

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

VOLUME XLII.—NUMBER 1474.

THIS PAPER IS 41 YEARS OLD

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG.
—
TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance for 1 year—Two Dollars on time.

Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter, according to the rules of the P. O. Department.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,
Dentists.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1893.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of this city and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1893.

WALKER & CANSLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Offices, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, Law Building.
Jan. 6, 1893.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1892.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1892.

HARRIS & LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in all the Courts. Special and prompt attention to collection of claims, Conveyancing, Negotiation of Loans and Settlement of Estates.
Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 29, 1893.

H. N. PHARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office No. 14, Law Building.
Prompt attention to all business entrusted. Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1893.

BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1893.

JOHN FARRIOR,
NO. 3 NORTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
March 28, 1893.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1893.

THE WHITE FRONT DRUG STORE,
NO. 15, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April 8, 1893.

NEW DRUG STORE.
A fresh line of Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, Garden and Flower Seeds, and all articles usually found in a well regulated Drug Store like the white front on College Street.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
Feb. 26, 1893.

PICTURE FRAMES.
A large assortment of NEW PATTERNS of picture frame MOLDINGS, just received: Oak, Cherry, and Gilt room Moulding. Call and see the new MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. H. VAN NNESS.
March 11, 1893 21 North Tryon Street.

JOHN CALDER,
—DEALER IN—
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC.
No. 500 North Tryon, corner Sixth Street.
A good hitching lot in rear of store.
May 12, 1893.

Judges frequently excuse prominent men from jury duty because they say that their private interests would suffer if they were put on juries. These should be made to serve. Jury duty is not welcome to active and prosperous men, but it is a duty all the same and they should not be permitted to evade it by any selfish plea. All the talk about juries is not worth a snap unless those righteous folks who indulge it will practice what they preach. Let us get down to business and put our best men on juries.—*Goldboro Argus.*

Trustee's Land Sale.
By virtue of a deed of Mortgage, executed to me by John R. Hall and wife, on the 17th day of September, 1888, and recorded in the Register's office for Mecklenburg county, in book 65, page 135, I will, on the 3rd day of July, 1893, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, all that lot of land described in said deed of Mortgage, situated in city of Charlotte, adjoining the lands of S. M. Howell and others, on North College Street, known as the old Sanders and Blackwood warehouses, including the two store rooms known as Nos. 14 and 16, North College Street.
Terms—Cash. To-wit: 17th day of May, 1893.
EDWARD H. COATES, Trustee.
May 19, 1893.

B. NICHOLS.
Those Sideboards that I'm
SELLING FOR TEN DOLLARS
are made of solid oak.

HAVE GERMAN PLATE MIRRORS
and are first class in every respect. They would cost you at least 25 per cent if bought elsewhere. Of course I have them worth a great deal more, but at \$20 or \$25 I can sell you a beauty. Be sure to come in and see for yourself.
BURGESS NICHOLS,
Furniture Dealer.
R. S. SLOAN, Undertaker. Night call, room No. 6, Bryan building, over Rogers & Co.
May 19, 1893.

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE
FOR
The Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.
Composed of roots and herbs gathered in the Rocky Mountains, it is a harmless vegetable remedy, and a positive cure for constipation. Makes the Complexion clear and bright.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Retail Druggists.
May 5, 1893.

E. M. ANDREWS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Furniture, Pianos and Organs.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN THE—
Two Carolinas.

Styles are all new and artistic. Nothing like my Styles and Prices ever heard of in this country. I guarantee TO SELL YOU
Furniture, Pianos and Organs,
For less money by far than you can buy in ANY OTHER MARKET.

DO YOU WANT PROFIT?
Then get other dealers prices and then come and see me, or write for prices and catalogues.
Come to see me when you want to buy
Furniture, a Piano, or an Organ.
And whatever you do do not buy elsewhere before seeing my prices. I will save you money and guarantee what you buy.
Write me for prices and terms.
E. M. ANDREWS,
Furniture, Piano and Organ Dealer,
16 and 18 West Trade St.,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Jan. 16, 1893.

