

NEXT Sunday is the fortieth anniversary of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-House and the collapse of the Southern Confederacy. The 9th of April, 1865, was on Sunday just as is the 9th of April, 1905, and because this anniversary is on Sunday the exercises attending the unveiling of North Carolina's monument will be held next day, on the 10th. This monument is the first and only one thus far erected at so historic a place, and it is eminently right and proper that North Carolina should have erected the first monument or memorial. Without disparaging the bravery of any other Confederate soldiers (for they were all brave) North Carolina proudly boasts that she was the "Last at Appomattox" because:

1. A North Carolinian, Major-General Bryan Grimes, planned the last battle fought there and commanded the infantry engaged therein, the greater part of which were North Carolina troops.

2. A North Carolina Brigade, commanded by General W. R. Cox, made the last charge and fired the last volley of any organized body of Confederates immediately preceding the surrender.

3. A detachment of North Carolina troops from the 4th and 14th regiments did the last fighting of any infantry after the withdrawal of the main body of the infantry.

4. North Carolina troops (Roberts' Brigade of cavalry) captured the last cannon that was captured by the Army of Northern Virginia.

These four facts, which have been fully proved, make it most appropriate for North Carolina to be the first State to commemorate and perpetuate with a monument the heroic and unshaken fidelity with which her sons remained faithful to the end, even after all hope of success had vanished.

Those Confederate soldiers who fought at Appomattox deserve more credit than those who fought in any other battle of the war. During the first half of the war the South was confident of success, and until the last campaign there was hope of success. This confidence and hope cheered and encouraged our soldiers, but when Richmond and Petersburg had fallen and the "thin gray line" had reached Appomattox all hope had fled. And yet that feeble remnant of what had been the grandest army that ever shook a continent with its tread, after all hope had fled, fought as gallantly at Appomattox as at Manassas.

Think for a moment of the terrible physical condition of those men who fought at Appomattox. Many of them had been wounded more than once and had endured the hardships of a Confederate soldier's life for nearly four years. All of them had passed through a winter of unparalleled suffering and privations. Week after week for weary months they had suffered more than seemed possible for human endurance in the trenches around Petersburg. For the week immediately preceding the surrender they had marched almost continuously day and night, fighting frequently, sleeping and resting rarely and with almost nothing to eat. They slowly dragged their weary limbs and emaciated bodies over the miry roads and arrived at Appomattox physical wrecks. They were exhausted with constant marching and fighting, almost stupefied with the loss of sleep and famished with hunger. And yet in that condition and with Grant's encircling hosts pressing from every side, at the word of command, formed a line of battle as if on dress parade, and with steady ranks and the old rebel yell charged and drove back a vastly superior force!

Surely such heroes deserve to be held in grateful remembrance, and North Carolina honors herself in erecting a monument to perpetuate their memory!

ANDREW Carnegie has offered \$50,000 to build a library at Chapel Hill if the University will raise an equal amount for its endowment. This offer has been accepted by the executive committee of the trustees of the University, and every effort will be made to erect the building at an early day.

The Japanese-Russian War.

The war operations in the Far East during the past week have been of little importance in themselves, and more attention has been given to the alleged prospects of peace than anything else. A few days ago it seemed likely that negotiations for a termination of the war would soon be under way, but the situation has undergone a change which indicates that hostilities may drag on at least for some months yet. It seems certain that feelers regarding possible peace terms have been put out, but little, if anything, accomplished thereby. Russia, it is stated, is sending fresh troops and supplies to the field as fast as possible, and from Japan come reports that fresh levies of troops are being made and continually forwarded to Manchuria.

The Russians now appear to be centered around Gushu Pass, a railroad station about 50 miles north of Tie Pass and some 175 miles south of Harbin, with the Japanese gradually pressing in on them. Reports from Harbin indicate uneasiness there, as if the Russians were not by any means certain that they can hold that point for any length of time. It is said that women and children have been ordered to leave Vladivostok, indicating that the Russians expect the port to be put under siege soon.

There has been considerable snow in the section now occupied by the armies, and the roads are getting in bad shape, which will doubtless retard activity on any pronounced scale.

