 20 minutes. And to show that the undergrowth was cut down principally by our balls, the tree tops in the rear of us were cut all to pieces, while but few balls struck trees near the ground, showing that the enemy shot over us. We were relieved a little before sunset by Wilcox's Division, and after dark were marched out and formed a line in an old straw field, where we lay until morning. At daylight the skirmish firing began. At sunrise the enemy advanced in several lines. In the meanwhile a battery of small guns were brought in and opened on the advancing lines of Federals which was between us and the rising sun. This was all the cannon used in the battle. The smoke from the cannon was so dense the captain could not see what he was doing. The writer was ordered by Gen. Cook to go in front to see where the shells were falling. I soon saw that they were flying over their lines and doing no execution at all. I informed the commander of the distance of the enemy. The next day they began to cut lines through the advancing lines, but the artillery had time only for a few rounds, when Gen. Longstreet's corps advanced and drove them back into and out of their breastworks and took possession of the same. This was a most gallant act. Longstreet with one line drove several lines of Federals back, leaving the ground strewn with Federal dead. That night when the captured breastwork was all perfectly still, Gen. Lee rode across the line on the extreme right. Some one cried out "three cheers for Gen. Lee," which was taken up on the right and went the rounds to the extreme left—the grandest rebel yell of the war. The rear guard of the retreating Federals fired and ran. Some of them, captured a few days afterward, reported that several corps were ordered back as they thought we were advancing.

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the North Carolina Roster.

Some unpleasantness occurred between Gen. Ransom and Col. Hill, which resulted in the Forty-eighth Regiment being detached from Ransom's Brigade and on the next day, the 26th, we marched to Gains Mills, on the extreme left of our lines, where Stonewall Jackson had been fighting, and when we arrived Jackson had driven the enemy some two miles. So we camped on that battle field that night and the next morning we crossed the Chickahominy river, and went from place to place, until we joined Gen. Walker at White Oak Swamp, on the 1st of July. We were a little too late to take part in the Malvern Hill battle, but were under a severe shelling from gunboats, which were then on the James river at or near Harrison's landing. This was the end of the seven day's battles around Richmond.

We then went back to Petersburg, where we were in camp until August. Some time in August while at this camp our regiment was recruited by conscripts and before we had time to drill them we were ordered to march, and were now on the memorable Maryland campaign. We took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862. Major General Walker with Brigadier Walker's Brigade and Ransom's Brigade occupied the Loudon Heights in Virginia and were in full view of the ferry when it was surrendered. We then marched to Maryland, crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and on the night of the 18th were placed to guard a ford on the Antietam river, about two miles south of Sharpsburg. The battle on the 17th opened very early on the morning of the 17th, and about 9 o'clock a. m. Walker's Division, (Ransom's and Walker's Brigades) were ordered to the left to support Stonewall Jackson. We arrived at the Dunkard church, one and a half miles north of Sharpsburg, at about 11 o'clock. Jackson's line had been broken at that point. Korshak's South Carolina Brigade had been driven out of a piece of woods west of the church, and the enemy was coming into the gap. Walker's Division drove them back and held the field. If we had been a few minutes later the Confederate army might have been destroyed. The Forty-eighth regiment occupied that part of the line at the church. The church was about the center of the regiment. We drove the enemy out of the woods, and charged their line east of the church, but were cut all to pieces. We lost about one half of our men, killed and wounded. So closely were we pressed in this battle that brigades were divided. The Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment and Third Arkansas Regiment, a part of Walker's Brigade, were sent to the right, and the Forty-eighth North Carolina and Fourteenth Virginia Regiments to the left, leaving a gap between us that would have required several men to have filled, but fortunately for us the enemy did not see it. Then, about 4 o'clock p. m., Col. Hill was ordered with his regiment, the Forty-eighth, to the extreme left of the line, where there was some hard fighting. We marched in quick time, little over a mile, but when we arrived, Jackson's men had driven the enemy back some distance. We then marched back, and arrived at the Dunkard church about dark, where we remained until the night of the 19th, when we re-crossed the Potomac.

After the Army of Northern Virginia had returned south of the Potomac, the army was more thoroughly organized into brigades, divisions and corps. Before it seems, we had some regiments not permanently attached to any brigade. The Fifteenth, Twenty-seventh, Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth Regiments formed Gen. John R. Cook's Brigade, belonging to Gen. H. Heth's Division and A. P. Hill's Corps.

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Commissioner Lochron's report of the condition of business in the Pension Bureau is an effectual answer to the slanderous slurs upon the administration of that office which are constantly made to certain quarters. It shows that on Dec. 1, the business of the office was practically up to date. Since then the calls of Congressmen, often nearly 1,000 a day, and largely unnecessary, have resulted in throwing the business behind. Of the interior workings of the office the report says: "I am satisfied that the officers and clerks are bringing every effort to bear upon the prompt and proper adjudica-

tion of all the several classes of claims now pending. Cases that are ready for adjudication are promptly disposed of, and apparent delays are usually the result of negligence or inactivity on the part of claimants or their attorneys to supply necessary evidence, after being notified, often repeatedly, of the necessity for furnishing such evidence."

