

THE CONCORD TIMES.
The most widely circulated paper
ever published in
CONCORD, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.
ADVERTISERS,
Stick a pin here!
RATES MODERATE.

THE TIMES.

CONCORD, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.
"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE,
AT LIVING PRICES.
Our Job Printing department,
with every necessary equipment,
is prepared to turn out every variety
of printing in first-class style.
No job work turned out from this
office. We duplicate the prices
any legitimate establishment.



Weaver's Reign as a Tyrant at Pulaski.

His Career of Oppression and Outrage White Commandant of the Post There.

Mr. L. B. Hamien,
says: "I do not remember
to take the Times's description of
Weaver as a tyrant at Pulaski. It
is a fair and just description of
the man who has ruled here for
years."

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"Mamma's Friend" is a scientific
preparation of Liniment, every form
of pregnancy, and in
the case of the mother and child,
these ingredients are com-
bined in a manner hitherto unknown
to make a safe and reliable
remedy for all cases of
child birth.

YOUR CASE IS NOT HOPELESS

Electro-lysis
Cures all diseases
without medicine.

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

It cures the most
troublesome skin disease
caused me to scratch for ten
months, and has been
cured by a few days' use of
TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS.

SWIFT'S Specific

It cures the most
troublesome skin disease
caused me to scratch for ten
months, and has been
cured by a few days' use of
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

JONES SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The institution offers superior advan-
ces for a thorough and practical
education. The beautiful location, mineral
water, mountain scenery and retired
situation make it a most desirable place
for school. The buildings are com-
modious and well furnished nearly all
rooms having open fire places.
The Christian? but undominant
character of the school, the practical
household work here afforded, and the
general spirit of helpfulness which pre-
vails render the Seminary eminently
worthy of patronage. The entire cost
of boarding and tuition in the regular
course is \$8.00 per month. For cir-
culars apply to
REV. C. A. HAMPTON, Prin.,
All Healing Springs, N. C.

TRUSTEES SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in me by
a deed in trust or mortgage executed by
J. L. Hopkins and wife on the 11th day
of March, 1892, which mortgage or deed
in trust is duly recorded in Register's
office for Cabarrus county, N. C., in
book No. 2, page 405, I will sell at pub-
lic auction on the court house door in
Concord, N. C., on the 3rd day of Octo-
ber, 1892, to the highest bidder for cash,
the lot which B. W. Allison conveyed
to J. L. Hopkins on December 11, 1890,
which deed is duly recorded in Reg-
ister's office for Cabarrus county in book
No. 42, page 142, and being the same
lot which adjains J. B. Furr, B. W. Al-
lison and others.
Title to said property is supposed to
be good, but the purchaser takes only
such title as I am authorized to convey
under said mortgage.
H. I. WOODHOUSE, Trustee.
By W. M. Smith, atty.
Dated August 8, 1892.

WIDOWS AND NON-COMBATANTS
ROBBED AND NO VOICES
GIVEN.

Ever since the People's party
nominated Jas. B. Weaver as its
presidential candidate, rumors
have reached the public at inter-
vals of cruelty and oppressions
practiced by General Weaver up-
on the people of Pulaski, Ten-
nessee, where he was post comman-
dant for a brief time just before
the close of the war.

With a view to placing the public
in possession of the real facts
in the case, The Journal dispatched
a member of its staff to Pulaski,
with instructions to sit General
Weaver's record there, and to re-
port whether or not the charges
made against him were sustained
by proof.

The result of his investigations
is given below:
Staff Correspondence of The Journal.

PULASKI, Tenn., September 16.
"Go to Pulaski, investigate Gen-
eral Weaver's military record there
and tell the public, through the
Journal, what you find, whether
it be good or whether it be bad."

These were the instructions
which landed me in this pretty
Tennessee town Wednesday morn-
ing, and in execution of which I
have since talked with half the
leading citizens of the place and
secured from a score of them
sworn affidavits bearing vitally
upon the subject under investiga-
tion.

Pulaski is a pretty place. The
capital of Giles, one of the richest
counties in the State, it is itself a
wealthy town and the home of a
highly intelligent and cultivated
people, thoroughly southern in na-
ture and instincts, frank and out-
spoken in their opinions. The
population is about 3,500. The
town has more than its share of
banks and its handsome church,
school and college buildings attest
the high state of its progressiveness.

against him are almost as num-
erous as the population. In the
course of a day's close search, I
did not meet a man who had a
kind word to say for him.

