The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE notorious Arrington committee, appointed by our late "reform" Legislature, is a disgrace and scandal to our State. Our readers will remember that the last Legislature adopted a most extraordinary resolution, appointing Campbell of Cherokee, Phillips of Pitt and Bryan of Chatham as a committee to investigate the wrongs which Mrs Pattie Arrington, of Nash, alleged that she had suffered in certain suits or court proceedings. In the first place the Legislature had no business appointing a committee to investigate alleged private wrongs, which the courts alone can redress. And then in the next place no respectable Legislature would have appointed such men as Campbell and Phillips on a committee. Mr. Bryan has declined to serve, because he claims to have been elected a director of the penitentiary and the Attorney General has decided that he cannot hold both places. Campbell and Phillips have attempted several times to hold a meeting of their committee but whenever they would go to Raleigh for that purpose they would get too drunk to attend to any business. Last week they again went to Raleigh summoned several witnesses from distant counties at a considerable expense, and then both of them got gloriously drunk and were unable to do anything.

Of course Campbell and Phillips are true blue "reformers" and Phillips even pretends to be a preacher. Indeed he advertised last Saturday that he would preach next day in Metropolitan Hall, at Raleigh, and was too drunk to get out. And such are the kind of men, whom many of our sober, honest citizens sent to the last Legislature to bring relief to the people.

THE Farmers' Institutes that are being held in a few counties of this State can be made of great practical value, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be held in all the counties. They are being held under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, and the officers of that department are doing a good work. The subjects which they select for discussion are eminently practical and calculated to be of much benefit to all farmers who wish to improve their condition. For instance, among other subjects discussed are the following: "How to improve land?" What crops to plant"; "The best forage crops" "How to raise crops at the least expense"; "Feeding stock at least expense" &c.

These are all practical subjects and are discussed by men who have given them much study. Of course a discussion of such subjects would not be of any benefit to a man who thinks he "knows it all" (as alas so many do) but to all farmers who really wish to "keep up with the procession" and who wish to acquire useful information, an intelligent discussion of such subjects can not fail of being of very great benefit.

HON. Octavius Coke died at Raleigh, on last Friday after a sickness of five weeks. In February, 1891 he was appointed Secretary of State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. W. L. Saunders, and in 1892 he was elected to said office for a term of four years. He was a most genial gentleman and popular with all who knew him.

It is quite a remarkable coincidence that every Secretary of State that North Carolina has had since 1876 has died in office. Maj. Engelhard died in 1879 and was succeeded by Col. Saunders who died in 1891, and now his successor is dead. In contrast with these deaths is the long incumbency of that office by Hon. William Hill, who was elected Secretary of State in 1841 and held that office continuously over forty years.

Gov. Carr has appointed Hon. Charles M. Cooke, of Franklin, to fill out Secretary Coke's unexpired term—until January, 1897. This is an excellent appointment, for Capt. Cooke is both competent and deserving. He is too well known to our readers to need any introduction now.

A Convention has been called by a number of prominent colored men to be held at Raleigh next Wednesday, for the purpose of taking steps to secure a greater share of offices for their race. They insist that there shall be an equal distribution of the smaller offices among the whites and blacks, and that a colored man should be nominated for some high office.

Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, '95.

Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont are the first members of the Cabinet to return from their vacations and settle down to work. They both found things moving nicely in their respective departments. Secretary Carlisle is being importuned to go to Kentucky for the purpose of trying to make peace between the State Central Committee and the candidates on the democratic State ticket, but he has not yet consented to do so, and it is not at all certain that he will.

Boss Quay, in the eyes of republican politicians, began his second term on earth when he knocked Lane his enemies and got a new and strong hold on the republican machine in Pennsylvania. Democrats also are interested in a way, as it is among the probabilities that Quay's latest demonstration of his ability as a schemer and trickster will cause him to be selected to run the republican national campaign next year.