FARMERS'
Fine French Kip Harvard Ties, the nicest, and best farm shoe we have ever yet produced.
PRICE \$1.75.
Will not rip, will not leak water or dirt, comfortable, and neat. We would like you to call often to see our goods. Many bargains always going—Then you know we have the largest stock, and sell reliable goods.
GILBREATH & CO.
May 12, 1893.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of James Harvey Brown, deceased, late of Mecklenburg County, N. C., all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 30th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to me. This the 26th day of April, 1893.
H. N. PHARR,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of James Harvey Brown, dec'd.
April 28, 1893.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Smith, dec'd, this is to give notice to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before April 15th, 1894. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This April 7th, 1893.
B. F. SMITH,
Administrator.
April 14, 1893.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
And all the leading PATENT MEDICINES for sale by
R. E. JORDAN & CO.
CROWELL MILLING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
Farmers can have their Corn made into choice Meal (either bolted or unbolted) at the old "Star Mills" Saturday is regular mill day, for custom grinding.
W. M. CROWELL,
Manager.
March 10, 1893.

Contrition.
Take this heart, oh, God, forgive me
All the deeds I've done before,
Though my sins may all outlive me,
Take me to Thyself once more;
Tear this standard of rebellion
Though it rend my heart in twain,
Though Life's sunsets' deep vermilion
Shows each dark, enduring stain!

Take this heart, oh, God, in kindness,
Mercy and long suffering show;
Let me not in helpless blindness
Tread your desert waste alone;
While the sun shines bright above me
And spring's fairest blossoms bloom,
Heed the prayers of those that love me,
Save me from that dreary doom!

Take this heart, oh, God, be with me
Through conflict and the strife,
From Thy nostrils once more breathe me
Full of Thine eternal life;
Break the chains that sore have bound me,
Keep faith's flickering embers warm;
With Thy power and strength surmount me
Through temptation's deepening storm!

Take this heart, oh, God, and guide me
As some weak and weary child,
Make Thy presence felt beside me
As I tread the wildering wild;
Take me to Thy blessing word;
Like some wanderer from the fold,
Or some frail late-blooming blossom,
Drooping, dying, in the cold!

Take this heart, Oh, God, forever!
Make me true and pure and brave,
Give me light across Death's river
And a hope beyond the grave.
Take this heart, all bruised and broken,
Heal it in Thy gentle breast,
Let its last beat be a token
Of Thine everlasting Rest!

UNACCOUNTABLE DROWNING.—We see in the Northwestern Lancet a very reasonable explanation, supporting the facts of the sudden drowning of good swimmers, hitherto attributed to cramp. There is nothing in a cramp that will prevent an ordinary swimmer from saving himself in the water by swimming on his back, nor to cause him to throw up his hands and sink once for all like a stone. The cause is attributed to perforation of the ear drum, through which the access of water pressure occasions vertigo and unconsciousness; and a practical caution is given, to persons having such perforations, to protect their ears with a stopper of cotton when bathing.
—*Medical Review.*

Blood Will Tell.
Of course it will—that is if it is good, healthy blood. It will glow in the cheek, and tell the story of perfect health. If it does not, if the complexion is devoid of color, the muscles weak and flaccid, something is wrong, and something ought to be done about it at once, for in such cases delays are dangerous. For torpid liver, "biliousness," and the thousand and one ills to which these conditions of the system lead, there is no remedy in the world equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Bolls, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous sores, salt-rheum, and all kindred diseases are cured by it.

LONG, TATE & JOHNSTON,
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
EXTREME MERIT,
GREATEST VALUE,
PERFECT FASHION.

Each point is watched most carefully and a high standard of excellence maintained in the clothing we offer, a glance at our line will tell the story.
ARE YOU AWARE
THAT WE ARE
SELLING THE BEST SPRING
RAIMENT IN THIS MARKET.