WEAVER WAS THE WORST.
Other Federal officers were in
command at Pulaski at various
times. Some of them are kindly
spoken of by the people here.
General Johnson was in charge
of the post at one time, so was
General Stanley and General, now
Judge, Gresham. Any one of
these would be welcomed to Pul-
aski and entertained hospitably.
These commanders tempered their
sternness with mercy and did not
take advantage of their temporary
dictatorship to grind old men and
women under the oppressor's iron
heel.

Not so with Weaver. Dozens
of men have said to me that
"Weaver was the worst" of them
all. So far as I can learn, he
made not a friend in the place. I
have not been able to hear of a
single kind or merciful act that he
did, while instances of his reckless
disregard for the feelings, and the
rights of the helpless non-com-
batants whom he found here, are
numerous.

STROCK THE WRONG TOWN.
Here is an instance of the state
of feeling in Pulaski:
A representative of the National
Economist, Macone's paper, ar-
rived here yesterday morning to
collect testimony favorable to
General Weaver. He set out by
asking Landlord J. A. P. Skillern,
of the Linden house, what he
knew about Weaver.

"Well, I don't know what you
are after, young man," was Mr.
Skillern's reply, "but if you want
my opinion of Weaver I'll tell
you I think he's the grandest
villain unhung."
The National Economist emis-
sary had a list of names of men
to be interviewed, presumably
furnished by Gen. Weaver. It
transpired that with one or two
exceptions, these were names of
men who were dead. The corres-
pondent left the town hurriedly in
a few hours after he reached it,
having received cold comfort on
his bootless mission. The report
of his visit in the Economist will
be read with interest here. It is
the laughing stock of the place
to-day.

THE CHARGE AGAINST WEAVER.
The counts in the indictment
preferred by the people of Pulaski
against General (then Colonel)
Weaver are, briefly stated, as fol-
lows:
That as commandant of the post
and in consequence the supreme
military authority for the time
here, he was arbitrary, tyrannical
and unnecessarily severe in his
treatment of the people.

That he caused to be arrested
and thrown into the common
prison stockade upright, reputa-
ble and law abiding citizens whose
only offense was their sympathy
with the Confederate cause.

That he robbed widows and
other non-combatants of property
not needed for supplies for his
army, and for which he refused to
give vouchers.
That he extorted from various
citizens considerable sums of
money, without any form of law,
which money these citizens to this
day firmly believe was appropri-
ated to Weaver's own use and
benefit.

The victims of this extortion and
the sums they were forced to pay
were as follows:
Thomas Martin - \$250.00
Dr. Wm. Batte - 100.00
Charles C. Abernethy - 250.00
Robert Dickson - 250.00
J. H. Newbill - 100.00
J. M. Morris - 100.00
David T. Reynolds - 250.00
B. Abernethy - 200.00
Thomas B. Daly - 200.00

Total, \$1,700.00
ONE OF WEAVER'S RECEIPTS.
Proof of this extortion is fur-
nished by a paper now in the
possession of Mr. J. P. Abernethy,
in which General Weaver ac-
knowledged the receipt of \$250
from Charles C. Abernethy, the
father of the present clerk and
master, on his general order levy-
ing assessments on various citi-
zens. This general order was ad-
dressed to Mr. Abernethy, with
the following adding, in General
Weaver's handwriting:

Chas. C. Abernethy:
Sir: You will immediately comply
with the above order as far as it relates
to you.
J. B. WEAVER,
Colonel Second Iowa Regiment,
commanding Post at Pulaski.

Then comes Weaver's autogra-
phic receipt for the \$250, as fol-
lows:
January 20, 1864.
Received of Charles C. Abernethy two
hundred and fifty dollars, amount due
on above order.
J. B. WEAVER,
Colonel Commanding Post.

A face simile of this receipt is
presented with this article. It is
made from a photograph of the
original.
It is understood that General
Weaver has denied having re-
ceived this money. He will hard-
ly dispute the evidence of his
own handwriting.
But this is not all the proof.
The only one of the men named
in the above list now living is Dr.
Wm. Batte. He is to-day what
he has always been—one of the
most prominent and best citizens
of the place. He makes the fol-
lowing sworn statement:

DR. BATTE'S TESTIMONY.
To all whom it may concern:
I was a citizen of Pulaski, Tenn.,
during the war, and have been ever
since. I was personally acquainted
with J. B. Weaver, who, as colonel
of the United States troops, was in com-
mand of the United States forces sta-
tioned in Pulaski, Tenn., 1864.