In the eyes of the world, as has been the case for months past, Russia is regarded as irretrievably defeated, and it is hard to divine why the Czar should determine to continue a hopeless struggle, with the prospect of indemnity growing daily.

Simplon Tunnel Opened.

Rome, April 2.—The Simplon tunnel, the longest in the world, was inaugurated this morning, when, from the Swiss and Italian sides, the first trains passed through, meeting at the center, where there was an iron door which originally prevented the overflow of a torrent of hot water, and which today was opened for the first time. The weather at the entrance to the tunnel was spring-like, though the surrounding mountains were covered with snow; but, once inside, the temperature became very high.

Engineer Brandau, who had directed the work on the tunnel, conducted the Italian train, which, for part of the way, was lighted by lanterns. The trains from the Italian end was the first to reach the iron door, but a little later the train from Swiss end was heard on the other side of the door. There was a brief time spent in communicating through the door by means of hammering, and finally the door was knocked down amidst frantic applause and cries of "Long live Switzerland" and "Long live Italy!" Bands played the Italian royal march and the Swiss anthem, and the two parties embraced and kissed each other. Engineer Brandau shook hands with Engineer Rosemund, the director of the work on the Swiss side, and the Italian Bishop Novarea embraced the Swiss Bishop Sion. The latter then preached a short sermon, in the course of which he said, "The Church blesses progress." In the name of God, he blessed the tunnel.

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

Augusta, Ga., April 2.—A special from Branchville, S. C., to The Chronicle says: The worst wreck that has occurred on this division of the Southern Railway in many years happened this morning about three o'clock a few miles below Branchville near a small lumber station called Badham. The through freight from Columbia to Charleston and the fast passenger train from Charleston to Columbia ran into each other at the above named point. There was a very dense fog at the time. It is reported that freight engineer Reed's watch was 30 minutes slow, and that this was the direct cause of the wreck. So far, four are known to be killed outright, as follows: Tom Conton, engineer on passenger and one of the oldest men in the service. Conton's body is mashed into an almost unrecognizable mass, with one arm cut off, the hand of which is still grasping the emergency brake.

Another white man named Stokes, brakeman, is killed, and also two negro brakemen, Adams and Stephens.

Freight engineer Arthur Reed has both legs broken, besides severe internal injuries, and cannot possibly live.

Pocahontas' Ashes.

Richmond, Va., April 3.—General Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, announces that an effort will be made to have the remains of Pocahontas, the Indian princess, daughter of Powhatan, brought from Gravesand, England, where they now lie, for re-interment in the old Jamestown churchyard during the period of the Jamestown tri-centennial, in 1907.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, March 30, 1905.

The President has reached a decision with regard to the Dominican negotiations which promises to tide over the delicate situation resultant from the Senate's adjournment without action on the Dominican protocol and obviate all possibility of conflict with foreign powers over the question of Dominican indebtedness. This consists of the acceptance of the Dominican government's proposition that the United States assent to the appointment of American citizens who will, when appointed by Santo Domingo, administer the affairs of the Dominican customs houses and deposit in some New York bank 55 per cent of the customs receipts, the remaining 45 per cent to be paid over to the government of Santo Domingo. The 55 per cent deposited in New York will remain intact pending action by the United States Senate on the Dominican protocol. If such action is favorable the money will be paid prorata on the adjudicated claims against Santo Domingo. If the Senate rejects the treaty the whole amount will be returned to Santo Domingo.

Contrary to his usual methods of procedure the President summoned to his assistance Senators Gorman, Spooner, Lodge, Foraker and Knox, and it was only on their advice that the course adopted was the only one that properly could be pursued that the President gave his final consent to the arrangement. The President has already, on request of Santo Domingo, named two men to act as receivers of Dominican customs when they shall have been appointed by President Morales.

The present indications are that the Dominican protocol will be ratified by the Senate next fall. The Democrats in the upper chamber administered a severe rebuke to the President for what they believed to be his intention of acting in this matter without consulting the Senate. Having done that and demonstrated to him the necessity of conducting the foreign affairs of the nation in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, they are now prepared to act on wholly patriotic grounds and will consider the Dominican treaty solely on its merits. The circumstances surrounding the Republic of Santo Domingo, its close proximity to the United States and its appeal to this country to assist it in meeting its obligations at a time when no other power can render such assistance without coming into conflict with the Monroe doctrine are all likely to appeal to Democratic as well as Republican Senators and the prediction that the treaty will eventually be ratified seems to be well founded.

