### The Last Ninety Days of the War In North Carolina

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CHAPTER III.

Judge Ruffin-His History-His Charcter — His .Services — General Ouch's Outrages After Peace had leen Declared—General Sherman's res—His Unblushing Official —Army Correspondents— an in Fayetteville—Cornwalport—Army lis in Fayetteville-Coincidences of Plans—Contrasts in Modes—The Negro Suffers—Troops Concentrat-ing Under General Johnston.

In the first week of May, 1865, aftor the final surrender of General Johnston's army, and after General Grant's proclamation of protection to Couch, with a detachment of some twelve or fourteen thousand infantry, passing up the main road from Raieigh to Greensboro encamped on a noble platation, beautifully situated on both sides of the Haw river in Alamance county. Of the venerable owner of this plantation I might be pardoned if I gave more than a cursory netice; for, as a representative of North Carolina, and identified for nearly fifty years with all that is best in her annals and brightest in her reputation at home and abroad, no citizen in the State is regarded with Ruffin. His claims to such distinc-His claims to such distinction, hawever, are not to be fairly exhibited within the limits of such a ketch as this, though a reference to scant value in my present connec-

Judge Ruffin was born in 1786. graduated at Princeton in 1806, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and from sented Hillsboro in the House of Commons to the present time, he has been prominently before the people of our state, holding the highest offices within her gift with a reputation for learning, ability and integrity unsurpassed in our judicial annals. In the year 1852, after forty-five years of brilliant professional life, he resigned the chief justiceship and amid the applause and regret of all classes of his fellow citiretired to the quiet enjoyment of an ample estate acquired by his own eminent labors, and to the so-ciety of a numerous and interesting family.

The judicial ermine which Judge

Ruffin had worn for so many years not only shielded him from, but abso-lately forbade, all active—participation in party politics. He was, howcurrent events. He had been warmly eppeded to nullification in 1832 and was a believer in the rights of peace able secession in 1860. In private In private circles he combated both heresdes with all that inexorable logic which the London Times declared to be characteristic of his judicial opinions on the law of master and slave. He regarded the sacred right of revoluas the remedy for the redress of insupportable grievances only. epinions on these subjects were well known, when in 1861 he was unexpestedly summaned by the Legisla-ture of the head of the able dele-Convention at Washington. The refrence to his course there, in the irst of these sketches renders it uncoessary to say more at present. tion in the national councils. can stify to his zealous and unremitting ors in that convention to preserve the Union of the lates; and none, doubtless, will do so more cordtally than the venerable military chieftain who, sixty years go, was his friend and fellow student in the office of an eminent lawyer in

Judge Ruffin returned home, dispirited and discouraged by the temper displayed in the convention and still by the proceedings of Congress, He still cherished hopes of recolciliation, however, when, without any canthe convention which, on the twentieth of May, 1861, adopted by a unanimous vote, the ordinance of secres-

Having given that vote he was not e man to shrink from the responsibilities it involved. In common with every other respectable citizen in the State, he felt it his duty to encourage and animate our soldiery, and to contribute liberally to their support and that of their families at home. His sons who were able to bear arms ere in the battle field, and his famfly endured the privations, and practiced all the self denial common to our people; theerfully despensing with the luxuries of life and laboring asand the needy around them, Toward this most eminent and yen-

erable citizen whose name added weight to the dignity and influence of the whole county what was the pollcy of Major General Couch, encamped on his grounds in the pleasunt The plantation had already suffered from the depresistions of Major General Wheeler's cavalry of the Confederate army Jaits hurried transit but I was reserved for General Couch to give it the finishing touch. In a few words ten inites of fencing were burned up from one end of it to the other not an ear of corn; not a sheaf of wheat. ot a bundle of fodder was left. army wagons were driven into the cultivated fields and or hards and meadows and fires were made under the fruit trees, the sheep and hogs were shot down and left to rot on the ground, and several thousand horses and cattle were furned in wheat crops, then just heading. All the horses, seventeen in number, were carried off and all the stock. An application for protection, and remonstrance against wantiin damage were

met with indifference and contempt.