Ex-Gov. Gaylord, of Arizona, who has been spending the summer on the Atlantic Coast, is now in Washington. Speaking of National politics he said: "In my judgment the strongest man the democratic party can have at the head of its ticket is ex-Secretary William C. Whitney. With such a leader we can carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut beyond a doubt. The first two will be won by democracy this year, according to present indications. These three States are still essential to the success of the democratic party. It is folly, this talk about letting the east go and forming an alliance with the west. It is a sham and a delusion. The south cannot afford to alienate its old comrades for the sake of a mutual coalition with western communistic populistic tendencies. There is nothing to gain by such a combination. The right programme is to stick to New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Here is the battle ground to be won. Just as it has been in the past, and here the democracy can conquer."

Hon. Chauncey I. Black, of Pa., president of the national Association of democratic clubs, has written a letter to Lawrence Gardner, of this city, secretary of the association, saying that any attempt was being made, as charged in recent publications, to commit the order to the silver question. In that letter he says: "We are all democrats here and stand faithfully by the national platform and I am sure no one of the leading spirits of the silver question, but I have played on the executive committee of this association some of the most distinguished advocates of silver in the land, as witness, Messrs. Mills, of Texas, Carr, of N. C., Carlisle, of Mont. Ashley, of Ohio, and Richards, of Utah. Would any of these gentlemen be there if I were inclined to pack a committee against their views? Not a thought was taken of the silver question when the committee was appointed. We ask the co-operation of all democrats and all democratic clubs because the two issues in support of those universally accepted democratic principles which are stated in the several articles of our constitution, and in no sense to influence the final determination of the regular nominating national convention."

It is understood that the report of the Nicaragua Canal commission, which is now in the hands of Secretary Lamont is favorable to the canal, but bears somewhat heavily on the methods of the canal company, particularly as to estimates of the amount needed to complete the canal, which is 45 millions more than the company's estimate.

Time brings changes. Under the Federal election laws repealed by a democratic Congress, one Donald Davenport, an U. S. Supervisor of elections for the city of New York, was for many years a sort of republican boss. He always had money to spend when he came to Washington, which was often. Things have not gone so easily with him since he lost his occupation. He controls Washington house, but this week the contents were seized by a constable because of an unpaid rent bill of $600. It is not right to rejoice at anybody's misfortunes, but there are lots of people who would find it very difficult not to be sorry for John I. Davenport's troubles.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin

Central Office, Raleigh, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Saturday, August 31, 1895 indicate another very favorable week. The temperature was above normal the entire week, averaging about five degrees above per day. In the Central District the maximum temperature reached 93 degrees, which is as high as has before occurred in the first decade in August. There was abundant sunshine. The rain fall was below normal, but showers occurred at various places from the 27th to 31st. Cotton has improved, is opening now in several counties, and picking will begin the first of September. Tobacco cures are bright. Potatoes are making heavy growth. Fodder-pulling, preparation of land for wheat and sowing oats have progressed favorably.

Recently Mr. Popper of Danbury, in cleaning up an old tan yard which had not been operated for 22 years, found in one of the vats a hide of leather which was in a perfect state of preservation and of remarkable strength.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

Chatham's War History.

CO. G. 26TH REGIMENT.

The third company organized in Chatham for the Confederate army was called the "Chatham Boys" and was composed chiefly of citizens of Albright and Matthews townships. It was organized at Matthews' X Roads (now Siler City) on the 16th of June, 1861, and the following were the first officers: William S. McLean, captain; John E. Matthews, first lieutenant; George E. Underwood, second lieutenant; and H. G. Albright, third lieutenant. Capt. McLean, who was a physician, was appointed a surgeon in a few months and Lieut. John R. Lane was elected captain in his place. Lieut. Matthews had resigned before organization and Albright moved up and third lieutenant Capt. McLean were promoted one grade, and Sergeant J. A. Lowe was elected third lieutenant. Other changes in the officers were as follows: Capt. Lane was promoted to the position of colonel of the regiment (being the highest rank attained by any Chathamite in the Confederate army) and the next captain was H. C. Albright, who was killed in 1864 and he was succeeded by A. R. Johnson, who had been made a lieutenant in 1862. The other lieutenants were W. G. Lane and S. G. Teague.