We enable you to wear a suit of clothes no longer bearing ready made upon the face—but having every appearance of a made-to-order garment. Avail yourself of the opportunity.
ALL THE NOVELTIES
as well as the
FIRST-CLASS STAPLES
are represented on our counters, nothing is missing. Your loss as well as ours if you fail to secure the best. Every thing in furnishings and hats.
LONG, TATE & JOHNSTON,
One Price Clothiers,
42 S. Tryon St.
March 31, 1893.

ICE WATER.
KEEP COOL!
—
ON TOP, THE
Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin
Feeders and Condensers.
G. S. JOHNSON, A. GENT.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has for Sale the Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin.

Eagle Cotton Gin Company are manufacturing the Bolling Friction Clutch Pulley, the only Clutch Pulley adapted to a Gin, strong, reliable, and easily attached to any Gin, will go on where the ordinary pulley will, and so simple in construction that any one with mechanical skill enough to run a Cotton Gin, can take off the old pulley and replace it with a "Clutch Pulley." The advantages of a Clutch Pulley are:
It gives the ginmer complete control of his Gin.
In case of accident, or anything getting into the Gin that would injure the saws if allowed to run, the Gin can be stopped instantly.
It obviates the necessity of running off the belt when the Gin is not in use, and will pay for itself in five years in the saving of belts.
It enables the ginmer to stop his Gin when running up his press, thereby turning all the power of his engine on his press, saving time and improving the quality of his cotton.
May 26, 1893.

ICE WATER.
KEEP COOL!
—
ON TOP, THE
Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin
Feeders and Condensers.
G. S. JOHNSON, A. GENT.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has for Sale the Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin.

ICE WATER.
KEEP COOL!
—
ON TOP, THE
Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin
Feeders and Condensers.
G. S. JOHNSON, A. GENT.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has for Sale the Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin.

ICE WATER.
KEEP COOL!
—
ON TOP, THE
Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin
Feeders and Condensers.
G. S. JOHNSON, A. GENT.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has for Sale the Celebrated Eagle Cotton Gin.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR WATCH.
Keep It Clean, Wind It Regularly, and It Will Keep Time.
"Not one person in a thousand takes proper care of a watch," said a watchmaker to a New York Times reporter. "Good watches are ruined by the careless treatment they receive from their owners, and the makers are abused when they get out of order. The modern watch is a wonderfully intricate and most delicate piece of mechanism. It is composed of ninety-eight pieces, and over 2,000 operations are used in its manufacture. It takes 306,000 of the small screws which are used in its construction to weigh a pound. The hair-spring is a strip of steel about 94 inches long, is 1-1,000 of an inch wide and 27 10,000 of an inch thick. A 20-1,000 part of an inch difference in the thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes an hour."
"To keep the 'going' of a watch as regular as possible it must be subjected to regular treatment—that is to say, it should be wound up at the same time of day, and during the time that it is not worn it should be laid down or hung up regularly, according to habit, as the movement of every watch is more regular when it is hung up or laid down than when it is worn in the pocket."
"I always advise my customers to wind up their watches in the morning, not only because they generally rise more regularly than they retire, but because a mainspring fully wound up in the morning will more readily overcome the disturbances which affect the correct going of a watch during the movement occasioned in wearing it on one's person in the daytime."
"In watches having a double case, that cover the glass with a thin film of dust, which will gradually work its way into the works, even through the tiniest openings in the case, and thus cause disturbances. Nor should a watch ever be placed directly out of the warm pocket against a cold wall, or, worse yet, on a still colder marble slab, and for that reason a protective mat or wash leather over the glass is desirable when a watch is not kept in a pocket."
"The capacity of a watch for keeping good time is very much governed by its construction and its more or less perfect finish. It cannot be expected of the best horizontal watch that it should always keep good time, and even less so of the inferior make or machine-made watches which are now-a-days manufactured and sold for \$10, \$20, and \$30 in such large numbers."
"The changes of oil, the variations in temperature, the diversity or humidity of atmosphere, all greatly affect the going of a watch. Indeed, it is only the most perfect finish which neutralizes the adverse influences to the greatest degree. As a matter of fact, no watch keeps perfectly correct time, and even the best chronometers used in observatories and on board ship must be regulated according to tables which are kept to fix the variations to which all watches are liable."
"A watch should be cleaned regularly once a year. If this precaution is not taken in time, the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of the best-closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material and wears out the working parts. The best watch will be ruined in one or two months in this way and will never keep such good time as before."
"I learned a new thing," said a woman recently, "while visiting last week an English friend who is living in this country. We had a small dance one evening of my stay, and my hostess served the most delicious lemonade I ever drank. I spoke of it the next day, and she told me it was made with freshly bottled water—the secret," she said, "of thoroughly good lemonade."
"I have a regular rule," she further informed me, "which insures success if I am making a quart or a gallon. For a quart I take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one of them. I am careful to peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside; I cut into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which I use two ounces to the quart, in a jug or jar with a cover. When the water is just at the top point, I pour it over the lemon and sugar, cover at once, and let it get cold. Try this way once, and you will never make it any other."
Now Try This.
It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe find it just the thing under any circumstances, and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottle free at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale drug store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