Buch being the rourse of one of General Sherman's subaltern officers in time of prace it is natural to turn le General Eherman himself, and inquire what was the example set by him in the progress of the "great march." He speaks for himself, and history will yet deliver an impartial verdict on such a summing up

"We consumed the corn and fod-der in the region of country thicky miles on either sale of a line from Atlanta to Savannah, also the saved potatoes, hogs, sheep and boultry and carried off more than ten thousand torses and males I estimate the damage done to the State of Georgest at one hundred million dollars, at least twenty million dollars of which in the formation and the reder was simple waste and de-

(Puction, (Official Report ) permitted to stand agmest at such a recital, and ask why was this. To what end? What far sighted policy ictated such wholesale havoe! Lord enwallis-a foreigner-acting as a resentative of the mother country g to reclaim her alienated childres, we have seen everywhere anx-lons to conciliate, generously active to spare the country as much as possi-ble, to preserve it for the interests of the mother country and enforcing

strict discipline in his army for the benefit of the service. What changes have been affected in the morals of war by nearly a century of Christian progress and civilization since Lord Cornwallis's day. An army in the middle of the 19th century, acting as a representative of sister States, seeking to reclaim wayward sisters—an army enlisted with the most extraordinary and emphatic avowals of purely philanthropic motives that the heard-an marching through what it professes to consider as its own country-this leaves a waste and burning track behind it of sixty miles width

"O bloodlest picture in the book of Time! private property, Major General Sarmatia fell unwept, without a crime; Found not a generous friend, a pitying Strength in her arms, not mercy in her Dropped from her nerveless grasp the shattered spear. Closed her bright eye, and curbed her

high career.

The gay and airy pen and ink sketches, furnished to the Northern "our own army correspendents" of the exploits of buncmers, the jocular description of treasure seekers, the triumphant records of fire famine, and slaughter, served up with elegant illustrations, wood cuts in Harper's best style, and if likely to be a triffe too glaring for even radical sensibilities, toned down and made to assume an air of retributive justice by a timely hilusion to the "wretched daves'-these interesting reports, plquant and gayly colored and sug-gestive though they were, were yet dull and tame and faded in comparon with the dismal reality. And all this waste and descruction it will be the verdict of posterity, even the calmed sense of the present genera-tion will agree, was wholly uncalled for, wholly unnecessary, contributed in no way to the prosperous and speedy termination of the "ar, but idded materially to the losses by the war of the general government, lit up the fires of hatred in many a hitherto loyal Southern breast, brutalized and iemoralized the whole Federal and was in short inexcusable in every aspect upon the determination to ex-terminate Southern people. We know that there were men in the Church and in the State who openly avowed such aspirations; but as to the great body of sober, intelligent and conscientious Northern people we do them the justice to believe that when the history of the Var at the South comes to be truthfully written they

will turn from is shuddering.

The smoke of burning Columbia and of the fair villages and countless lay in where for hundreds of miles many s house was left blazing, and not a panel of fence was to be seen, rolled slowly up our sky; and panic-stricken refugees, homeless and penniless brought every day fresh tales of have and ruin. By the 11th of March, General Sherman was in possession of Fayetteville in our own State/

will receive its records with incred-

is compelled,

and when bellef

The coincidences of the plan, and the contrasts in the mode of conducting the campaigns of Lord Corn-wallis and General Sherman, are striking and suggestive to the student of history, Cornwallis hesitated whether to strike North Carolina in Cornwallis hesitated he heart of the whig settlements between the Yadkin and the Catawbaer to enter among his friends be tween the Pedee and the Cupe Fear and ultimately decided to accomplish both purposes. In January, 1781, Sir James Henry Craig captured Wilminghe nineteenth of Febru age of the Catawba at Beattle's ford. General Cchoffeld had possession of Wilmington when General Sherman, making a feint at Charlotte, captured Fayetteville,

Cornwallis's through Carolina he met with everything to exasperate him in the con-duct of the people. On his first eninto Charlotte, September, 1780, the whole British army was actually held at bay for half an hour by a body of about one hundred and fifty militia and a few volunteers, commanded by Major Joseph Graposted behind the court house houses and commanded by Colonel Davic, who was determined to give his lordship an earnest of what he might expect in the State. Three separate charges of the British Legion were repuised by this handful of devoted men who retired at last on being flanked by the infantry, in eleven killed and wounded while the British admitted a loss of forty-three killed and wounded. "When the Legion was afterwards reproached for cowardice in suffering