The following is a list of all Chathamites who enlisted in this company at any time during the war:

[illegible]

It will be seen from the above list that the total number of Chathamites, who enlisted in this company, was 168 in addition to its first four officers. Of this number 25 enlisted men and two officers died of wounds or disease during the war. Its heaviest loss in any one battle was at Gettysburg, where it lost 14 killed and 43 were wounded.

This company became Co. G of the 26th North Carolina regiment and shared all the dangers and hardships encountered by that famous body of men. We will not attempt now to give a history of this company, but will shortly publish the history of the 26th regiment recently published in the Charlotte *Observer* and written by Dr. Geo. C. Underwood, who was one of the original lieutenants of Co. G. Every survivor of that regiment ought to have a copy of Dr. Underwood's history of his old regiment, and the children of the deceased members ought, each, to have a copy.

Next week we will publish a list of the Chathamites, who enlisted in the "Haw River Boys", which became Co. D. of the 35th regiment. It is a very arduous undertaking to publish these lists correctly, and we hope that we will be notified of any errors that may be made in their publication. We wish to publish and preserve for posterity a full and accurate list of all Chathamites who were Confederate soldiers, and to designate those who died during the war of wounds or disease. We certainly think that these gallant men are worthy of having their names handed down to succeeding generations!

A GALLANT PRIVATE'S REMINISCENCES.

SIMMON GROVE, N. C., Aug. 25, '95.

MR. EDITOR: To encourage you and all other old soldiers to contribute to the RECORD their experience in the war and make the "Reminiscences" interesting I give you a sketch of my experience in Eastern North Carolina. And in the outset would say to give names, dates and camps is almost an impossibility; therefore many refrain from writing for fear they will do some one injustice. Hoping, if any of your correspondence make an error it is not intended.

Capt. Graham, of a Petersburg battery, called on the Col of the 26th, N. C. regiment for some volunteers to help manage his battery while in and around New Bern and Little Washington. Henry Perry and myself volunteered from the regiment and they said that infantry had a hard time volunteered that we might see what a gun I time we would have with artillery.

We were ordered down to Washington together with the infantry to coöperate in connection with the gunboat Sentinel. Washington forced to surrender. The infantry fortified house and thrown upon a bank of sand for the gun that I was to help manage on full view of Washington, and every one gunboat on the water was within range for the day. We unlimbered our gun, took horses to the rear, placed our ammunition behind the bank of sand and commenced the days work by firing at the gunboat.

The Yankees took the same privilege and fired at us from the boat, the first shot hitting a muddy point about 15 feet in front of us, but fortunately for us it did not explode, our shooting that I had to stay there all day. I did not number my days, for I thought they were less than one. And after the shell ended all I grabbed hit out of the sand and unscrewed the copper and the powder in it, and after the war was over I had the pleasure of showing it at quite a number of reunions, no alteration ever being made during the day.

We were then ordered down the river to some fort where there were several pieces of artillery to prevent any communication with Washington and the gunboats. One morning about day the scouts cried "All quiet coming," and in a moment everyone was at his post and firing commenced. It was so close to me I thought I could have hit it with a rock, and if any of the guns hit it was poor Kelly, and it went on its way rejoicing as far as we could tell.

Commanding Gen. D. H. Hill and Col. Green came in the fort and asked the Captain of the artillery to let a gunboat down the river was not a good target. He said yes. Col. Hill said try it a few rounds. The order was obeyed, and the guns from the boat returned the fire, and a shell, exploding over the fort wounded Col. Green, and I can't say I was sorry of it, for it caused Hill to countermand his order.

The water not being deep enough to run a gunboat only in one channel, the Yankees would come at night and post buoys by putting stakes to barrels so they would float on the water, that they might know where the deep water was. But it was our pleasure during the day to get out in a boat and cut them loose.

