

Lexington County News

VOL. VII. LEXINGTON AND THOMASVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897. NO. 29.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER.

BARTOW SAGE MAKES A VISIT TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

HIGHLY ELATED AT WHAT HE SAW.

People and Towns of Palmetto State seem Prosperous—Many Cotton Mills Attract Attention.

"Best on, embalmed and sainted dead, here as the blood you gave, No impious footsteps here shall tread, The heritage of your grave."

This is one of the verses on a beautiful monument I looked upon with reverent awe while walking through Rosewood cemetery, at Newberry.

Calvin Crozier was a Texas Confederate soldier, who shortly after the close of the war, was going home and had some ladies in his charge. When the train arrived at Newberry some lawless negro soldiers who were in camp near by went into the car and grossly insulted the ladies. Crozier and some other officers defended the ladies and in the melee one of the negroes was slightly wounded. Before the train left Colonel Trowbridge sent some of the negroes to arrest the man who did it. They made a mistake and seized Mr. Jacob Bowers, a railroad employee, and hurried him away to the colonel's quarters. Without trial he was summarily ordered to be shot. It was near midnight when Crozier was told of Bowers' arrest and condemnation; he promptly went forward and declared that he himself would be the man who would defend the negro. Bowers was released and at sunrise next morning Crozier was shot to death, notwithstanding his demand for a trial and protest of Prince Rivers, an officer in Trowbridge's command. The negro soldiers danced with fiendish delight upon and around the shallow grave where they had laid him. Long after the war his bones were removed and this monument was erected by the good people of Newberry in his memory.

Does history record any nobler sacrifice? Damon was the friend of Pythias, but this man Bowers was a stranger to Crozier.

Much more of this pathetic story is recorded in the "Annals of Newberry," an interesting volume written by John Belfon O'Neal, LL. D.

I was pleased to learn that other counties in Carolina were having their annals written and published in book form. How else can we hand down to posterity the good deeds of our ancestors? State historians cannot do it, for it would make many ponderous volumes, but even now it is not too late for someone of literary taste and fidelity in every county to confer with the old men and compile such a history. Such publications could be cheaply done and would be of inestimable value to the citizens. Mr. Chapman, a well-preserved veteran, a cultured scholar, a gentleman of the olden time, is now writing the annals of Edgefield. I was informed of good authority that this Mr. Chapman was the real author of the school history of the United States that was published in Columbia, S. C., as the work of Alex. H. Stephens. Mr. Chapman submitted his manuscript to Mr. Stephens and for his use and prestige of his name gave him an interest in the royalty. There was scarcely a change made in it from beginning to end.

Newberry is a gem of a city and its people are in perhaps more cultured and refined than any city of South Carolina. The professors of her college and high school, her lawyers and doctors and preachers and editors are all gentlemen, not only in manners but at heart. The standard of good citizenship is high and the influence of her leading men pervades the entire community. Mr. Anll, the editor of the News-Herald, is perhaps the best all round man for his work to be found, for he is not only a man of high culture, but is eminently a practical newspaper man and is devoted to his calling. He has written the history of the state, and it is the standard in the schools. Two of his boys, aged ten and twelve, are at work in the printing room, and do good service. Mr. Anll is not at all reconciled to the modern system of grading the schools so that it takes eight years to go through their courses. If four years were added for a college course there is no time left for a boy to acquire a knowledge of work or habits of work. From eight to twenty he is a non-producer, and when he graduates is fit only for the learned professions, if fit for anything. But his boys have to mingle study with labor and alternate the years of each. Mr. Anll is the president of the State Press Association.

Of course Newberry has a large cotton mill. Almost every Carolina town has one or more. As you travel from place to place they are in sight, and give employment to the poor. Five years ago Union had only 1,800 inhabitants, but during all these distressing years has continued to grow and prosper until now there are 5,000. One little mill, as they call it, started the boom and encouraged them to build another—a very large one—whose four floors cover a space equal to six acres. Next came an oil mill and a knitting mill and other industries, and now they are boring for artesian water, to supply a system of waterworks. Neither in the city nor near it are any people begging for work for employment is at hand. Then go to Spartanburg and be amazed. When I was there a few years ago there was nothing to make

BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WAR

Greeks Repair Their Lost Reputation and Repulse 40,000 Turks.

BRIGADE DRENCHED IN BLOOD.

"With God's Help Our Side Has Conquered"—Smolenski's Superb Defense of Velestino.