such a check from so small a detail of militia, they excused themselves by saying that the confidence with which the Americans behaved made them apprehend an ambuscade, for surely nothing of that sort was to be expected in an open village as mid-day". I have by me as I write, in Colonel Davie's own handwriting, his account of "the affair at Charlotte," as he modestly styles it, and it is worth comparing with Tarleton's and Stedman's report of same. A more brilliant and more audactous exploit was not performed during the whole Reviolutionary War A series of such annoyances, heading and dodging the British army at every step all through the country, gained Charlotte the well-carned and enviable sobriquet of "The Hornet's the commander in chief paid the whole region a compliment in declaring that "Mecklenburg and Rowan were the most rebellious coun-

ties in America. Yet Cornwallis burned no houses here—plundered no plantations. aim was very apparent to conciliate if possible, to teach the people to look o him for protection and good govrnment. To be sure he had not en-Point military training-he was evidently in profound ignorance of the advantages o be derived from the principle of smashing things generally, passed along; but he was, neverthe-(perhaps in consequence), gentleman, and an accomplished statesman, as well as a consummate gentleman, and soldier. He well knew,

" who overcomes force, Lath evercome but half his

As to Fayetteville and her lot in these later days no such slight sketch as this will suffice for the story. Perhaps no town in the South had surwith which (after secession had be-come the law of the State), she sup-ported the war. She gave her bravest sons; her best blood was poured out simple people who understand like water in the cause of the South, thing of military necessities must and then she gave of her substance. The grace of giving had surely been estowed upon the people of Cumberland without measure, for there seem-For four years the columns of papers had exhibited an almost weekly list of donations, that in number and value would have done credit to a much wealthier communi-The ladies, as usual, were espety. The ladies, as usual, were especially setive and indefatigable. And and she why should they not have been? tigued.

They were working for their fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and lovers and for principles which these loved ones had instructed them to cherish. Would it not have been culpable in the last degree for the women of the county to have remained even indifferent to the cause (good or bad) for which the men were laying down their lives? Why should they not take joyfully all privations and all hardships for the sake of these and soothe the agony of bereavement with the be-lief that they who needed their cares no longer lying rolled in their bloody blankets in the bosom of Virginia. or on the fatal hills of Pennsylvania, had died in a good cause and were resting in honored graves? shall question the course of the wor men of the South in this war, or dare to undervalue their lofty heroism and fortitude, unsurpassed in song or story? When I forget you, song or story? When I lorget you,
O ye daughters of my country! your
labors of love, your charity, faith
and patience, all through the dark and bloody days, lighting up the gloom of war with the tender graces woman's devotion, and self-denial, and now, in even darker hours, in toil and poverty and humiliation when I cease to do homage to your virtues, and to your excellences, may my right hand forget its cunning and my voice be sflent in the

The people of Fayetteville supported the Confederate government warmly to the last gasp, upon the principle that united, the South might stand—divided she certainly would fall. After the failure of the peace commission, the citizens and passed vigorous war resolutions, classes to rally once more in self-defense—a proceeding which did more credit to their zeal than to their ability to read the signs of the times; for rally or no rally, the fate of the Confederacy was already written on the wall. All these antecedents doubtless

conspired to give Fayetteville a bad character in the opinion of our Northern brethren, who, for their part, were bent on peace-making; and accordingly, when the hour and arrived, on March, 1865, she found she must pay the penalty. A skirmish took place in the streets between General Sher-man's advanced guard and a part of General Hampton's cavalry, which covered the retreat of Hardee's di-vision across the Cape Fear. This, no doubt, increased the exasperation of feeling toward this "nest of rebels" and the determination to put a check to all future operations there and the determination to in behalf of the cause. In less than two hours after the entrance of the Federal forces so adroitly had every house in the town and its suburbs been ransacked and plundered that t may be doubted if all Fayetteville, the next day could have contributed wo whole shirts or a bushel of meal to the relief of the Confederate

The incidents of the most memorable day, and for several days sucreeding, would fill (and will fill) a and as for the nights they were illuminated by the glare of blazing houses all through the pine groves for several miles around Faytteville. One of the first of the soldiers in the blue," who entered the accosted in the street a most distinguished and venerable clergy-Rev. William Hooper, D. LL. D., more than 70 years of age—the grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Indeendence-and who had suffered reproach for his adherance to the l'nion, and whose very appearance should have challenged respect and deference—accosted him as "d-d and no insurance. The mule died rebel" and putting a pistol to his hard, but his owner hopes to meet head, demanded and carried of his him again. watch and purse.

