

## NORTH STATE HEROES.

### GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE.

#### Monuments Erected Upon the Guilford Court House Battle Field.

The present may be characterized as an age of monuments, so many are springing up upon American soil. We seem, indeed, but just to have realized that our country has a past which, while it covers comparatively but a brief era, still teems with events—events of a nature to kindle national pride and inspire national gratitude, and which a duty alike to our ancestors and posterity demands that we should commemorate. Stately columns, recalling signal occurrences, everywhere point skyward; and representations in bronze and marble of the heroic dead who led our armies in their resistance to British oppression, and later in unhappy civil strife, adorn the squares of both Northern and Southern cities.

The Old North State, however, always more prompt in the doing of patriotic deeds than in the signing of them, had been slow to join this movement. In the late war the Southern ranks were swelled with larger delegations from North Carolina than from any of her sister States, and yet there are comparatively few Confederate memorials within her borders. The bloody encounter at Guilford Court House, conceded to be one of the decisive conflicts of the Revolutionary war—the conflict, indeed, which made possible the grand climacteric at Yorktown, was fought upon her soil; but until within the last eight years the old battle ground lay neglected, a mass of briars.

Then one of her sons, David Schenck, of Greensboro, prompted less by a desire to record the glorious achievements of his ancestors than to rid them of a foul imputation under which they had rested for more than a century, conceived the idea of rescuing the historic field from impending oblivion, and consigning to it the sacred dust of its heroes, scattered here and there in neglected graves, and in reviewing his work, one knows not which most to admire—the generous disinterested patriotism which prompted it, or the ability with which it has been executed.

With the aid of Caruther's map, coupled with traditional information, he succeeded in locating the position of each army, and in following them as they shifted from point to point in the progress of the battle. He did more. With the help of the same traditional testimony, strengthened by an examination of written authorities and the verdict of skilled military men, who visited the grounds and made a careful investigation of the plan of the engagement, he established the fact that the North Carolina volunteers were the last to retire from the field, and that her militia, who received the first shock of the battle, retreated after firing a second round in obedience to orders, and not, as has been asserted under the influence of "cowardly panic."

That their retreat became a "disorderly rout" is not to be wondered at when we remember that they were without anything resembling military training; but the historian should discriminate between a want of discipline and a lack of courage. In reviewing that period one can scarcely fail to recognize in General Nathaniel Greene, the commander of the American forces at the battle of Guilford, one of the greatest military geniuses of the Revolutionary war. His operations were a succession of ably planned, successfully executed struggles, for his nominal defeats were virtual victories. In the engagement under consideration for example, although he lost the field, he gained the end for which he fought, and Earl Chatham, in commenting upon the event, exclaimed:

"One more such victory will run the British army out of the country. Cornwallis lost one third of his men in killed and wounded, and, unable to pursue his disastrous conquest, he hastily buried his dead, leaving the wounded to the mercy of his enemies, and sought the protection of his ships at Wilmington.

The Southern army, when Greene succeeded Gates in the command in 1780, was a mere skeleton, with no artillery, baggage or stores. It is a well-authenticated fact that a large majority of the men who

carried death into the British ranks at Eutaw Springs were almost in a state of nature—that their bodies were galled by their cartouch boxes, and their shoulders protected from chafing only by bits of rag or tufts of moss. Writing of their condition to General Lafayette, Greene says:

"Were you to arrive here you would find a few ragged, half-starved troops in the wilderness, destitute of everything necessary for the comfort or convenience of soldiers."

Before him was a veteran army, skilled in the art of warfare, supplied with all the munitions which the age afforded, and flushed with victory; about him an exhausted country. His sick and wounded were dying for want of medicine and proper food, and, in order to supply their necessities, and secure his men against actual starvation, the commander was obliged to make himself responsible as an indorser for the contractor. At the battle of Guilford Court House, the force under General Greene amounted to about 1,551 regulars, the rest—numbering 5,000—consisted of North Carolina and Virginia militia, and volunteers from the same States, who, without draft of conscription, and with neither pay nor rations, rallied to his standard.

The position selected by the American commander was a strong one, being upon the side of the hill, at the foot of which ran a rivulet. His army was drawn up in three lines. The first was composed of the North Carolina militia, a thousand strong, who, armed only with their hunting rifles, were stationed behind a worm fence, with orders to fire twice and retreat. This they did, losing their clumsy rifles in the first volley of the enemy. This left flank was protected by the Virginia command under Colonel Campbell, Major Joseph Winston's North Carolina Volunteers and Lee's Legion. Their right flank was protected by the Virginia Volunteers and Colonel William Washington's cavalry.