A good portion of the time I was at leisure, so one day I asked a cavalryman from Mississippi to loan me his gun and I would go out in the cypress swamp and kill me a mess of squirrels. He said all right I could have the gun, but I could not get a squirrel with it. I went to the swamp and ran down and in a few minutes I saw one crawl out on a limb and I threw a knot on him and down he came, and in a few minutes I had three, and having two. About this time a soldier came down in great haste and said the General says cease firing. I then thought I was in error, but I went back to my camp with my squirrels and I was not courtmartialed.

The cavalry and all the artillery horses were encamped in our rear. One day we heard a bomb shell explode in our rear and we were much frightened, for we thought the Yankees were in our rear, but in a few minutes we were informed as to what caused all the excitement. Some of the artillerymen had found one of those large bomb shells that had not exploded, and taken all the powder out as they thought, used it as a stool around the fire. One dutchman fellow said to the rest, "I am going to prime this thing and fire it." They all protested, but it did no good, and when they saw him get a board full of fire they all lay down, and when he threw the fire on the powder it exploded and great was the explosion, for it tore his leg off at the knee and killed five or six horses.

Some time after this we were ordered down on the north side of the river to New Bern to coöperate with some troops on the south side. We found the Yankees somewhat napping; also a little fort on the north side of the river. We run up as close to the fort as we wished, placed all of our guns in position, the 26th regiment supporting us in the rear and opened fire with a vengeance for a few minutes and then ceased. A flag of truce was sent down to see if they would surrender. They asked for 10 minutes to consider, and when that time was out the gunboats at New Bern had gotten up steam and commenced throwing shell in our ranks and we evidently thought it was time to leave. My gun was then sent up the river to guard a landing. Some officer came there and said shoot at the gunboat on the water. We did so and then they shot at us the first shot knocking a spoke out of our wheel. So we decided again to stop.

W. W. EDWARDS,
Co. E. 26th Regiment.

The Wilson Tariff.

From the New York world, Aug 26th.

The Wilson Tariff law is one year old today. The purpose of its framers was "to decrease taxes on the necessities of life, to stimulate competition and encourage industry". Some of the provisions of the law did not become operative until January 1. In every item and every schedule the law has been in full operation since then. Every week since that date has witnessed an improvement in business. There has been a continued increase in the number of hands employed in the great productive industries, a steady improvement in consumption and a remarkable rise in wages.

Two months ago the Bureau of Labor published a detailed list of the conditions in which more than 1,000,000 American workmen had received voluntary increases of wages in the previous sixty days. Every day now brings news reported by the Bureau of increase in wages and every State and territory in the United States shares in the better times. No reductions in wages are reported anywhere, and fewer strikes are found than for ten years past.

So much for the rewards of labor under the Wilson Tariff law, which is only one year old today. But steady employment at fair wages was only half the promise the new law was expected to fulfill. It was also to decrease the cost of all the common necessaries of life. To ascertain what part has been set the Worlds collected yesterday from the greatest dry-goods, grocery, meat and other prices lists showing in detail, item by item, the quotations of over 1,000 articles in largest general use today, and compared with the price lists for the same articles in 1892.

The latter prices represent the ruling quotations when the McKinley law, of October, 1890, was in force as the Wilson law is today. That was a time of the highest prices of the present century in proportion to family income.

Under the Wilson tariff there has been a marked increase in wages and an equally striking decrease in the prices almost everything the wage-earner has to buy.

A Peculiar Explosion.

PINEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 2. Mr. Owen Alexander spent the night with Mr. Elmore Alexander last Friday. While he and Mr. Alexander's family were at breakfast the next morning a report as of a cannon was heard in the direction of the stable and in a moment after Mr. Alexander's son Owen, a boy about 15 years old, came running and crying that his father was killed. Mr. Alexander and family ran to the stable and found Mr. Owen Alexander lying on the floor in an adjoining room playing with a shotgun cap and a piece of glass struck it on the floor with sufficient force to explode the cap. The cap was in such a position that the explosion blew off the left side of his head, and he died instantly.