Senator Mills, of Texas, made a speech this week on his resolution, containing what he believes should be declared to be the national policy of the United States. His resolution contains seven distinct propositions, which may be summarized thus: 1st, against payment of outstanding legal tender notes; 2d, in favor of the coinage of the silver dollar in the Treasury; 3d, in favor of the issue of emergency legal tender notes in case of a deficiency in revenues; 4th, against the issue of interest-bearing bonds; 5th, in favor of paying of government obligations in both gold and silver; 6th, repudiating the theory that a public debt is a public blessing; 7th, urging the maintenance of a sinking fund for the rapid extinguishment of the national debt.

Secretary Morton this week told a joint meeting of the House and Senate committees on Agriculture that his action in refusing to spend the money appropriated for the purchase of seeds for free distribution was, in a measure, due to abuses, such as Congressmen selling their entire quota of seeds for a pittance. The department, he said, had in several instances bought from outside dealers Congressmen's entire quota of seeds which had cost the government about \$500 for each quota for \$75 each. He told the committees very plainly that he did not believe the good accomplished by free seed distribution amounted to even a small fraction of what it had cost.

The action of the British government in affording the same protection to American testing in the Transvaal republic that it does to its own subjects has been extremely well received in Washington and has done much towards restoring a friendly feeling towards the Boers.

Mr. Reed is allowing his House to indulge in some pension talk this week, on the regular pension appropriation bill, and the Senate is discussing the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill.

Will Not Help the Case.

The American Cotton Grower's Protective Association has issued an invitation to all manufacturers of machinery, Grangers, Farmers, etc., to be represented at a meeting to be held at Memphis on the 21st, to adopt a systematic method of restricting the cotton acreage this year. Those who go will be wasting their valuable time and throwing away their good money. The Southern farmers, encouraged by the recent good prices, are going to put more acreage in cotton this spring than ever before in their lives, and all the meetings that could be held between now and planting time will not help the case.

The little daughter of Dr. Meadows, of Burlington, N. C., swallowed a screw which lodged in her throat and struggled for ten days.

Raleigh Press Visitor: The last Legislature made a law requiring a three-inch board to be used in building wire fences along highways as a protection to stock. The law went into effect January 1st.

Cure for Headaches. As a remedy for all cases of headache Electric Batters is proved to be the best. It affords a permanent cure and the most decided relief. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Batters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at G. R. Pickington's Drug Store.

There is good reason for the popularity of Goodrich's Compound Remedy. Davis & Borden of West Virginia, Charleston, Pa., say: "I have cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Goodrich's Compound Remedy and they were soon cured at a cost of the rest of us." 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by Bynum & Henton, Druggists.

Carlton Greenwell, foreman of the Granite Works at N. J., believes that Chaudron's Compound Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it afforded a speedy cure. He says: "It is a grand remedy. I can recommend it to all I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by Bynum & Henton, Druggists.

What is said to be the largest pane of plate glass in the country is in a window in Hartford, Conn. It was made in Belgium, and is 12 1/2 feet high, 15 1/2 feet wide, half an inch thick and weighs 1,800 pounds.

Perfect Health. Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce a Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure TUTT'S Liver PILLS

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To All Our Friends and Customers, and we thank them for their kind favors

during the past year, and take this opportunity of again asking them to continue their patronage. We will keep our stock complete in every department and promise to sell them goods as low as they can be had in any market for the cash.

If you want to save money

get on the right track and march to the new store of

W. L. LONDON & SON.

PITTSBORO', Jan. 3, 1896.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Commercial and Farmers Bank, OF RALEIGH, N. C.

AS RETURNED TO THE STATE TREASURER ON THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1895.

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES, Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, Deposits, etc.

We solicit your collections and business. We guarantee satisfaction. We will be pleased to correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

J. J. THOMAS, President. B. S. JERMAN, Cashier.

DURHAM MARBLE WORKS,

DURHAM, N. C.

EIGHTEEN years of bustling has placed these works AHEAD of all others in this line in this State.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES ARE LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Only Marble and Granite Used in the Manufacture OF TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS. TOMBSTONES FOR ONE DOLLAR SET!

C. J. Hulin, Proprietor, Owner of the largest collection of designs in existence.

Successor to R. I. Rogers.

Oct. 21, 95

WHOLE CLOTHING, BRANCH STORE

TO MY CHAMPAIN FRIENDS WHO VISIT DURHAM OR BURLINGTON, we would say we carry much the largest line of MEDIUM & FINE CLOTHING, HATS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

to be found in either place. Give us a look, it means a sale to us, and money saved to you.

T. J. LAMBE,

THE CLOTHIER and FURNISHER For Durham and Burlington, N. C.

Oct. 14, 95

J. E. Boling, Silveramith.

Having moved my office in Pittsboro I am prepared to repair clocks, watches, jewelry, sewing machines, etc. in best style. Oct. 10, 1895.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

ROYAL & BORDEN HAVE OPENED A STORE AT RALEIGH IN ADDITION TO THEIR STORES AT Durham and Goldsboro

in which they have a full and complete stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Oct. 24, 95.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect Dec. 8th 1895.

Table with columns: NORTH BOUND, SOUTH BOUND, Leave Wilmington, Leave Fayetteville, etc.

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS. At Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, and through with the New-England Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS. At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Greensboro and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the New-England Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYE, Gen'l Pass Agent. J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.