FAME WELL WON.
Lane's North Carolina Brigade—A Command Which Shed Luster Upon the Confederate Arms.
"Lane's Brigade" was organized at Kingston and left the State for Virginia as a North Carolina Brigade under General L. O. B. Branch and was never reorganized. After reaching the Old Dominion it was ordered over the mountains ostensibly to reinforce Jackson, but it did not cross the Blue Ridge. It was marched backwards and forwards between the foot of the mountains and a little town called Criglersville to deceive the enemy whose signal station was in full view, and whose flag was kept constantly waving during the day. It was then suddenly ordered back to Gordonsville from which point it was moved rapidly by rail to Hanover Court House. Shortly afterwards it made a great fight at Sluice Church and King's Ferry against an overwhelming force of infantry, artillery and cavalry under Fitz John Porter, and was handsomely complimented by General Lee in a written communication which was read on parade. It was then assigned to A. P. Hill's Light Division.

It was the first brigade of Lee's army to cross the Chickahominy, which it did near "Half Link," and sweeping down its eastern bank, it cleared the way for the division to cross at Meadow Bridge. The official reports tell how nobly it fought and how terribly it suffered in those memorable seven days fights around Richmond.

At Cedar Run it was the first brigade of Hill's Division to go into action, and it there gallantly repulsed the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and restored Jackson's disordered left.

At Manassas Junction, in rear of Pope's army, it chased the retreating Taylor's Army. An attentive observer will find that the glass will be covered with a thin film of dust, which will gradually work its way into the works, even through the tiniest openings in the case, and thus cause disturbances. Nor should a watch ever be placed directly out of the warm pocket against a cold wall, or, worse yet, on a still colder marble slab, and for that reason a protective mat or wash leather over the glass is desirable when a watch is not kept in a pocket.

On the extreme left at Manassas Plains it and McGowan's splendid South Carolinians fought repeatedly over the same ground, while Jackson anxiously awaited the arrival of Longstreet.

It was one of the brigades that met the enemy at Ox Hill, and fought them successfully in a position that was the just in time to help hurl back the fresh troops of the enemy, and save the right of Lee's grand but hard pressed army. Here it was that the peerless Branch gave up his life in defense of the cause he loved so well, and Lane was called upon to take command of his heroes upon the battle-field.

It was one of the three brigades that formed the rear guard of the army of Northern Virginia, where it arrived just in time to help hurl back the fresh troops of the enemy, and save the right of Lee's grand but hard pressed army. Here it was that the peerless Branch gave up his life in defense of the cause he loved so well, and Lane was called upon to take command of his heroes upon the battle-field.

