John G. Wyatt
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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[illegible]

[illegible] Court House and jail [illegible] on the ground where [illegible] buildings now stand." which [illegible]

[illegible] the kindness of a friend [illegible] received the following [illegible] which will be of in[illegible]

[illegible] was taken [illegible] in 1753, and was nam[illegible] Rowan, a member [illegible] The first settlers [illegible] Salisbury were Paul Biffle [illegible] Whitesides, on Grant's [illegible] the north; John Dunn, [illegible] Gardner Alexander Doug[illegible] and James Douglas on Crane [illegible] the south of Salisbury. They settled in 1751. Mathew [illegible] Francis Locke, John Bran[illegible] Alexander Cathey and James G[illegible] to the west, on the upper [illegible] Grant's Creek to the north [illegible] Salisbury, before 1751

[illegible] as that James Gra[illegible] born in Scotland in 1695 [illegible] records show that [illegible] land on Grant Creek as [illegible] 1745. He was made a [illegible] when Thyatira church [illegible]

[illegible] Grant's Creek [illegible] Whitesides [illegible] owned [illegible] John Dunn [illegible] after [illegible] Creek [illegible] near the head of the [illegible]

[Rumple's history says that this creek was called Grant Creek from the fact it was made the boundary line of a grant of land, probably made by or to Lord Granville. This history also says the county was named after Hon. Matthew Rowan, the new president of the council of lord's proprietors and acting governor, "the new county, formed during his administration, was called after his name." This point is thought to be investigated and the fact determined.—Ed. WATCHMAN.]

Grant's Creek took its name from the great number of cranes that came from the sand hills during the time of shortleberries, which abounded in the glades in this creek.

James Carter and Hugh Foster owned the land where Salisbury was established and it was by their influence the Court House was established at Salisbury. An effort was made to establish the Court House to the west of that place about two miles.

Salisbury. Elias Brock and John Whitesides built the first Court House and Jail in Salisbury, on the ground where those buildings now stand. They were the first men that were put in the jail after it was built. They were put in for debt. First settlers in Salisbury were Thomas Dugan, James Beggin and James Bowers.

Face of the Country. The country was covered with pea vine, grass and cane. I had the appearance of the richest country. There were the buffalo, bear, &c., in the neighborhood.

Hunting Grounds. This country was the hunting grounds of the Catawbas.

Indian Traces. These generally ran in the glades near the water courses, when they led in the right direction, hence through the glades on the tops of ridges.

Captain ——— Ogdill. He was appointed Clerk of Anson County Court. He came from the lower counties near Edenton, was a lawyer and had John Dunn as a deputy Clerk.

John Dunn. He was an Irishman, and educated for a Roman priest. He left Ireland suddenly in consequence of some fracas, in which he was engaged, went on board a privateer and came to America. He married Mary Reed on Reed's creek, on the Yadkin in Rowan, and made shoes and kept school. He studied law and removed to Salisbury, where he followed his profession with great success. He married a second wife, Betsy Haward, then a third, Frank Potts, in Lincoln. All his children were by the first wife. —He was promoted to the rank of Col. of the militia, but when the Indian war broke out and the militia were to march against the Cherokees in 1760, he removed to the Cherawe and remained there two years, until the troubles were over.

When the revolution commenced he was suspected of being rather luke-warm, or inclining to the side of the disaffected. He was apprehended and taken a prisoner to South Carolina. At the same time a lawyer in Salisbury named Benjamin Boot Boothe, was apprehended and taken away with him. He (Boothe) was an Englishman.

Col. Dunn commanded the regiment from Rowan, that went to Hillsborough to protect the Court from the Regulators.

For a more extensive account of John Dunn's conduct and character, see "Wheeler's Sketches," ch. 67, Rowan County. The foregoing statements ought to have been incorporated in the sketch of that County. But as a second edition of that work may be expected, or some other person will write our history, we confidently trust these "Memoranda" will be useful.

[illegible] 50,000 Men on Border

[illegible] Mission Considering Plans [illegible] Mexicans.