The second line—three hundred yards behind the first—was drawn up in a deep forest, and consisted of the Virginia militia under Lawson and Stevens, and the third—four hundred yards further east—was composed of the four regiments of regulars. Of these, the Virginia regiment was commanded by General Huger, the First Maryland by Colonel Gunby, the Second Maryland by Colonel Ford, and the Third Maryland by Colonel Williams. Gunby had fought under Washington in his New Jersey campaign; and, when transferred to the Southern army, had routed Tarleton at Cowpens. His was the only veteran regiment in the command.

The other three were new levies, with only a small sprinkling of experienced soldiers among them. The British soldiers—upward of 2,000 strong—were drawn up in a single line, and consisted of thoroughly equipped, well-disciplined men, experienced in battle both in America and upon the continent. The engagement took place on the afternoon of March 15, 1781, and lasted for two hours. After the retreat of the North Carolina militia the Virginians, under Stevens, poured a galling fire upon the advancing troops from their position in the woods, but the supporting column of the enemy coming up they were driven from the field at the point of the bayonet.

The British now approached the third line, composed of the four regiments of regulars. They were received by the First Maryland, under Gunby, with a well-directed fire; and before they had recovered from the shock of it were charged upon with the bayonet and killed in great numbers. Rirkwood's Delaware and Lee's Legion also fought with distinguished gallantry, but the last to yield to the victorious foe was the brave band of North Carolina and Virginia volunteers under Winston and Lynch. These men carried their bullets in their mouths and fired upon the enemy from tree to tree after the main body of the American army had retired from the field.

As their numbers diminished, two heroic men, with the invincibility of Spartans, continued the unequal contest. They were Captain Jose Franklin, of Winston's command, afterward North Carolina's revered Governor, and his brother-in-law, Richard Taliaferro, a member of the distinguished Virginia family of that name.

Finding that the enemy pressed them upon either side, they endeavored to reach their horses, fastened to an adjacent tree. In this Franklin was successful, and, cutting his bride loose, he mounted his steed and made his escape. Taliaferro, however, attempted to untie his horse, and while thus engaged was overtaken and killed by one of Tarleton's dragoons. His blood was the last shed upon theateful field. His remains were afterwards interred by his companions, who returned to the battle ground and secured his gun and cartridge box for his bereaved family. These relics are still in existence.

Another dramatic incident of the day was the hand-to-hand fight which occurred during the heat of the engagement between Colonel Stewart, of Cornwallis' guards, and

Captain John Smith, of the Maryland line. Both were distinguished for courage and strength, and had vowed, in an encounter upon a former field, that their next meeting should result in blood. They rushed upon each other, and the quick thrust of Colonel Stewart's small sword having been parried by Smith's left hand, the Marylander cut his antagonist down with his heavy sabre and ended his life. As he did so a British bullet brought him to the ground, and at the same moment one of Smith's men, who always remained near in the hour of danger, pierced the heart of a Briton who advanced to defend Colonel Stewart.

The condition of the battle ground when Judge Schenck undertook its restoration in 1886, might well have deterred a less ardent, less patriotic spirit than his, and the success of the enterprise is a meet reward for the labor and difficulty with which it has been attended. A charter was obtained from the Legislature of North Carolina and the Guilford Battle Ground Company formed, with David Schenck as president, Colonel Julius A. Gray as vice-president, J. W. Scott as treasurer and Thomas B. Keogh as secretary. Colonel Gray died in 1891 and J. W. Fry was appointed his successor.

This is the only change of officers that has occurred. The shares of the company were \$25 each, and until 1889, when an annual appropriation of \$200 was made by the State, everything was done by voluntary contributions.

The battle ground—twenty-five acres in extent—presents the appearance of a beautiful, well-ordered park. The roads winding through it, unused for half a century, have been reopened and repaired, and every prominent point has been marked. A lake has been formed by damming up the rivulet which crosses what is known as "Spring Vale," and generous donations from W. P. Clyde, of New York, and the late Leonidas Springs of Philadelphia, have been applied to the erection of pavilions over two beautiful springs upon the ground.