Charlotte Observer: In Florida town people go to work at 8 and leave at 2 and a young boy who is seen at work after 2 o'clock is severely criticised. A lady who was at school here because suddenly sick and was taken home. Next day she was suffering at being away from school. She was told by her mother that she could not go to school that day. She replied that she would be there if she had to be carried by four men.

It May Be As Much For You.

MR. Ford Mann, of Lexington, writes that he has a Steele kidney trouble for many years and could get no relief. He took one bottle of Electric Bitters and was entirely cured. Only 50 cents. Sold by Fetzer & Co.

LET WISDOM PUT YOUR

DOLLARS ON THE RIGHT TRACK!!!

DON'T MISS ANY OF THE BARGAINS W. L. LONDON & SON

ARE NOW OFFERING.

You can buy more goods for the cash than ever. They intend making a CLEAN SWEEP OF SEASONABLE SUMMER GOODS. Come and see their beautiful stock of goods and the sacrificing prices at which they are selling them. They can and will gratify the most economical and exacting of buyers. When you see these Bargains you will be so much appreciate them. This is the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

ever offered in this place at such prices.
We take pleasure in showing the styles, qualities and prices.
Call at once for the Bargains.

W. L. LONDON & SON.

PITTSBORO, N. C., July 11, 1895.

CONSENTS TO EXPLORE ON THE CONDITION

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

CARTHAGE, N. C.

Condition at the Close of Business, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Undivided Profits,	21,623 11
Deposits Subject to Check,	11,325.63
	311,495.96
	$471,444.72

We solicit your business and guarantee satisfaction. We will be glad to correspond with those who contemplate making

J. J. McNEILL, Pres't.

P. S. HERMAN, Cashier.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

LUMBER!

All Kinds of LUMBER for sale at the PITTSBORO SHUTTLE MILL

WEATHER-BOARDING,
CEILING AND FLOORING,

Boards and Bills Dried, or Rough Lumber dressed at short notice. Ceiling and flooring already dressed 100 feet.

B. WOOD, Jr.

Sept. 14, 1894.

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

[illegible] the University, the Collegiate and Medical Schools, [illegible] for Teachers [illegible] 65 Teachers, 471 Students. Address

President WINSTON,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

[illegible] and handbook on "University Education".

June 27, 1895.

PATENTS

[illegible] Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business attended to for MODERATE FEES. Our office is OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can obtain patents in less time than those [illegible] remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with descrip[illegible]. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to obtain Patents," with [illegible] sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

Condensed Schedule.
In effect June 23rd, 1895.

DAILY.

STATIONS.	Fayetteville Accommodation No. 1. Mail & Passenger
[illegible]	Arrive, 5.55 p. m.
[illegible]	Leave, 2.45 "
[illegible]	" 12.55 "
[illegible]	" 11.30 "
[illegible]	" 10.30 "
[illegible]	" 7.05 a. m.

STATIONS.	South Bound No. 3.
[illegible]	Arrive, 7.40 p. m.
[illegible]	Leave, 6.10 "
[illegible]	" 5.45 "
[illegible]	" 4.34 "
[illegible]	" 4.35 "

STATIONS.	South Bound, Mail & Passenger No. 15.
[illegible]	Arrive 4.05 p. m.
[illegible]	Leave 4.20 "
[illegible]	" 3.50 "
[illegible]	Arrive 2.40 "
[illegible]	Leave 3.55 "
[illegible]	" 12.50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

[illegible] Atlantic Coast Line for all points North. At No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for all points North and East. At Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville for Richmond, Washington and all points North and East. At Salisbury with the Southern Railway for Asheville, Knoxville, Cincinnati, and all points North and West. At Monroe with the Seaboard Air Line for Richmond, Washington and all points North and East. At Wadesboro with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and West.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

[illegible] No. 1 connects at Greensboro with the Southern Railway for Asheville, Knoxville, Cincinnati, and all points North and West. At Monroe with the Seaboard Air Line for Richmond, Washington and all points North and East. At Wadesboro with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and West.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

POOR