San Antonio, Tex., May 14.—Major General Funston began to-[illegible] the consolidation of the border patrol. Having under his direct control slim at 50 000 men he continued to his staff a re-distribution of forces that he believed [illegible] guarantees the protection of American residents from Mexican raiders.

Already forces at border stations have been strengthened and it was indicated today that before the end of the week the greater part of the regular troops and militia that have been sent into the three border States would be prepared and in position for quick service along the international line.

It is improbable that more troops will be sent to Colonel Sibley in charge of the little expedition that crossed into Mexico near Boquillas as a result of the raid at Glenn Springs and Boquillas a week ago. Four troops of cavalry and machine gun detachment are now operating close to the line, scouting through a limited territory south of the border, but there never has been any intention of sending forward at that point a punitive expedition that would compare in size to that of General Pershing in the State of Chihuahua. If the cavalry that is operating south of Boquillas fails to locate any bandits within a few days its return to stations north of the line is probable.

Army officers here are already convinced in the efforts the Mexican troops were reported to be making to run down the bandits who raided the Big Bend district and who [illegible] Jesse Deemer, an American storekeeper. It is regarded here as not impossible that the Mexican troops may cut off the retreat towards the interior of the bandits and force them back within reach of Colonel Sibley's cavalry.

Reports from General Pershing today were said to deal with routine matters only. His entire column of more than 14 000 men is now almost a compact unit.

Lame Back

Lame back is usually due to rheumatism of the muscles of the back. Hard working people are most likely to suffer from it. Relief may be had by massaging the back with Chamberlain's Liniment two or three times a day. Try it. Obtainable everywhere.

Cabot, Columbus and Civilization

History Lesson on the Relative Values of Protestant and Roman Catholic Culture.

Near the close of the fifteenth century two navigators, John Cabot and Christopher Columbus, sailed from different seaports in Europe on missions which brought them to the world's western hemisphere. They were followed by others; and these other navigators were followed by colonies, pioneer settlers, and adventurers.

Two streams of humanity began to flow westward in the wake of Cabot and Columbus; and, in time, these human streams crystallize into two civilizations fundamentally different even as Cabot and Columbus, and the countries from which they sailed were different.

Cabot sailed from England, a country almost ripe for the Reformation. His course led him to the northern shores of territory now part of the United States. He established a connection, between Protestant England and the New England to be, that became fixed in the Plymouth Colony which formed the first permanent Massachusetts settlement in 1620.

Columbus sailed from Spain, the European hotbed of papery. The course of his first voyage was straight to Mexico, which he never reached; nor did he reach any part of American Mainland until after John Cabot, and his son, Sebastian, had explored the New England and Labrador coast and had published their discovery in Europe.

Columbus [illegible] discovery of America [illegible] October 12, 1492, was, in reality, the discovery of the Bahama Islands. On a second voyage, in the next year, he [illegible]

On a third voyage, in 1498, he touched the mainland of South America, near the Mouth of the Orinoco River. On his fourth and last voyage, in 1502, he got as far this way as the mainland of Central America. But he never set foot or eye on any portion of the territory now included in the United States.

It remained for another explorer, under the Spanish flag, to continue toward the North American mainland. Cortez led his conquering army into Mexico in 1519. This was practically a hundred years before permanent settlements were made at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. Roman Catholic culture had the start of Protestantism in the New World by about a century?

Does Mexico look like it now?

Catholic Spain pushed southward in search of gold. There it found, and practically destroyed, the advanced civilizations of Mexico and Peru. Protestant Dutch and English came northward in search of religious freedom, finding only bands of wandering Indians on the less hospitable shores they occupied.

The pope of Rome, to encourage the faithful, divided the New World into two parts, giving one part to Spain and the other to Portugal. Rome, therefore, had all South America and part of North America, by occupation as well as by express grant of its infallible pope. Was that not a most wonderful opportunity for Roman Catholic culture to prove its boasted superiority?