Diplomatic circles in Washington are extremely interested in the reports of peace overtures having been made to Japan by Russia and it is generally believed that President Roosevelt has played an important part in the progress thus far made, although it is probable that his good offices have been exercised in an unofficial manner and without formal request from Russia. The impression prevails generally that the Russian Ambassador told President Roosevelt that his country would consent to no forfeiture of territory and to the payment of no indemnity and that the President communicated this fact to Kogoro Takihira, the Japanese Minister. Be that as it may, this information has reached Tokyo and the decision of Japan as to whether or not peace negotiations can be entered into on these terms is anxiously awaited.

The President has called for and received the resignations of all the members of the Panama Canal Commission and will shortly announce the personnel of the reorganized Commission. This step was taken in accordance with the President's intention, announced some time ago, to reorganize the Commission on different lines and place in the important positions men of energy and exceptional executive ability. Thus far, the President has selected Judge Chas. E. Magoon, of Nebraska, now law officer of the bureau of insular affairs, for Governor of the Canal Zone. Judge Magoon, who will thus become a member of the new Commission, will also act as United States Minister to Panama. Chief Engineer Wallace, who has all along had charge of the engineering work of the canal, will also become a member of the Commission, and present indications are that Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Clover Leaf Railroad, will be appointed chairman of the Commission. The President is exercising the utmost care in the selection of the new Commission. He is far from satisfied with the work of that which has just resigned, although he appreciates that it has labored under some grave disadvantages, and he hopes now greatly to expedite the work of constructing the canal by the selection of men preeminently fit to conduct the work.

A bullet fired in the air by Policeman Heck for the purpose of stopping a runaway prisoner, at Martinsburg, W. Va., on last Saturday, crashed through a window of a residence and seriously wounded Miss Sallie Harlan, a member of a family prominent in that section.

The President's Trip.

Washington, April 3.—With cheers and good wishes resounding through the Pennsylvania Railroad station, President Roosevelt left at 9:05 a. m. today on a special train for a trip through the Southwest. The special train, which is one of the finest the Pennsylvania Railroad has ever sent out of Washington, consists of three coaches, the President's private car, Rocket, the Pullman sleeper, Forest, and the combination baggage and buffet car, Victory. The train is handsomely fitted and contains every known appliance to insure the comfort and safety of the passengers.

The trip is being made primarily to enable the President to attend the reunion of his old regiment, the Rough Riders, which is to be held at San Antonio, Texas, next Friday, and to hunt big game in Oklahoma and Colorado. Incidentally, the President will deliver notable addresses at several places enroute. His first important stop will be at Louisville, Ky., tomorrow morning, where he will be the guest of the city for three hours. He will go from Louisville directly to St. Louis and thence, via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, to San Antonio, stopping at several places on the way, among them Sherman and Dallas, Texas.

After leaving San Antonio, the President will go to Oklahoma for a wolf hunt and proceed thence to Colorado to hunt big game in the mountains. Unless it should be necessary on account of unforeseen circumstances to curtail the trip the President will be absent from Washington about two months. Definite plans for the trip, after he leaves Oklahoma, have not been made, the purpose of the President being to adjust his plans to the conditions as they may exist at the time. While he expects to be in the wilds of Colorado for a considerable time, he will keep in constant touch by means of couriers to the nearest telegraph station, with Washington, and thus will be enabled to attend to such important business as may demand his personal attention. Dr. Lambert, who accompanies the President, was his physician in New York, and has hunted throughout the country which the President will visit.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

Benton, Ill., April 3.—Some fifty miners were entombed today in Joseph Leiter's mine at Ziegler by a terrific explosion of gas, and it is probable that thirty or more of the buried men are dead. Thus far 15 bodies have been recovered, and more than 30 are said to be dead.

The explosion, it is said, was due to the fact that the Leiter mines are not worked on Sunday, thus allowing gas to accumulate in the lowest workings.