In answer to the demand for them buildings have been constructed from time to time. These consist of the president's office, a keeper's lodge, an observatory from which the whole battle field may be seen and points of interest located, a pavilion with a seating capacity of 2,000, and a gallery for music and a restaurant, where refreshments may be obtained by the 15,000 visitors who assemble to witness the Fourth of July celebrations held annually upon the grounds. There is also a museum containing valuable war relics and several handsome oil paintings presented by the artist, David L. Clarke, of High Point, N. C., whose skill is attested by the fact that his representation in oil of Joseph Winston was taken as a model by the designer of the beautiful bronze statue of that hero, which is soon to be erected on the battle ground.

The first monument erected bears an inscription to Captain Arthur Forbis, who died of a wound received in the battle. It stands on the spot where he fell and was presented by McCallister & Huske, quarrymen of Kernersville, N. C. The second occupying a position in the centre of the field, and known as "Battle Monument," was prepared at the state penitentiary by order of Governor A. M. Stokes, and consists of graduated blocks of granite in a pyramidal form. On October 15, 1892, the Maryland Centennial, presented by the Historical Society of that State, was unveiled.

Upon the side of the stone—a rough cube of native granite—are two bronze plates, designed by Dr. A. J. Volek, of Baltimore. The one contains the Maryland coat-of-arms and the other the inscription: "Maryland's Tribute to Her Heroic Dead." Erected by Members of the Maryland Historical Society, in Memory of the Soldiers of the Maryland Line. "1781—1892." "Non Omnis Moriar."

In the following year the unveiling of the Holt Monument, the magnificent gift of Governor Thos. Holt, of North Carolina, occurred. It commemorates the heroism of the North Carolina volunteers, and is erected upon the spot where the brave band under Winston made its last stand against the enemy after Greene had retired from the field. Upon it is engraved the names of Winston, Franklin and Taliaferro, with the motto, "Palmanum qui meruit ferat."

A beautiful statue of Winston, also the gift of Governor Holt, is to be placed upon the top of the monument, and the whole, when completed, will constitute one of the most beautiful works of art in the South. After diligent effort the remains of Brigadier General Jethro Sumner, of the Southern army; Captain John Davis of North Carolina, who was attached to his brigade, and Captain James Tate, who was killed at New Garden, have been removed from neglected graves and reinterred upon the historic field, and stones, with appropriate inscriptions, have been placed over them.

The ashes of two of the singers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina—William Hooper and John Penn, have also been recovered and consigned to

the battle ground. A monument has been erected over them, and it is the President's purpose to add to this a statue of Hooper, who is classed by Adams with Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, and the three characterized as "the leading orators of the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1776."

The noted revolutionary soldier, Peter Francisco, whose daring exploits form such a thrilling page in American history, who was so conspicuous for bravery at the battle of Guilford, died in Richmond, Va., in 1836. He was buried with military honors in the public cemetery of that city, and it is to be hoped that his grave will be sought out, and that he will be added to the heroic dead now rallying to the old battle ground.

From that muster-roll, however, one name—the most illustrious of them all—must ever be missing. It is that of General Nathaniel Greene, who died in Georgia, in 1784. A monument was voted by Congress to be placed over his grave, but it was never erected, and all traces of his burial place have been obliterated.—Gilberta S. Whittle in Philadelphia Times.

## A SAD SIGHT.

### A Young Husband Drunk and his Wife Pleads with Him to go Home.

A sad sight was witnessed by a reporter on one of the principal streets this morning. A man—a young husband—was staggering along the street under the influence of the demon of drink and by his side was a beautiful young wife who was pleading with him to go home. It was a sight to make angels weep and cause every drop of blood in a man's veins to boil with indignation.

He finally left her and staggered towards a saloon, his companion still pleading with him until he was out of hearing; then she dropped her head and brushed away the tears that were swelling to her eyes, and went on to the place he had promised to make home to her, but what, in reality, had been a dismal failure in the attempt.

He is a Durhamite and well-known to the people of Durham.—Durham Sun.

## Good Joke on a Young Married Man.

The "boys" have a good joke on a certain Durhamite, who, if we should call his name, would be known by the most of our readers. But we are not going to give him away. The Durhamite in question is a young husband and father who is calling to Raleigh one day last week on business, and was compelled to stay over night. He did not sleep much that night and the next morning the first thing he did after dressing was to rush madly to the phone and asked for his phone number here in Durham, over the long distance line. When his wife answered him he told her "for goodness sake bring the baby to the phone and let me hear it cry as I do not believe I can stand it until I come home this evening." The baby cried, so that he listened to it 26 miles away; then he went on with his business as if nothing had happened.—Durham Sun.