It was this brigade that chased the finely dressed Pennsylvania Corn Exchange Regiment over the banks of the river near Shepherdstown, and under a heavy artillery fire from the opposite side of the river, made the Potomac red with Yankee blood at the old dam just above the ford.

It was also this brigade that fought so stubbornly on the right at Fredericksburg, driving back two lines of battle after a large force of the enemy had penetrated the unfortunate opening left between Archer and Taylor, turned its right and caught its support with their axes stacked.

It was this North Carolina brigade that was ordered to the front to make a night attack in that matchless flank movement of Jackson at Chancellorsville, but the attack was abandoned on account of the wounding of Jackson and Hill. This brigade and Pender's braves constituted the front line that terrible night until after 12 o'clock, and it was Lane's men that repulsed Sickles' formidable night attack on their right.

This brigade was charged by some of the heroes of the rear with being unduly excited on that occasion, because the Eighteenth, under a misapprehension caused by the darkness, had fired upon its friends; and yet it stood its ground under three terrific and prolonged artillery fires which doubtless made those self-constituted critics and their friends and it gallantly repulsed that formidable attack of Sickles, taking from him the colors of the Third Maine Regiment and a number of prisoners—officers and men. It was this censure brigade that carried the enemy's works next morning in a direct assault, but was forced to retire because its intended support broke under the tremendous fire, in the teeth of which Lane's men had so intrepidly advanced.

At Chancellorsville this brigade lost nearly one third of its strength in killed and wounded, and of its thirteen field officers carried into action all were shot down—killed or wounded—except the gallant young Barry. Here the noble and fearless Purdie, of the Eighteenth, the gentle but courageous and dashing Hill, of the 10th, the heroic boy captain, Johnnie Young, of the same regiment, Captain Kerr, Lieutenant Campbell, Bolivar Emack, Weaver, Bonchalle, Babb, Callias, Ragin and other noble spirits lost their lives in the gallant discharge of their duties, as did also Gen. Lane's brother, J. Rooker Lane, who was acting aid at the time.

In the first day's fight at Gettysburg, Lane's brigade was ordered from the center of Hill's line, put on the right and charged with the responsible duty of protecting that flank of the army. In the second day's fight, its skirmish line under the young major, Brown, of the Thirty-seventh, elicited by their daunt-

less bearing a written compliment from General Ewell, who was in command of other troops. Next day it was on the extreme left of the so-called Pickett's charge, and though flanked by a large force it retired in order and reformed in rear of the artillery by order of the battle-scarred and experienced Trimble. How many of the heroes and stood ready to repulse the expected counter-charge?

A Northern military writer informs General Lane that his brigade has never had justice done to its valiant part in that great battle.

After boldly confronting the enemy at Hagerstown while the Potomac was "on a tear" in its rear, it withdrew in a rain, and after a weary night's march, was ordered to act as rear guard to that portion of the army which crossed the Potomac on the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. There it stood alone, with the spirited young Crowell, of the Twenty-eighth, in charge of the skirmish line, unflinchingly picking off every man that dared show himself too close, until every other command had crossed safely; then it retired to the Virginia shore in perfect order, and General Heintz, in honor of such unflinching fortitude and success, doffed his hat to those veterans as they proudly marched by him in column of fours. Next day when Heintz greeted Lane in the rain, while on the march, he told him it was an unexpected pleasure, as he feared when he ordered him to cover the rear that his whole command would be killed, wounded or captured.

I was the guns of this brigade as it went into action in the Wilderness late in the afternoon on the fifth of May that caused Colonel Venable to remark to Colonel Palmer: "Thank God I will write to his paper that 'Lane's' North Carolina veterans stopped the tide of Federal victory as it came surging to the right." Later, it was this brigade that Gen. Lee selected to cross the works and strike Burnside's corps in flank, in which assault it captured between 300 and 400 prisoners, three flags and a battery of six guns, but was unable to bring off the latter, as they were without horses and could not be dragged through the woods.