Southerners cannot write calmly such scenes yet. Their houses from the dead mule would as nearly were turned into seraglios, portable article of value, plate and glassware, provisions and books were carried off and the remainder destroyed; hunreds of carriages and vehicles of all kinds were burned in plies, where houses were isolated were burned, were grossly insulted, and robbed iothing and jewelry, nor were darkr and nameless tragedies wanting No, they hardly lonely situations. dare trust themselves to think of ese things. "That way lies mad-ese." But the true story of "The reat march" will yet be written. Not the least remarkable of all great march" will yet be these noble strategical operations him to turn from the dross was the fact that the black and world and the deceiffulness of white suffered alike. strikingly exinces the entire demoralization and want of honor that prevalled. The negro whom they came to liberate they afterwards plundered, his cabin was stripped of his little valuables, as well as his master's house of its luxuries; his humble silver watch was seized, well as the gentleman's gold repeater This policy is also modern, and due to the enlightenment of the nineteenth. A good many years ago a grand liberation of slaves took place, where the leaders and deliverers sanctioned the "spoiling of the Egyptians," but they hardly picked the pockets of freedom afterwards. During the month of March our

central counties were traversed by straggling bodies of Confederate soldiers, fragments of the once powerful army of Tennessee, hurrying down General Johnston once more, in the win hope of being able yet to effect Tennessceans, Texans, emething. Georgians. Alabamians, men who had been in every fight in the West from Corinth to Perrysville, from Perrysville to Atlanta—men who had oft pleasant homes, wives and children, many of whom they knew were without a home to shelter them.

The whole population of our town to cheer them; to feed and shelter children gathered pealedly the whole of the dinner was taken from the table and carried out into the street, the children joyfully assisting. They were our soldiers, our own brave boys. The cause was desperate, we knew the war was nearly over-our delu-sions were at an end, but while we had it, our last loaf to our soldiers -a cheer and a blessing, with dim (TO BE CONTINUED.)

She Can Still Husk Corn at 91. Noblesville Correspondence Indian-

apolis News. Mrs. Laura Ann Owen, while celebrating her ninety-first birthday an-niversary, arose from the dinner in her honor and spoke of being in unusually good health for one so far advanced in years. She said she be-lieved she had the strength to do the work she performed daily fifty years

Some of her relatives questioned her ability to do this, which made Mrs. Owen anxious to prove that she had not yet overlived her usefulness. Throwing ashawl over her head and shoulders and donning a pair of gloves, Mrs. Owen went to the farm and hunked a row of corn around a thirty acre field without stopping to rest. She accomplished the feat in only alittle longer time than an active man would have done the work, and she did not seem to be much fa-

CORN CRACKER'S COMMENT GRASSY BRANCH INSURRECTION

Social Status of Two Nabobs Lends
To a Peck of Trouble—Society
Leader Spurs an Angular Maiden
and a Rough House Pollows—
The Maiden Throws Andirons and
Things—A Fully-Developed Sucker
Operates in Ratherford County.

This is to inform a waiting pubic that Grassy Branch is in a state of insurrection.

zens was assaulted from ambush, and hit right on a mule that cost

387.
The cause of war was a dispute as to social status of the parties.
One of the nabobs of Grassy Branch gave a social function in his palatial residence, that was three and one-half story high stories long and one-half story high I mean the residence; not the social function.

The realdence, further, was adorned with a stick and clay chimney, and had a door that turned on wooden hinges, it also had genuine window sash in one window, in which were a saddle blanket, two old hats, and a dismantled and discarded pair of corduroy breeches. The roof was made of clap-boards and held down by poles.

One story was inhabited by the family, the other was occupied by a one-eyed mule, and the third by a cow. Another dignitary of this classic region was invited, together with his adopted daughter. He had no pretentious castle like his rival, but owned four dogs and a shotgun.
Several of the bon-ton came out.

dressed principally in gaudy colored clothes and brass jewelry. The man who owned four dogs and a shot-gun, also excited the envy of the populace by wearing a watch that cost 56 cents. Two fiddles, a banjo picker and a murical artist pounded a clevis, were the orchestra The dancing was of rather a vigorous type, but not noted for grace or

The society leader who were the 56-cent watch were two dragoon spurs, thinking they gave him a dislinguished, military appearance; and further, to add to the poetry of mo-