London, May 6.—(By Cable.)—The Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Volo, under date of Wednesday, says: "The biggest battle of the war began near Velestino this morning. As a result of it, the Turks' force of 40,000 men has been repulsed. The Turkish plan was to seize the hills on the North dividing Pharsalos from Velestino. London, May 5.—(By Cable.)—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Ten thousand Turks attacked the Greek position at Velestino. The fire ceased at 4 o'clock this afternoon and it was evident that the Greeks have met with a great success. There has been great slaughter at Pharsalos, where the battle is proceeding. Crown Prince Constantine has telegraphed to the regiment at Velestino: "With God's help our side has conquered." The Athens correspondent of the Times says: Simultaneously with the attack at Velestino, the Turks attacked the Greek outposts at Tartar, near Pharsalos. It is said that both attacks have been repulsed by the Greeks. Gen. Smolenski says: "The brigade at Velestino is drenched in blood." Larissa, May 5.—(By Cable.)—The soldiers who were wounded in the first engagement at Velestino, are now coming into the hospitals. The latter are well organized with the materials which the Greeks abandoned. The commandants of Larissa denounce the commander of the Greek troops, and even accuse him of treason. They hope for an early intervention upon the part of the powers, in order to prevent the complete ruin of the country. It is stated here that the Crown Prince of Greece ordered Larissa to be burned, previous to evacuating the place, but it is said, there was no time to carry out his intention.

The Turks claim that the fighting which has taken place at Velestino, and in which they are said to have been repulsed was a mere reconnaissance of the forces, and that the object is in defence, and not the strength of the enemy, being achieved, the officers had the utmost difficulty in inducing the men to retire. They were obliged, it is claimed to threaten them, and even then they could not prevent the withdrawal, the men declaring they were challenging the Greeks, and persisting in singing in order to secure, if possible, a renewal of the fighting.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

TUESDAY.—In the Senate the tariff bill was reported, and Aldrich gave notice that it would be called upon the 18th inst. The Morgan Cuban resolution again went over. The homestead bill was passed, after which the sundry civil bill was considered, but was not completed up to the time of adjournment. Gorman and Foraker indulged in a lively tilt during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Wednesday.—The Senate by a vote of 48 to 38 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Furness. The Senate by a vote of 48 to 38 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Furness. The Senate by a vote of 48 to 38 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Furness.

OPPOSING THE TAX.

Winston Tobacco Manufacturers Object to the Increased Rate of Duty.

Winston, North Carolina, tobacco manufacturers are opposed to an increase of the tax on tobacco from 6 to 8 cents, as proposed in the new Senate tariff bill. The tobacco board of trade has held a special meeting and appointed a committee to write their Representatives in Congress and get all the information possible, regarding the proposed increase of the tax. This committee will also correspond with the manufacturers of this State and Virginia for the purpose of securing their co-operation in opposing the increase.

Spain's People Are Starving.

While Spain is spending millions of dollars in an effort to crush Cuban insurrection thousands of her poor people at home are suffering the pangs of hunger, and hundreds have died of starvation. Queen Regent Christina has urged vainly that immediate measures be taken to save these wretched people, even if it is necessary to suspend the dispatch of troops to Cuba in order to obtain necessary funds, and work out with worried anxieties, she is suffering from extreme nervous prostration. The trouble originated in the failure of the crops.

Gen. Miles Off for the War.

Maj.-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., accompanied by Capt. Maus, of his staff, has sailed for Southampton. Gen. Miles is going to observe the military operations in the war between Greece and Turkey. Kansas' Liquor Troubles. For the first time since May 1, 1881, when the prohibitory law went into effect, a saloon has opened wide its doors in Topeka, Kansas. There have been numerous "joints" in that city running behind lock and key ever since prohibition became the law of the State, but never before has open saloons defied the authority of the law under the shadow of State house. This is believed to be the beginning of the end of prohibition in Kansas.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Tax Put On Tea Until 1900—Hides Taken From the Free List.

The sugar schedule has been considerably changed; it now provides that machinery imported for the manufacture of beet sugar be admitted free. On maple sugar the duty is four cents a pound. A duty of ten cents a pound is levied on tea until 1900. Hides are taken from the free list, and given a duty of a cent and a half a pound. In the coal schedule the word "bituminous" is taken out and all coal is made dutiable at seventy-five cents a ton, except when mixed with shale when the duty is sixty cents. Slack coal is listed at fifteen cents a ton.

TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

The Shift In Greek Military Circles. Strict Neutrality Enjoined.

London, May 5.—(By cable.)—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: The cabinet sat till daybreak Tuesday, hearing the reports of the ministers from the front, and finally resolved to continue the war. General Smolenski has declined to accept the post of chief of staff of the Crown Prince, as he prefers to remain with his own brigade. The decision of the government is looked for soon.

REIGN OF TERROR REPEATED.

Anti-Toll Gate Rioters Threaten to Burn a Kentucky Town.