When between thirty-five and forty miners had descended into the mine today to resume work, a horrible explosion blew the mouth of the mine high into the air. One of the steel cages was blown to the surface from the bottom of a 500 foot shaft. The shock of the explosion was felt at Benton, twelve miles northeast of Ziegler. A teamster driving along a road half a mile from the mine, was covered with falling cinders and debris covered the floor of his wagon an inch deep. One miner was killed and four were severely injured at the mouth of the shaft at which the explosion occurred.

The work of rescue was begun at once by miners, who were arriving when the explosion took place. But the main shaft was demolished so that rescue work has to be carried on through the air shaft.

Davidson Dispatch: For forty years and more Mr. Adam S. Hedrick has been a consistent member of Mt. Carmel Reformed church, located a few miles from Lexington. During all these forty years Mr. Hedrick has been absent from the regular monthly services at his church on only two occasions and then he was detained at home by illness. And he lives several miles from the church, too. Is there a person to be found who can equal this record for faithfulness in church attendance?

Making a New Town.

Salisbury, N. C., April 1.—Hotel Whitney has just been opened at Whitney, the new town being built at the narrows of the Yadkin river some thirty miles from this city, where the Whitney Reduction Company, of New York, has extensive improvements under way. Plans have already been drawn for a complete water works and sewer system for the new town. Electric lights will be maintained. A large number of dwellings are now in course of erection at that place where perhaps the largest water and electric plant in the South is being developed.

Killed on Trestle.

Newbern, April 3.—Mary Stiles, colored, was killed at James City by an Atlantic & North Carolina freight train this morning. The woman was on a trestle over a small creek. A small girl was with her and in her efforts to save the girl she was caught and dragged about 100 feet. Her body was horribly mangled. The girl escaped injury.

Wife and Children Burned.

Charlottesville, Va., April 1.—The home of W. J. Thompson, ten miles east of Charlottesville, was destroyed by fire today during the husband's absence. Mrs. Thompson and two children were burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At last the South Dakota judgment against North Carolina has been settled by the payment of the full amount.

Mr. Ed. M. Ferrell, janitor of the State Capitol, was killed by the explosion of a boiler at a sawmill, on last Tuesday, near Raleigh.

Elections were held in the larger cities of Kansas last Tuesday. The Democrats carried Kansas City, Kansas, and Leavenworth, this being a revolution and entirely unlooked for in each case.

FIRM DISSOLVED.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Tally and Pepper has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. W. J. Tally takes over the business and all claims against the firm will be presented to him and all accounts due the firm will be paid to him. Cummock, N. C., March 7, 1905.

Coffins and Caskets

A full stock of Coffins and Caskets always on hand and sold at all prices. All kinds and sizes.

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Infants Poisoned.

Chicago, April 1.—At the meeting of the executive committee of the National Association, the State Dairy and Food Department reports were submitted, showing that 455,000 infants died in the United States last year from the effects of food poisons. This claim was made by J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health. Hurty produces figures to show that 65 per cent of the total deaths of infants in America last year was due to poisons administered in impure foods and deadly concoctions placed on the market by fraudulent food manufacturers. Renewed efforts toward prohibiting the sale of food products containing poisonous adulterants is to be made by the Association.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

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Deep Snow in Colorado.

Denver, Col., April 2.—The storm which has raged in Colorado and a portion of New Mexico for 36 hours, subsided tonight. Between Clyde and Fairview, the snow is five feet deep, and the railroads are compelled to use snow plows to clear the tracks.

The shipments made by the tobacco manufacturers of Winston-Salem during March aggregated 2,568,039 1-2 pounds.

Special Rates via S. A. L. Ry.

Account of Fourth Annual Tournament Golf Association, Savannah, Ga., May 9th-13th, Seaboard announces rate of one fare plus 25 cents from all points. Tickets sold May 7th, 8th, 9th, final limit May 15th.

Account of Southern Baptist Convention, Kansas City, Mo., May 10th-17th, Seaboard announces rate of one fare plus 50 cents in addition to 25 cents for validating tickets. Tickets sold May 7th-11th, inclusive, final limit May 23rd.

Account of Annual Association of Manufacturers, Atlanta, Ga., May 16th-18th, Seaboard announces rate of one fare plus 25 cents. Tickets sold May 14th-15th, final limit May 20th, with the privilege of extension.

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