Weaver was very oppressive and ex-
tortionate upon the citizens of this town
and vicinity. As commandant, he is-
sued a military order requiring the
above named parties, and perhaps others,
to pay over to him a large sum of
money for the alleged purpose of sup-
plying the army with provisions.
This order was accompanied with the
threat that if not complied with im-
mediately the parties of whom this demand
was made would be sent to the stocks.
Under this threat, I paid to Weaver
the sum of one hundred dollars. I also
very believe that the other parties on
whom the demand was made, paid the
amounts required of them.

WEAVER AS A BULLDOZER.
Dr. J. C. Roberts, who enjoys
the respect and confidence of all
the people of Pulaski, and who is
a physician of high standing, makes
the following affidavit:
To all whom it may concern:
Weaver was a terror to all the men,
women and children in this region
round about our town and count, I
especially to those who were known to
have money.
Weaver was a man and tried to extract
from me \$500 for my release, but when
he found I could not be bullied, he
turned me out without charge. He ex-
torted in that way from many of our
best citizens money and everything else
he wanted.
On another occasion, Weaver had me
arrested and forced me to receipt for
\$7000 for the use of the army. I had to
pay for the war on credit. All this money
proved a dead loss to me.
I regard J. B. Weaver as a stamp
of the old arch-devil himself.
J. C. ROBERTS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me,
September 8, '92.
J. W. BRADEN,
Clerk Circuit Court.

possessed it, is shown by the
following affidavit, the original of
which is in possession of the
Journal:
In the first part of 1864 I was
in prison at Point Lookout, Md., Com-
d. 9th Division. My father sent me in
a letter twenty dollars from Pulaski,
Tenn. When I received the letter there
was only ten dollars in it, and the letter
was very much defaced, especially the
part referring to the twenty dollars, but
with difficulty I made it out. And on
the letter was written, "Inspected and
ten dollars allowed by J. B. Weaver,
post com." After coming back from
the war I told my father that I never
received but ten dollars in said letter,
and he was surprised as he had sent
twenty dollars and believed I got it, and
the other ten dollars has never
been seen or heard of since. I think I
now have the letter at home—I know I
saw it with Weaver's name a year or
two ago. I was a member of company
A, 3d Tenn. Inf.
W. J. ABERNETHY.
Sworn and subscribed to before me
September 10, 1892.
Clerk Circuit Court.

THE CASE OF J. P. WILLIAMS.
The story of Weaver's treat-
ment of J. P. Williams, a sub-
stantial and inoffensive farmer of
Giles county, is enough to make
the blood boil in the heart of
every patriotic son of the south.
As Mr. Williams lives in the
country it was impossible to see
him in person, but the nature of
the outrages practiced on him is
told in the following sworn state-
ment:
To all whom it may concern:
J. P. Williams is a second cousin
mine. I knew of his arrest by General
Weaver. The only charge against him
was that he had collected a lot of cattle
and had the confederates have them
sent to the Federal army, and because he
did not pay it had him thrown into jail.
He was let out on parole to raise the
money, being escorted by a yanked
guard. He tried to raise the money and
was released.

Weaver had my brother, who had
come home on a furlough from the con-
federate army, arrested and ironed with
stiff irons on both legs and kept that
way for many weeks. He was finally
tried as a spy and acquitted.
B. F. Maxwell had a stallion which he
valued at over \$1,300. Weaver wanted
the horse and took him, giving him a
voucher for two horses. The govern-
ment allowed \$250 apiece for horses, if
I recollect aright.
W. J. RAINEY.
Sworn to and subscribed before me
September 14, '92.
H. W. BRADEN,
N. P. Giles Co., Tenn.
AS A HOG STEALER.

Mr. Williams also says that on
one occasion, when Weaver was
passing his (Williams's) house he
drove off every fattening hog he
had, and allowed his men to shoot
down all of the women's turkeys
before their eyes, and when asked
for a receipt or voucher, flatly re-
fused to give any. This he did
without any cause whatever, as
the government had an abundance
of supplies at Pulaski.