When we remember that the Spanish were in control of Mexico a hundred years before the Puritans landed in New England, we must conclude that Romanism is the worse for a country the longer it is present. Columbus and his successors bestowed upon Mexico and all south of it, the same papistic culture endured by Spain and Catholic Europe.

Cabot, the Puritans who followed him, and the Protestants of northern Europe, planted the seeds of progress in America that have yielded like fruit in all north Europe. No wonder the pope's most zealous supporters are proud to call themselves Knights of Columbus. Columbus typifies the culture that Rome has transplanted to the western hemisphere. There is the same priest-ridden condition where Rome reigns in the Americas that there was when Rome reigned in parts of Europe. South America is notorious for its illiteracy. Mexico and South America are notorious for the instability of governments. Progress exists only where something better has taken the place of Romish priestcraft.

Without throwing any boquets at our own country, and without unwarranted display of national vanity, we can well thank whatever power has shaped our destiny that Rome is not yet regnant in these United States of America, an excellent reason why we should take care that she may never be. —The Menace.

$700,000 From "Birth of a Nation"

And now Rev. Thomas Dixon is Putting on a Spectacle, "Fall of a Nation"

Shelby, May 15.—Thomas Dixon, the famous Cleveland County writer, minister, lecturer and actor whose remarkable success in financial revenue with "The Birth of a Nation," reads like a tale from Arabian Nights, is now in New York arranging for the presentation of a gigantic spectacle to be known as "The Fall of a Nation." This into be presented at the Liberty Theater, New York, the first week in June, with special music by Victor Herbert and cost nearly a million dollars, according to official announcements.

Mr. Griffith, under whose direction "The Birth of a Nation" was produced, is not concerned in "The fall of a Nation." This is Mr. Dixon's own venture in which he is associated with some Wall street bankers, who were allured by the prodigious profits made by "The Birth of a Nation."

The unprecedented success of "The Birth of a Nation" is responsible for later big undertakings.

The financial history of "The Birth of a Nation" reads like romance, and would itself furnish material for a scenario, particularly the way in which over $700,000 was practically forced into the pockets of Mr. Dixon, its author.

Mr. Dixon was willing to sell his rights in "The Birth of a Nation" in the beginning for an advance of $2 000 and a small weekly royalty, but Mr. Griffith and his other associates insisted that he take a 25 per cent interest in the profits, but with no advance on royalties. His 25 per cent of the profits [illegible] have amounted to $700,000.

[illegible] Taylor, as Mr. Dixon's agent, unexpectedly came into a fortune because of the author's windfall. Her contract with him for placing the scenario called for 10 per cent of his profits, so that her share of the big clean-up has been $70 000, with no effort on her part but to forward Mr. Dixon his weekly check, minus her commission.

W. H. Olune, whose great picture, "Ramona," is now coining money for him at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York, has profited nearly $900,000 on "The Birth of a Nation" because he advanced $80 000 toward the original production, and received therefor a 30 per cent interest in the profits.

Some Boston men who bought the New England rights for $58 000 have already cleared nearly triple that amount, and will make as much more.

Mr. Griffith's share has been about a million, and the minor stock holders lesser, but very handsome amounts.

Thomas Dixon was born in Shelby, January 11, 1864 and was graduated from Wake Forest College, 1883 graduating from the Greensboro law school in 1886. He was a member of the North Carolina Legislature from 1881 to 1886 and resigned to enter the Baptist ministry in October, 1886. He was pastor of a Baptist Church in Raleigh in 1887. His Winter home is at 867 Riverside Drive, New York.

Salisbury Wreck Case Ends

Engineer Guilty, Flagman Not. Case Goes to State Supreme Court on Appeal.

The Southern Railway wreck case came to an end in Rowan Superior Court last Friday morning. Engineer Tankersley of No. 38 on the night of the wreck in the Salisbury yards, was found guilty of manslaughter. The flagman Clyde Wilson, of the Richmond football special which was telescoped by No. 38 the night before Thanksgiving last, was acquitted. The case against Kelly, the colored fireman on No. 38 had been discharged the day previous.