Gen. Lee acknowledged the receipt of the flag in a complimentary note, written on the battle field, which was read to the command by the brigadier in person, and was received with the wildest of rebel joys. Still later in the day it was that splendid body of tried men—the sharpshooters of Lane's brigade—under the dashing and accomplished Nicholson, who were "requested" by Gen. Lee, through their brigadier, to make an important reconnaissance for him in front of Spotsylvania Court House, though they had been fighting all day, and there were fresh troops at hand.

At Jericho Ford this brigade advanced as far as it felt further than any other troops, and held its ground until relieved that night.

At the second Cold Harbor it behaved as it did at the first. Here Gen. Lane was severely wounded—it was feared at the time mortally—and had to be borne from the field.

Around Petersburg it was not kept in the trenches, but as "flying infantry" or "foot cavalry," under Colonels Barry and Speer, it behaved with its accustomed bravery in the fights at Riddle's shop, Petersburg, Gravel Hill and Fussell's Mill.

Under Gen. Conner it was one of the three North Carolina brigades that handled Hancock so roughly in his entrenched position at Reams' Station, after the failure of the first attack by other troops. It was this fight that caused Gen. Lee to write that handsome letter to Gen. Vance about the gallantry of Cooke's, McRae's and Lane's brigades, and also caused that grand old chieftain to tell Gen. Lane, when he rejoined his command just before the battle at Jones' Farm, that those three brigades, by their gallantry at Reams' Station, had placed not only North Carolina but the whole Confederacy under a debt of gratitude which could never be repaid.

In the Jones Farm fight this brigade occupied the right, soon routed the enemy in its front and on its right flank and captured a large number of prisoners.

It was in the Pegram House fight the next day that the modest but daring young Wooten with his sharpshooters dashed into the enemy's works, which were being shelled by Brander's artillery, and returned with more prisoners than he had men in his command. It was around that beleaguered city—Petersburg—that the sharpshooters of this brigade became still more famous, and Wooten's name was made so familiar on the enemy's skirmish line by his frequent and most unexpected "pop calls." It was Wooten's brilliant Davis House surprise that elicited congratulatory letters from his corps division and brigade commanders, all of which were embodied in a general order and read on parade.

It was this North Carolina brigade that, after its attenuated line on the right at Petersburg had been broken by Grant in the spring of 1865, stubbornly fought the enemy from behind the winter quarters, in real Indian style, as it slowly fell back towards the interior lines, some of the men being ordered to Battery Gregg and others to the dam near Battery 45. It was chiefly the brave men of this brigade who were in Battery Gregg, assisted by the supernumerary artillery, that made the stubborn defence of that little earth work one of the most brilliant events of the war.

From Petersburg to Appomattox this brigade of brave and starving North Carolinians fought by day and marched by night without a murmur; and when at Appomattox it was ordered back from the front, and told that Gen. Lee had surrendered, officers and men burst into tears, and some were heard to remark

most feelingly: "And have we endured all this for nothing?"

There were other minor engagements all through the war in which this brigade took an active part, but they were not of importance enough to demand particular notice.

In a recent letter from a Northern military historian asking Gen. Lane for information about the battle of Chancellorsville, he closes with the following playful but gratifying words:

"If Lane's Brigade had remained at home many New England regiments would have been happier. It is admitted here that Lane's boys were a bad, quarrelsome set of fellows, and too fond of a fight altogether."