## Progress in the South in the First Three Months of 1895.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The new manufacturing and mining enterprises in the Southern States, first quarter of 1895, as reported to the Manufacturers' Record, show an aggregate of \$91; a gain of 229 as compared with the first three months of 1894. The largest increase is shown in cotton mills, of which 42 were organized during the last three months of 1894. Of miscellaneous enterprises there were 455 against 293; mining and quarrying companies increased from 50 to 62; flour mills from 24 to 37, and cotton compresses from one to seven. In addition to these enterprises, the Manufacturers' Record is advised of railway projects embracing the construction of about 300 miles of new line in Florida alone.

## The Greatest Value.

You get the greatest value out of a silver quarter when purchasing a package of Simmons Liver Regulator powder. There is nothing like it for Indigestion or Consumption. Take it dry, on the tongue, or make a tea. You'll afterwards take it in preference to pills.

## A Reform Magistrate Can't Qualify.

A good joke is told on one of our "reform" magistrates. Upon hearing of his appointment he asked a friend who would "qualify" him, to which his friend replied, "You can be sworn in by the clerk of the court, but all h—ll can't qualify you."—Chatham Record.

## Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. G. Gardner, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvellous in the case of my wife. While it was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Taylor & Banner's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

## TAR AND FEATHERS READY.

### Citizens of Waycross, Ga., Order a School Wajac out of Town.

Waycross, Ga., March 26.—Prof. L. McDonald, principal of the High School here, was indiscreet when he went away to spend the day on last Sunday and left an amorous note from one of his girl pupils in a pocket of his week-day suit. Mrs. McDonald is the bride of less than a year, and she already has the wifely habit of rumaging around in her husband's clothes. The letter she found was from a Miss Marshall, a pretty girl of 17 years, the brightest in her class, and the only child of a widowed mother.

McDonald fell in love with her several months ago, and the girl's love for him was ardent in return. They met clandestinely and exchanged notes often. A suspicion of the affair had been aroused among the girl's friends, but there had been nothing approaching a public scandal until Mrs. McDonald found the love letter.

The young wife made a scandal in a hurry, however. She rushed off to her friends about town and showed them the letter. Most of them saw guilt in it, but a few of them thought it contained nothing really incriminating, being willing to make allowances for the writer's youth. Mrs. McDonald's indignation knew no bounds. A self-appointed committee of her men friends met the Professor on his return and ordered him not to go to his wife's home or to the school.

He went to a hotel and tried to explain things. Nobody was willing to listen. Last night a public indignation meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing McDonald and giving him twenty-four hours to leave town. A committee was also appointed to put him out of town if he was not disposed to go of his own accord, and they have prepared tar and feathers for him if he shows any signs of resistance.

McDonald refused to talk or to apply to the police for protection, but at 10:30 o'clock tonight was still locked in his room at the hotel. When the last train passes through here tonight about 2 o'clock McDonald must go on it or he will be escorted to the edge of the city by the indignant committee. If he shows fight, the tar and feathers will be put on him. The whole town is arrayed against him, and hundreds will sit up to see what the end will be.

## A JEALOUS WIFE IS THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

Savannah, Ga., March 28.—An indignation meeting was held at Way Cross to-day and the dispatch sent out from New York on Wednesday, credited to the New York Sun, in which it was stated that the cause of Professor McDonald's resignation as principal of the High School of that place was flirtation with one of his pupils, a Miss Marshall, was denounced as false. The facts are stated to be as follows: Professor McDonald received a note from Miss Marshall regretting that his illness did not permit him to continue to direct the music class to which she belonged. The note, which was a perfectly proper one, fell into the hands of Mrs. McDonald, who is a very jealous woman. She raised a great row about it and got the whole town talking. The school board thought it best for Mr. McDonald to resign. He did so. He was not asked to leave town and there were no clandestine meetings between him and Miss Marshall and no flirtation.

## A Novel Plan of Co-Operation.

Encouraging facts to be noted in the South at the present time is the disposition among the farmers to abandon the production of cotton and go back to the old method of raising their own supplies. To this end a novel plan has been hit upon by the farmers in two counties in Mississippi, and in their scheme they have secured the co-operation of the merchants.