With hardly the grace that would be expected in executing a stately minuet, or a dreamy waltz, he "kicked up" in a measure, and harpooned an angular maiden somewhere above the shoe tops, with the rowels of his spurs. She called him a sheep thief and a body-snatcher, and said if retorted, calling her a glass-eyed informing her she was no gentleman

She threw an andiron at him, and he threw a lantern at her. Her brother sailed in with the jawbone of a broken wheel barrow, and one of the other partisans smote a champion with a hausing pestle. The host here interfered, and said that was what a blue-blooded aristocrat got by having poor white trash around him. The hero of the dra-goon spurs said he was good as anybody and that the host didn't have the manners of a goat. Strong men hero of the knightly spurs was riding his \$37 mule, in quest of captain of a brick-yard. As be-As before stated, he was snow-balled with a four-pound fragment of a granite boulder, the missile taking direct and personal effect on his brindle, "dominaker" mule. The result was a week of old bones

The next thing will be a magisterlal trial.

accord with law and evidence. Somebody said that a sucker is born every minute. One that is fully developed is operating in Ruther-ford county, which is the abiding a merchant by habit, one of the peripatetic species. He has a wagon as fearfully and wonderfully made as pilgrimages from the mountains clear into South Carolina, and hauls potatoes, cabbage, onlons and other garden sass. He has been noted as a shrewd bargain driver, but got into the tolls of a Seventh day Adventist. This hair brained evangelist led Nothing more world and the deceitfulness of riches.

He admonished the mercantile crank that he ought to offer all his filthy fucre to the Lord, and asked how much he had on him. The confiding trader told him that he had two hundred dollars. The evangelist told him to hand it over, as he would see the Lord first, and to proceed to exercise the gift of laying on hands and casting out devils. The deluded victim passed over the needful, straightway began to try his skill at laying on of hands and casting out devils. But his laying on of hands provoked ribald jests in some cases and indignation in others. When he located satan and tried to cast him out, Lucifer asserted that his house was his castle, and he left at no crank's bidding.

The result was his arrest and con-finement in the county home. Being young and stalwart he was assigned the job of chapping wood.

Burning with zeal for his deputed mission he fled from the place and hunted much devils to cast out found the crop unusually good, but with the perversity peculiar to devils they failed to be exercised. He persisted in his hallucination till he was placed in jail. By some cunning or other he escaped and secured a Colt six-shooter. He seemd to think For the blackness of ashes marked that thus equipped, satan would find him irresistible wild mother's scream o'er her canstabulary force pursued him, tell-A number pulled his 45 blue-steel devil eradipoured out to see the war-worn men; cator, and declared he would cast six devils out of his pursuer. The handfuls of daffodls "that take the to kill him. He tried to reason with winds of March with beauty," and him, but expostulations availed noth-flung to them. What we had to eat ing. Later, the sheriff rounded him flung to them. What we had to eat ing. Later, the sheriff rounded him we gave them, day after day. Re- up and he was again placed in jail. peatedly the whole of the family He was sent from here to the insune asylum at Morganton. He was placed with a squad on the State farm, and again effected his escape. Orders have been sent. out for his capture, but he is still at large. This matter of mania is herd to fethom. The subset of this sketch is said to be a shrewd trader and sane on every subject, except his vagary as to casting out devils and laying on of hands. As to being religious, this is a duty we owe to our

maker and humanity, But there seem to be many specles of religious frenzy. I know peo-ple who will bore everybedy with their fanatical opinions, and they seem sincere.

Yet, if you differ from them they are intolerant, and seem to think they would be doing God a service to burn dissenters at the stake, or make

This man, doubtless, has a kind of religious mania, and should be treated at the State hospital. Besides this case, I know several others, who need treatment, some of them preachers in fair standing. They are not confined to any one faith and order, either.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is the nester of the Cabinet and is now the only member who was one of the original group composing it at the beginning of Mr. Mckinley's ad-

New York World.

Lawyer Albert T. Patrick has won his fight for life. His end will not be in the electric chair. Before Governor Higgins gives up his office as Chief Executive of the State he will sign a commutation of the death sentence. Life imprisonment will be Patrick's fate.

Patrick's fate.