The attorneys representing the engineer and flagman consumed the entire afternoon Thursday in speeches, Solicitor Clement concluding the argument with a powerful speech for the prosecution. Judge Ferguson then charged the jury, the case going before the body shortly before 7 o'clock Thursday evening. After being out all night the jury brought in a verdict Friday morning acquitting Clyde Wilson, the flagman, and finding Engineer Tankersley guilty. This verdict was accompanied with a recommendation for mercy.

This case was disposed of at the opening session of court on Monday at which time Judge Ferguson pronounced judgment on Engineer Tankersley. This was accompanied by a speech in which the Judge stated that while he thought the verdict was justified he did not believe that anybody was of the opinion that the engineer purposely allowed this disaster to take place. The court then stated that in view of the excellent character of the defendant and the recommendation of the jury for mercy, it would deal as leniently as possible and a sentence of four months in the common jail of the county was imposed. Upon suggestion of the Solicitor, the county commissioners were granted leave to hire the defendant out.

Notice of appeal was given and the case will now go to the State Supreme Court on appeal. The case is believed to have only started and as the defendant is said to be backed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers it is probable that the case may go to the United States Supreme Court.

Thomas Horah, one of the oldest guards in service over convicts on the Rowan County roads and at convict camps, was indicted last Friday for allowing a prisoner to escape. The man who got away and who is still at large was Bosey Cook, colored, who was serving six years on Superintendent Thomason's gang for killing Gamewell Jefferies, also colored, in a row over a card game at Granite Quarry some time ago. Cook had only served about two months of his long term when he escaped. He had been working under Horah with four or five other prisoners at the time of his escape.

Germans Must ask for Peace.

Nancy, May 14. — President Poincare in an address here today responded to Germany's declaration regarding peace contained in the German reply to the American note.

"France does not want Germany to tender peace," said the President, "but wants her adversary to ask for peace."

"So long as that peace is not assured to us; so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished, we will not cease to fight."

A Family Cough Syrup

Can be made by mixing Pine-Tar, Aconite, Sugar, Hyoscyamus, Sassafras, Peppermint, Ipecac, Rhubarb, Mandrake, Capsicum, Muriate Amonia, Honey and Glycerine. It is pleasant, healing and soothing, raises the phlegm and gives almost instant relief. For convenience of those who prefer not to fuss, it is supplied ready made in 25c bottles under name of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Can be had at your druggist. Insist on getting Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey and see that the formula is on the package.

Germans Lose Trench to French

In the Caucasus the Russians are Continuing Their Progress Against the Turks.

London, May 15.—Little heavy fighting is in progress in any of the various war theatres.

The French in the Meuse hills, to the east of Verdun, in a surprise attack have cleared the Germans from trenches over a front of about two hundred yards and also have put down in Champagne several German attacks. Bombardments alone are taking place around Verdun.

Along the British line in France bombardments and sapping operations are being carried on at various points. East of Loose the Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in British trenches but were unable to hold them only a few minute under the counter attacks.

The Italians in the Monte Adamello zone have succeeded in occupying positions in the sector between Crozzon Di Lares which are of great strategic value in their movements against Trent. The Italians also have made further progress against the Austrians on Mont Sperone.

Attacks by the Austrians to the north of Lenzuno were repulsed by the Italians. Elsewhere along this front there have been only artillery engagements.

Little fighting of moment is going on between the Teutonic allies and Russians on Russian territory except artillery duels.

In the Caucasus region the Russians are continuing their advance against the Turks, according to Petrograd. In the operation toward Mosul, having Bagdad as its objective, the Turks are declared to have retreated precipitately [illegible] war material. The Russians are pressing on in pursuit.

The differences between Greece and the Entente Powers have been amicably settled, according to an announcement of the British foreign office. This announcement possibly means that Greece has acquiesced in the requests of the Entente Allies for permission for Serbian troops to cross Greece to Saloniki from the Island of Corfu.

The American Government will soon take up again with Great Britain the questions of the detention of mails and of Great Britain's blockade orders in council.