This conduct appears even the
worse in comparison with that of
other Federal officers, as in the
case of Gen. Johnson, who, while
in command here, told the people
if they caught his soldiers foraging
to shoot them down.
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I regard J. B. Weaver as a stamp
of the old arch-devil himself.
J. C. ROBERTS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me,
September 8, '92.
J. W. BRADEN,
Clerk Circuit Court.

FALSEHOOD AND BOLSEVER.
Here is the specimen of the
affidavits now in the hands of
Mr. Abernethy:
Of all the men I have ever known,
Weaver was the worst. He seemed to
have a perfect hatred of the southern
people and to take a delight in abus-
ing, persecuting and robbing them. He had
no respect or feeling for defenseless old
men and women and children.
A Mr. Lanier, of Nashville, gave me
\$1,325 with which to buy some cotton.
Weaver found out that I had the money,
and no sooner had I done so than he
had me arrested and took \$325 of it.
Not content with this, he added false-
hood to robbery by reporting to Mr.
Lanier that I had made away with the
money.
D. T. HARRISON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,
August 23, 1892.
J. J. McCALLUM, J. P.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.
Colonel S. E. Rose, is one of
Tennessee's ablest sons. He
came within one vote of defeating
Wm. B. Bate for United States
Senator at one time, and he
stands as high in the State as any
man in it. He is, above all
things, a conservative man. Here
is what he said when asked his
opinion of General Weaver:
"General Weaver was somewhat of a
spoiler. His conduct as commandant
here was certainly against public senti-
ment and against humanity itself. I
had occasion to come in personal con-
tact with General Weaver and I regard
his manner as unnecessarily harsh and
uncompromising."
HE WAS A TYRANT.
Pleasant Smith, one of Pulaski's
ablest citizens and an ex-mayor of
the town, was here during Gen-
eral Weaver's term as commandant.
He declares that Weaver
was the worst tyrant this country ever
had and he furthermore volunteers
the opinion that any Southern
white man who votes for him
should be disfranchised.

NONE WORM IN PURGATORY.
R. N. McCormick, an old
reliable citizen, confirms the
stories of General Weaver's op-
pression of the people of Giles
county, and expresses the firm
conviction that purgatory con-
tains no more wicked man than
Weaver.
[Concluded on second page.]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

It should be perfectly clear
now to every man that the Third
party is only an aid to the Re-
publican party. The Republicans
have nominated the strongest
ticket they could, and are calcu-
lating on the Third party drawing
enough strength from the Demo-
cratic ranks to enable the Repub-
licans to win.—Kinston Press.

General Weaver was a malig-
nant republican after the close of
the war. When defeated for the
nomination for governor by Mr.
Gear he joined the greenback
party and was elected to Congress.
It was while in Congress as a
greenbacker that he voted to
surround polling places with
armed soldiers.

Here is Logo Harris's slogan for
the campaign. "The two great
objects sought to be accomplished
by North Carolina Republicans in
the November election are: First,
the election of the Harrison elec-
tors; second, the destruction of
the Democratic party in North
Carolina." This is one of the
allies of President Butler and the
rest of the people's party.

If you (Alliance man) are the
cause of the Republican party
capturing the State you have
given a heavy blow to the cause
of reform and put the manage-
ment of your State in unworthy
and incapable hands. Let not
those who want office more than
they do reform, precipitate you
into taking such unwise action.—
Marion Butler, on July 14, 1892.

It looks now altogether like the
Democratic factional differences
in New York have been healed
and that all the elements of the
party are to wheel in for a great
victory. Some doubt has been
felt about the attitude of Gov. Hill
but he has never at any time in
his life given any ground for ques-
tion of his loyalty to his party
and there is no reason to suspect
that he will not bear his share of
the present campaign.

The St. Louis Republic has
been figuring out what it costs to
run this Government and finds
that it cost under Arthur's ad-
ministration \$6.63 per capita, un-
der Cleveland's \$6.12 and under
Harrison's \$7.01, Cleveland ran
the Government, for 51 cents less
per capita than Arthur did and
for 89 cents less than Harrison
has done. Here is a practical
illustration of what Democratic
economy means, and yet Cleve-
land's administration had to ex-
pend much more money necessary
by previous Republican legisla-
tion which never would have en-
acted if the Democratic party had
been in power.

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