Gen. Lee's complimentary letters and note about the battles at Sluice Church and King's Ferry and the Sluice Church and King's Ferry Court House, have been published in the Southern Historical Society Papers; also Gen. Trimble's admiration of the conduct of this brigade at Gettysburg. Copies of the congratulatory letters to Major Wooten are on file in the War Records office in Washington. Most of the official reports relating to this brigade have been published in the Southern Historical Society Papers, and in the "War of the Rebellion," a weekly authorized by the United States government.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Widest River of All.
The Rio de la Plata, Whose Banks Are 125 Miles Apart.
Were it not for a decided difference in the color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Plata entered, says a writer to the Philadelphia Record. The high-rolling, white-capped mountains of the same, no land is visible, for the great river, which James Diaz de Solis discovered in 1525 miles wide at its mouth, though with an average depth of only 60 feet. Sebastian Cabot who arrived in the year 1520, soon after the natives had murdered poor Don Solis, dubbed it River of Silver, not on account of its color, which might have won for it the more appropriate name of Golden River, or River of Chocolate, but because he had wrested quantities of silver from the Indians who swarmed its banks, and naturally imagined that an abundance of precious metal remained in the vicinity. In point of fact the terms Argentina and Rio de la Plata (both meaning the same thing with reference, to silver) are misnomers, for no metals of any sort, precious or otherwise, are found along the banks of the mighty stream, or anywhere near it, and the scanty argiferous deposits in the hills of the interior have never been worked. The Indians, it is said, probably obtained the silver which so excited Spanish cupidity from Peru and Bolivia, by some primitive system of internal commerce known only to themselves. To this day metals do not figure in the exports of the adjacent countries—Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina, but such precious articles as hides and tallow, horns, wool, preserved and refrigerated meat, Liqueur extract, etc.—for the export of which solely in grazing facilities and fertile soil.

The Murmuring Sea.
"They use to tell me when I was a boy," said a middle-aged man, "that if I would hold up to my ear a sea shell of a certain kind I would hear in it the murmuring of the sea. I have tried it many times and it never failed."
"Now comes my son, a boy of 12, who holds up a tumbler at the dinner table and says:
"Pop, do you want to hear the sea murmuring?"
"And I say yes, and then he holds the mouth of the tumbler to his ear and I do likewise with mine, and, bless my heart! there's the murmur, sure enough."
"And then he goes on to talk about sound waves, and to tell me just what makes the sound in the tumbler, and all that sort of thing. And I say to myself it's a fine thing, no doubt, the advanced education that the boys of the present generation are getting; and yet I am not satisfied. I have been thinking of the pleasantest of old fancies, disposed of so summarily. I like tumbler well enough to drink out of, but I think I'd rather have my sea murmuring out of a sea shell."

The deadening nature of debt has been shown time and again in the coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania, where a miner sometimes works for ten years without receiving any cash payment, because some disaster has brought him in debt to the company's store. Mine owners and miner share the financial risks of mining, and it sometimes happens that an accident will place beyond the miner's reach thousands of tons of coal which he has cut with months of labor, but for which he could not draw full pay until it had been delivered at the breaker. While he was thus busied, he lived upon credit at the company store, and the disaster left him deeply in debt. The effect upon many men has been to make them utterly indifferent to their future, and at least one mine owner, recognizing the evil results of such conditions, makes it a rule to discharge a miner who is hopelessly in debt. The discharge clears his score, and many men thus relieved of their burdens depart from the coal regions with their little belongings to begin anew elsewhere, armed with the courage that hope alone can give.—*Sunbeam.*

Those who come to you to talk about others are the ones who go to others to talk about you.—*Phillip Brooks*

Specimen Cases.
S. H. CHIFFORD, New Cassel, Wis. was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to a alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill. had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Calais, Me., had five large Fever sores on his leg. Doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, Jordan & Scott, wholesale druggists.

Those who come to you to talk about others are the ones who go to others to talk about you.—*Phillip Brooks*

Specimen Cases.
S. H. CHIFFORD, New Cassel, Wis. was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to a alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill. had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Calais, Me., had five large Fever sores on his leg. Doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, Jordan & Scott, wholesale druggists.

Those who come to you to talk about others are the ones who go to others to talk about you.—*Phillip Brooks*

Specimen Cases.
S. H. CHIFFORD, New Cassel, Wis. was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to a alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.