The British Prime Minister, who has been in conference with the Ulsterites at Belfast, it is reported from that city received little encouragement in his endeavors to bring the Ulsterites and Nationalists to an agreement with respect to the future government in Ireland. The question of general disarmament of unauthorized forces, it is further reported, did not meet with the approval of the Ulsterites.

Killed by Accident as Still is Raided.

Benson, May 15.—John Denning was shot and instantly killed Sunday night in a raid on a still which he, H. M. Lucas and George Williams are said to have been operating. Denning's death, despite the fact that he was resisting arrest, was accidental, the fatal wound being inflicted when Deputy Marshall George F. Moore stumbled and fell and his pistol was accidentally discharged.

Accompanying Deputy Marshal Moore on the raid were Possemen Claud Dixon and Willis Porter. The still was located on Black river, two miles north of Dunn. When the officers closed in on the place Williams jumped behind a large tree where a gun was standing, causing the officers to believe that he was going to shoot. Denning advanced toward Deputy Moore drawing a pistol from his hip pocket. At this moment Moore fell and as he did so his pistol accidently went off, the ball piercing Denning through the left breast and killing him instantly. Lucas, who had run as the officers advanced, was captured by Posseman Dixon.

Redpath Chantauqua Ends

Scores the Usual Success Here With its High Class Numbers.

The Redpath Chautauqua has come to an end so far as Salisbury is concerned for another year. This great organization ended a week's program at this place on Tuesday night, the last attraction to appear here being Mme. Julia Claussen, the famous prima donna contralto of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. This world-renowned singer held up her reputation in great style. She had the sustained beauty tone, the volume for the full climax and the strength to carry the phrase through to the end without fatigue.

The Chautauqua this year was made up of the usual high-class musical numbers, lectures, etc. The White Hussars, thirteen in number, in their dazzling white uniforms, undoubtedly scored the biggest hit, with the exception of Mme Claussen, among the musical numbers. They were vocalists as well as instrumentalists and they gave a most excellent concert Saturday afternoon and evening.

There were many lectures by some of the country's best lecturers and among these was Allen D. Albert, who has gained a reputation for himself as a city analyzer. He gave a lecture on Salisbury which was heard with interest by a large attendance. Some of his findings in the city were rather favorable to the community but others were veriest rot.

There were many other numbers, in fact all of them received hearty applause. We are sure that those who attended the Chautauqua this year got full value for their money.

The business tent was filled at [illegible] was practically at a standstill, so far as social affairs were concerned, during the Chautauqua, as all of the social organizations were interested in the "University of the People" as the Chautauqua has been named.

Saturday and Monday evenings the question of another Chautauqua for Salisbury next year was discussed and the guarantee largely signed. This season has not been a success financially according to the organization.

Avoid Spring Colds.

Sudden changes, high winds, shifting seasons cause colds and grippe, and these spring colds are annoying and dangerous and are likely to turn into a chronic summer cough. In such cases take a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, a pleasant laxative Tar Syrup. It soothes the cough, checks the cold and helps break up an attack of grippe. Its already prepared, no mixing or fussing. Just ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery. Tested and tried for over 40 years.

President Accepts Charlotte Program.

President Wilson has accepted the Charlotte program for the twentieth of May up to 2 o'clock. He wants to be free after that time. That will give the Queen City a fine day with the President. Mr. Wilson does not want to tire himself out; he has hard work ahead of him.

There is no longer any doubt that the President will go to North Carolina unless some new foreign crisis arises to change his present plans. Senator Overman and Secretary Daniels will go to Charlotte with the president. Representative Page is tied up on the appropriation bill and cannot go. Senator Simmons is uncertain as to whether or not he will go.

Best Thing for a Bilious Attack

"On account of my confinement in the printing office I have for years been a chronic sufferer from indigestion and liver trouble. A few weeks ago I had an attack that was so severe that I was not able to go to the case for two days. Failing to get any relief from any other treatment, I took three of Chamberlain's Tablets and the next day I felt like a new man," writes H. C. Bailey, Editor Carolina News, Chaplin, S. C. Obtainable everywhere.