The merchants have agreed among themselves, and with the farmers that after January 1, 1896, they will not sell on credit any corn, hay, oats, potatoes, peas or similar products to any farmer. The soil of the counties is well adapted to the growing of food products, and the idea is to put the farmers under the stern necessity of raising such crops. The merchants also agreed that they will give no farmer credit or assistance who will not give attention first to food crops and raise at home all he needs for home supplies. The merchants at the same time pledged themselves that they will do all in their power to develop a home market for all agricultural products; that they will buy whatever corn, hay, peas, bacon, tallow, hides, etc., that the farmers may have to sell. Both parties to the agreement, according to the report, are thoroughly in earnest, and will endeavor to live up to the letter and spirit of the bargain.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by D. A. Houston, Druggist, Mount Airy, N. C.

## Subscribe to the N. C., only One Dollar per year.

## STATE NEWS.

Raleigh Press: There are thirty-one prisoners in jail, and 108 cases on the docket. Some of the cases are of more than usual interest.

Monroe Enquirer: Mrs. Hugh Norwood, of Walkerville, Jackson township, gave birth to triplets, all three boys, on the 21st inst. The boys are living and doing well. Mr. Norwood is a Democrat and that party is going to defeat the Pops in his section. Mr. Norwood is kept awake nights—trying to find name for those boys.

Salisbury Herald: James Collet, a promising young man, living near Cans, Davie county, committed suicide Monday by shooting himself with a shot gun. The entire load entered his abdomen. Deceased had been married only two months. His body was found in the woods in the afternoon by his mother-in-law, while en route to a neighbor's house. Collet had some trouble with his employer a few days before, and lost his position. This is the only reason assigned for his rash act.

Mrs. Baxter Shenwell has gone to Charlotte to be near her husband, and is boarding at the Central Hotel. The News says: Shenwell is surrounded by all the comforts of a home, and barring his curtailment of liberty to go and come, is about as well situated as if he were at home. The confinement is trying to his constitution, but he bears up well. He spends his time in reading and writing. It is pretty well understood that he is to remain here until the time for his trial in Lexington.

The North Wilkesboro News says that Tuesday night of last week some unknown parties went into the house of Bob Baugous, near Trap Hill, Wilkes county, and set fire to his barn. They took out all of his cattle except his horse which was burned to death. It is not known who the dastardly perpetrators are, but they are supposed to be moonshiners who thought that some horses belonging to the revenuers were in the barn. The revenuers were in the neighborhood, but some distance from that point.

Raleigh News and Observer: Mormons are spreading their doctrines in Wake county. Apostles of Joseph Smith are going from house to house in the Milbrook section of the county, preaching the faith of the "Latter Day Saints." There are two of these Mormon elders, one about 25 years old the other nearer 30. Well dressed, with pleasing manner and insinuating politeness, they go from house to house quietly disseminating their doctrines and while pushing their work keep as much out of the public eye as possible. They do not preach in public, but scatter the seeds of their belief in the homes of the country people, and almost without knowing it, the unwary and ignorant are led into their belief.

Hickory Press and Carolinian: "Mr. Clerk enter a fine of fifty dollars against Judge Bynum." Judge John Gray Bynum had been addressing Judge Timberlake on the bench in the Superior Court at Morganton last Saturday afternoon on a motion for continuance in a case. Judge Bynum had insinuated that the court had something against him on personal grounds—did not like him. Judge Timberlake had sat perfectly motionless until the words were all uttered and the "contempt" complete, when he made the above remarks. Judge Bynum attempted to say something further when Judge Timberlake said: "Take your seat sir!" The incident has created considerable gossip.

Raleigh Cor. Wilmington Messenger: The new assignment law has caused a cry of dismay from all over the State. Agday yesterday here, as elsewhere, farmers came to get supplies, and were "turned down." The Supreme court will have to construe it. Some are in favor of the Governor calling the Legislature in extra session for the repeal of this act, while others hold up their hands in holy horror at such a calamity as having these men back upon us. Both the Observer, of Charlotte, and the News and Observer, of Raleigh, earnestly urge that the Governor do not call an extra session, for they say if it were possible to require only a repeal this one act and no other, then there would be no trouble, but if called together again there is no telling what devilry they may do. Let's try to tide over and not be cursed by an extra session.

Charlotte News: On the tenth of April Miss Mary B. Torrance, of Charlotte, will leave for Japan to enter the Mission field. She will be accompanied by Miss Down, of Mississippi, and Rev. Ginnon, a returned missionary. Miss Torrance, daughter of Capt. R. A. Torrance, has for sometime past been doing mission work in the mountains of this state.—At the road crossing about a mile north of Concord depot, the trains are required to slow down. J. W. Cook lives near by, and he has a 9 year old son named Floyd. Saturday afternoon the boy jumped on a slow moving freight train, and when he attempted to jump off, he fell. The result for him was not as bad as it might have been. A portion of one of his feet



## Tired, Weak, Nervous Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, La., says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

## Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For the great secret, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

## It Cures."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee. The first bottle will refund all the money if it does not cure. All druggists sell it at 25c. bottles for 50c. or by mail for \$1.00. Sold by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

was crushed off under the wheels.