A special from Harrisburg, Ky., says: This vicinity is greatly stirred up. A reign of terror is threatened. The trouble grows out of the toll-gate riots. Four alleged toll-gate raiders, who are said to have taken part in the chopping down of the toll-gates were arrested and the anti-toll-gate faction if aroused and threaten violence. The town is in danger of being burned by the rioters. A number of hired Pinkertons, who have been here at work for the owners of the roads, are threatened with assassination.

Disaster at Paris Society Fete.

At Paris, France, fire broke out in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, at which the Duchesse de Uses and other well-known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, during which a number of persons were injured. The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchesse de Uses, and while the place was densely crowded. The bazaar is an annual function, presided over by the leaders of Paris society. It is thought that 200 people, including many royal persons, gathered.

Alaska's First Regular Mail.

The first regular mail service authorized for an entire year in Alaska has been contracted for by the postoffice department, the service begins from Juneau to Circle City, 900 miles each way. The contract calls for one round trip a month, beginning July 1, 1897. William F. Slater, of Washington, is the contractor, the contract price being \$6,999.

Two Hundredth Anniversary.

Trinity, New York's historic church, celebrated its 200th year on the 2d. William III., of England, on May 6th, 1697, granted a royal charter for a certain church, and a year later an edifice had been erected and Trinity church was opened for service and it has since grown into the wealthiest and most powerful corporation of its kind in the United States.

Killed for an Orange.

Two boys quarrelled at a picnic near Sulphur Springs, Ala., over an orange. James Stewart interfered, whereupon Thomas McKinley, a young merchant, attacked Stewart with a knife, cutting his throat. Stewart fled, but pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot twice before expiring, killing McKinley.

Lillian Russell Visited the Tombs in New York the Other Day.

"Thank God for Love." Lillian is in a position to put great feeling into that song, and one fellow who is a convict because he has two wives is said to have been moved to tears. "Well," said the absent-minded and new arrival in Hades, as he mopped his perspiring brow, "there's something to be thankful for down here, anyway. Folks won't always be yelling '24' to shut the door."—Baltimore News.

WHERE IS THE FOOL KILLER.

The State Railroad Commission Has Charge of the Street Railways.

SAYS HE HASN'T GOT IT.

Internal Revenue Collections—The State Fair—A Boy Kills His Father—Other North State News.

At the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, a postal card has been secured from a man at Piseway, N. C., so says the Tribune, which beyond doubt distinguishes him as the most absent-minded man, or the biggest fool in North Carolina. The postal card reads as follows: "Piseway, N. C. 'DEAR SIR:—You will find enclosed \$6.50 for which you will send land grant to succeed Col. Vasson in command of the Greek forces in Crete. This fellow wanted the Secretary of State to grant him certain volumes of the State laws, and it had not dawned upon him that John Sherman was not a North Carolinian, and that he was Secretary of State of the United States, and not for the 'Old North State.'"

A special to the Charlotte Observer from Belmont, N. C., says: As the time approaches for the townships to decide by vote whether they will assess themselves \$5.00 in the hope of getting a like amount from the State, the voters naturally want what information they can get on the matter. The following correspondence throws some light on the subject: BELMONT, N. C., April 24, 1897. Hon. W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.: Sir: As the appropriations of the last General Assembly were in excess of the assessment, please notify me if the special appropriation of \$500 to each township assessing itself a similar amount will be available. Yours respectfully, F. P. HALL. RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, '97. F. P. Hall, Belmont, N. C.: Sir: Yours of the 24th to hand and noted. If there be a surplus after paying the interest on the public debt, expenses of State government, including the judiciary, charitable and penal institutions, I shall be glad to pay out the extra appropriations pro rata. I do not now see much prospect for payment of same. Yours very truly, W. H. WORTH, State Treasurer.

You will observe that Mr. Worth has little hope of paying the townships anything, and his highest expectation is simply to pro rate what is left after the regular appropriations have been made. Our Old State is thus presented to us as a bankrupt, who after paying his preferred creditors, has but a small per cent. left for the rest.

Cashier Breziner, of Collector Rogers' office reports the following collections of internal revenue in the fifth North Carolina district for the month of April:

Tobacco	\$75,235 80
Spirits	48,898 43
Cigars	201 19
Spuff	6 93
Special tax	230 01
Miscellaneous	1,381 57
Total	\$130,881 93

These amounts were collected at the various offices as follows: Statesville.....\$65,305 94
Statesville.....8,807 84
Asheville.....15,786 94
Mt. Airy.....8,082 78

The Secretary of State has received from Jonathan Gore, a Mormon, application for a grant of land at Pinewy, Columbus county.

In the envelope is a picture of "The Temple of Salt Lake City" and the following: "Southern States Mission, Church of Christ of Latter-Day Saints, North Carolina Conference. The land wanted for entry is probably for a church. The Mormon elders or proselytes are working hard in this State. There are over thirty of them. They go in couples."