Whether the commutation of the death sentence will be brought about without a further hearing on the part of witnesses for Patrick or whether a commission will be appointed by the Gevernor to look into the mass of medical and other expert testimony submitted to him recently has not been fully determined upon. Governor Higgins, however, will not permit the sentence of the will not permit the sentence of the law in Patrick's case to be carried

Patrick all along has declared that he did not want to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. He has told his friends and his attorneys that all he wanted was "justice," and if this was denied him he would rather march to the death chair.

"I will accept no compromise," Patrick wrote to the Governor, Pat-rick has not yet learned of the Governor's decision.

Patrick's fight for life is the most remarkable of its kind ever made in this country. No other person has ever been confined as long in a death house awaiting execution as has Patrick. For more than four years and seven months he has been living chair. During that time he has been present when seventeen other unfortunates were taken from their cells and marched along the narrow pas-sage which separates the condemned

For more than four years Patrick has kept upp his fight for life. Several times he has seen the death watch close in upon him, he ha heard the State authorities as they the room adjoining the one where his cell was located. But, during all these trials Patrick has never peridea that the end was really at hand be on the contrary has always kep up his struggle and in doing so has to look upon him as the most remark able murderer ever confined in the Sing Sing death house.

Patrick has maintained from the day of his arrest that he had nothing do with the death of William Marsh Rice, the Texas multi-millionaire, for whose murder the condemn-ed attorney is now in the death house. Patrick has claimed right along that if Mr. Rice was killed was by his former valet, Charles F Jones. But Patrick holds that Rice died a natural death, that neither he nor Jones had anything to do it; that the experts whom the de-fense called told the exact state of affairs when they swore at the time of the application for a new trial for Patrick that absolutely nothing was proved by the District-Attorney's experts to show that death was the rechloroform polsoning, as alleged in the indictment. His fight for life has been an ex-

pensive one. It is said that more than \$100,000 has been spent in the endeavor to save Patrick from the death chair. The man who has stood by Patrick, who has supplied him with funds with which to such a remarkable battle, is John T of St. Louis, Mo., his brother-in-law.

Milliken became convinced from the very outset that Patrick was innear of the charge of which he was accused, and volunteers aid his relative with his fortune.

TO DISCUSS RATES TO SOUTH.

Cincinnati May Make Adjustment.

New York Commercial.

S. Spencer, president of the Southern; M. H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville, with W. J. Murphy, vice president of the Queon & Crescent, and other officials of those lines, have had a conference in Cincinnati with the Receivers & Shippers' Association of that city relative to rates from Officianati to to rates from Ofncianati to

Southern points, as compared with those to the same places from East-ern points. The reductions sought were from 2 to 30 cents. This is a matter which has been pending for about a year or more, the contention being that the railronds were practising discrimination. This has siways been denied on the ground that the objectionable rates could no well be changed because the bonts between New York and Buston and Southern ports regulate the rates; that if a reduction were made from Cincinnati these water lines and rail roads leading from the por's to the interior would immediately change their schedule and the situation would remain unchanged Cincinnati would not be benefited, while the railroad would lose much traffic. This argument has been met wich the statement that the coastwise steamers are controlled by the railroads. This has been denied. In speaking of the controversy Mr. Spencer says:

arguments of Cincinnett for a read-justment of freight rates to the South-east. They cannot be ignored, yet at the same time there are reasons why they may not be granted."

Wants 200-Pound Wife.
Fort Edward Dispatch to The New York World.

York World.

George Marshall, of Granvills, a widower, advertised for a wife who could tip the beam at 190 pounds, was opposed to race suicide, was charitably inclined, and sould bake good bread. No society butterfly, clubwoman, or physical culturist need apply, he added.

A colored woman, dragging three children, was the first applicant. One buxum widow was up to requirements in every respect but weigth. She traveled several miles afoot, only tebe rejected. Marshall has received several more applications, but none is

several more applications, but none is Marshall is related to members

the German poblity. Becoming of-fended at his parents, he left his aris-tocratic home and vowed never to re-turn or give any information as to his whereabouts. He has kept his determination since he came to this country, forty-two years ago.

Marshall's wife died several years ago. Every night after her death he visited her grave, rain or shine, and sobbed aloud for her return to life.

One night he disnterred her body.

By the will of the late Prof. James M. Hoppin, of Yale, just filed, he leaves, besides many other bequests, to irrstitutions B,000 to the Yale Art School, to be used for the establishment of a profes-"We have agreed to consider the sorship in architecture.

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