A reporter of the News saw Professor Mozger who is now a resident of Cleveland county looking after the mountain mines of that district. He says they are plentiful but the farmers are a little bit off in regard to its value. He says there are at least 1,000 men on whose farms this ore is found and that they are slightly off in their calculations as to what it is worth. The price being paid for it is from 4 to 10 cts per pound and now there are nearly 18,000 pounds waiting to be loaded in the cars for shipment. There are only five or six purchasing depots for monazite in the world.

Raleigh Correspondence Charlotte Observer: It is the opinion of able lawyers here that it will require at least a month to get a decision of the courts as to the status and legality of the new assignment act. Telegrams are pouring in from various States inquiring if the bill really passed. Ed Chambers Smith says it is the most infamous act passed in 25 years. It is believed that the bill was stamped through by the clerks. Another assignment bill was discussed in the Senate but was killed there by an overwhelming majority, yet it was far less objectionable than this one. Inquiries are also coming in as to whether the Governor will assemble the Legislature. The constitution allows pay for not over twenty days at an extra session. The Governor is given power to call it by and with the advice of the council of the State, and is required to state the specific purpose which he thinks makes it necessary that the Legislature should meet; but if the council's decision is adverse, the Governor is powerless to have the Legislature assemble. The Legislature just adjourned absolutely ignored the Governor's recommendations and he has no reason to think it would do any better at a special session.

The Governor was specially interviewed by your correspondent this evening and said: "It is a matter for the Governor and his council. The latter cannot act save upon the call of the Governor, and there seems to be a sentiment among those who came in contact with the late Legislature not to have it assemble in the capital city again."

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Great Britain, Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by D. A. Houston, Druggist, Mount Airy, N. C.

The year 1895 will be a remarkable one, both from the astronomical and religious point of view, says a Paris cablegram.

On good Friday (April 12), the heavenly bodies which gravitate round the sun will be in exactly the same position they occupied in the firmament the day Christ died on the cross. It will be the first time since a thing has occurred since that great day, just 1592 years ago.

That was the thirty-third year of the Christian era which dates from the birth of Jesus Christ. At 4:30 in the morning, Paris time, (about 11:20 p. m., April 11, New York time) the moon will pass before Virginis (Spica) and hide that constellation for over an hour.

## Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed.—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Taylor & Banner's Drug Store.

**The Old Friend**  
The best friend, that never fails, is Simmons Liver Regulator. It is the best medicine, and it is the best friend you ever had. It is the best medicine, and it is the best friend you ever had. It is the best medicine, and it is the best friend you ever had.

**DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD**  
Will be in Winston, at the Jones Hotel on Saturday, April 13th. Friends limited to

**S. P. GRAVES,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Mount Airy, N. C.

**R. L. HAYMORE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Mount Airy, N. C.

**GEO. W. SPARGER,**  
Attorney at Law & Notary Public,  
Mount Airy, N. C.

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FRESH MILK AND FREE DELIVERY, also furnish Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, a complete ration for Milk Cows and young cattle. Cheapest feed known to the Dairyman. Address

**SALESMEN WANTED.**  
Wages to sell our Nursery Stock. Apply for terms. We will have for Spring and Fall, 1895, an immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Grape, etc. Also small fruits, shade and ornamental trees, roses, etc. We make a specialty of wholesaling to large parties direct. We will sell to responsible parties and take note payable in six, twelve and eighteen months. Write us for wholesale prices. Address, SOUTHERN NURSERY CO., P. O. Box 774, Winchester, Tenn.

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A successful garden and a paying crop? We can help you.

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Fashionable Barber,  
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Easy chairs, razors clean, Shavers sharp, linen clean, and everything I think you'll find. To suit the face to get a shine. All my art and skill can do, if you just call I'll do for you.

**Allen, the Barber.**  
When you wish an easy shave, a good barber ever gave. Just call on me at my saloon. At noon, eve or moon. I cut and dress the hair with grace. To suit the contour of the face. My room is neat and towels clean. Shavers sharp and razors keen. And everything I think you'll find. To suit the face to get a shine. All my art and skill can do, if you just call I'll do for you.