The railroad commission this year has supervision of the street railways in the State and also the making of their tariffs, but not the assessment of their taxes. The commission also has supervision of the rate-making and assessment of all the telephone exchanges.

Active preparations are in progress for the State Fair to be held at its promoters say that there were never brighter prospects for a thorough, successful fair. The catalogue and premium list are now being prepared for the printers and will soon be issued.

In Beaufort county a man named Lewis Oden was murdered by his 13-year-old son who acted in collusion with his two sisters; the boy and one of the girls have confessed.

State Treasurer Worth, while examining one of the vaults, discovered certificates of stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad to the amount of \$12,660.

The State Bank of Lumberton, at Lumberton, has been organized with a paid-up capital of \$15,000.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Of the North Carolina Climate and Crop Service.

The week ending Monday, May 8th, was again generally favorable for farm work, but crops made comparatively slow growth on account of the drought which was, however, broken throughout the State by generous rains April 30th and on May 1st. In a few counties the rainfall was quite heavy, but averaged for the State about 1.50 inches. The week was fairly warm and bright, but over the greater portion of the district cold weather following rain will check growth a little, but the prospects are now decidedly better.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Crops made slow growth this week on account of the dry weather, but farm work progressed favorably, as grass is not yet troublesome. The early part of the week was cool in the northeast portion, with light frosts, doing no damage, but over the greater portion of the district the weather was bright and warm. Sunday after the rain was very cool. The drought was broken by fine showers Friday and Saturday, which thoroughly soaked the ground, and the prospects for next week are much better. Cotton is pretty well all planted, except in north portion, and a good stand is now insured. Corn stands now assured. Some corn is generally a poor stand reported; some damage by cut worms. Irish potatoes are coming out again. Gardens look better. Very large shipments of berries and truck took place this week. Transplanting tobacco progressing. Some watermelons are up and looking well.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—A generally fair week; warm during the day up to Sunday, but too cold at night for growth. Land dry and in bad condition up to Friday. Very beneficial and much needed rains fell Friday and Saturday. Perhaps the bulk of the cotton crop has been planted and is coming up slowly; some stands now assured. Some corn still to be planted; early planted not a good stand and some is being plowed up and planted over, but late planting is coming up better. Some tobacco plants were left out and transplanting will be in full swing next week. Small grains, wheat, oats and rye, are heading and look well, except where chinch bugs are committing their depredations. Strawberries getting ripe. Cabbages being set out. Some crimson clover is ready to cut. Potatoes are recovering from frost.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—A comparatively warm, dry week; too dry to plow up land, but a great deal of lowland was planted to corn. Light showers occurred on the 26th and the drought was broken by a general and much needed rain on Friday and Saturday. Farm work is progressing favorably. Cotton and corn are still being planted and first planting is coming up nicely. Wheat and oats look most excellent; a little yellowing near the ground, but very little rust reported; some damage feared by chinch bugs. Cabbages and tomatoes being transplanted. Irish potatoes doing well; sweet potato slips nearly large enough to transplant. Prospects still good for the apple crop. In mountain sections the forests are being kept in green.

George—You do not call on Miss Rosebud now? Jack—No; I got disgusted. She has such a coarse laugh. George—I never noticed that. Jack—You would if you'd been within hearing when I proposed to her.—Dublin World.

NOTICE.

Your attention is called to the withdrawal of the Southern Railway's New York and Florida trains, Nos. 31 and 32, New York and Florida limited, season 1896-'97.

In this connection, permit me to call your attention to the fact that we still maintain double daily service between New York, Washington, Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville, and all points in Florida by our trains 37 and 38, Washington & Southwestern limited, and 35 and 36, United States fast mail, both of which trains have complete Pullman car service; and that the Pullman car heretofore operated on New York and Florida limited between New York and Augusta is now handled between Washington and Southwestern limited.

W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

Southern Railway

Piedmont Air Line.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION NORTH CAROLINA.

This condensed schedule is published as information only and is subject to change without notice to the public.

CHATEAUX TO CHARLOTTE.	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

CHARLOTTE TO RICHMOND.	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

CHARLOTTE TO WASHINGTON.	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO CHARLOTTE.	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO RICHMOND.	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO ANNEAPOLIS.	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv. Richmond	7:30	13:00	7:30	13:00
Annapolis	8:45	14:15	8:45	14:15
Baltimore	9:30	15:00	9:30	15:00
Washington	10:15	15:45	10:15	15:45
Charlottesville	11:00	16:30	11:00	16:30
Richmond	11:45	17:15	11:45	17:15

WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56
Eastern Time	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Lv				