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THE BATTLE OF ALAMANCE.

Were the Regulators Patriots?

In last Sunday's issue of the Observer there is an article on the battle of Alamance, in which a gentleman suggests the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Alamance to those who were killed "first in the great struggle for independence."

It is comforting to state of affairs that North Carolina has never, with one exception, seen fit to perpetuate in stone the memory of her departed great ones. Hence the proposed shaft would not be likely to materialize even if it were desirable. But, putting this proposition aside, it may not be amiss to consider the character of the Regulators themselves.

Their leader, one Herman Husband, was expelled from the Colonial Assembly for publishing a libel against Judge Maurice Moore. After his return home he became a disturbing element in the community, and next we find his devoted followers, the "Regulators," engaged in the unique method of redressing their grievances by assaulting the judges who were appointed to hold court, by taking possession of the public records and holding high carnival in the public buildings of Hillsborough. During all their riotous conduct Husband stood manfully by them until the appearance of Tryon's army and then hastily took his leave. Being a Quaker he had religious scruples against fighting. And this, too, when he had been expelled from that seat of immorality. So much for Mr. Husband.

Referring to the battle of Alamance the historian, Wheeler, says it was the "first conflict of arms between the Royal Troops of England and the people of the Colonies." Another writer waxed poetic—

"The rustic ploughman at early morn,
The yielding furrow turns with heedless tread;
Or tends with frugal care the springing corn,
Where tyrants' conquered and where heroes bled."

Thus we have presented to us two passages which involve:

Firstly, The character of the "Royal Troops of England" or "tyrants."

Secondly, The character of those premature "patriots" or "heroes," who composed the forces collected by Husband.

Judging by the test of patriotism as torth relative to these disturbances by both historians of our State we must consider among the "tyrants," who composed the armies under Tryon and Waddell on this occasion, and in 1768, such Revolutionary soldiers and statesmen as General Francis Nash, who afterwards fell a martyr to American liberty, in 1778, at the Battle of Germantown, and his brother, Governor Abner Nash; next comes Major-General Robt. Howe, North Carolina's highest ranking officer in the Continental Line; then Richard Caswell, distinguished alike as general and Governor; William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Willie Jones, president of the State Committee of Safety and member of the Continental Congress; Major-Generals Griffith, Rutherford and John Ashe; Brigadier General James Moore, and Grevet Brigadier Generals Alexander Lillington and Thomas Clark. In addition to these are Richard Cogdell, Joseph Leech, Thomas Polk, Alexander Osborne, Philemon Hawkins, Sr., John Hinton, Needham Bryan, and scores of other noted patriots too numerous to mention. Had it been the poet, instead of the historian, whose language above quoted sets these gentlemen down as "Royal Troops of England," we

might consider it poetic license and let the matter drop, but not so as it is. They were Americans all, bound to the colonies by every tie of filial devotion, which was forcibly shown by their conduct in after years, as well as on previous occasions.

And now, turning from the conquering tyrants and bleeding heroes, and again casting our eye toward the Revolution, which began only four years later, we seek in vain for Regulators serving the American cause. One historian, indeed, has gone so far as to say that General Person, of Granville county, was a violent regulator, but this language probably overdraws the case. He doubtless did all that he consistently could in that line to check the evils complained of, but it takes a vivid imagination to connect the honored name of Thomas Person with that class of Regulators in the county of Orange, who so brutally treated John Williams, afterwards Judge Williams, and a still broader stretch of fancy is required to imagine him in sympathy with the band of incendiaries who applied the torch to private dwellings, as was the case with Judge Henderson's property. If searched with a fine-tooth comb and microscope it is doubtful whether the rosters of our troops would reveal the name of a single person of prominence who had served in the insurgent army at Alamance. They were nearly to a man Royalists. Some writers virtually contend that the patriotism of these people was only exceeded by their piety; that having been compelled to take the oath of allegiance after their defeat they were too conscientious to violate it. It such was the case they were superior to Washington himself, for that great patriot had held a military commission under English authority prior to the Revolution, and consequently sworn allegiance to the king. Caswell and numerous other North Carolinians had taken similar oaths in filling civil as well as military posts, but the oppression of the mother country they properly considered the release from the obligation thereby assumed.

Historians are fond of comparing the Regulators with those who resisted the Stamp Act. The difference was that the Stamp Act came from the highest law-making authority of the English government, and those who defied it were therefore resisting British oppression. The wrongs from which the Regulators suffered came from the misconduct of subordinate officers of the State government. It should be borne in mind the King of Great Britain and Edmund Fanning were different individuals. General Waddell whose brilliant career was cut short just before the outbreak of the War for Independence, had already been among the first and foremost in opposing the enforcement of the Stamp Act in 1765, as had also General Ashe. Yet at a later period these gentlemen did not hesitate when called upon, to aid in vindicating the authority of North Carolina over the lawless element which sought by mob violence to strangle her courts.

Alamance is often referred to by the enthusiastic writers of our State as the beginning of the War for Independence; but it is complimentary to the intelligence of their readers that they do not attempt to persuade them that the Regulators themselves even so much as dreamed of independence. For the information of the public in general and himself in particular the writer of this article respectfully invites any person who can do so, to give the name of a single individual, out of the two thousand composing the army assembled at Alamance, who afterwards materially aided in the establishment of American independence.

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Raleigh, N. C.
—Charlotte Observer.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

No Slackening in Their Advancement—Foreign Capital Invested. New Furnaces Blown in New Enterprises.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Reports to the Manufacturer's Record show that the list of new enterprises projected in the South during the past week was somewhat less than for several preceding weeks, but these do not indicate any slackening in the general industrial advancement of this section.

The fertilizer combination, which has been formed to include eight of the leading fertilizer manufacturers in Virginia and North Carolina, will have a capital stock of \$6,500,000. It is intended by this combination to operate all of the plants which are included in it, but it is hoped to reduce the cost of production very materially.

Cotton mill enterprises include a 15,000 spindle mill at LeGrange, Ga., for which bids are being invited, and the decision of a mill at Anderson, S. C., to double its capacity by adding 18,000 spindles—the increase to be made largely out of surplus earnings after having declared dividends. A Wilmington, N. C., mill will add 300 looms.

Among other enterprises reported for the week were a knitting mill and wood working plant in Georgia; the proposed development by Western capitalists of 100,000 acres of timber, coal and oil lands in Kentucky and Tennessee; a 30 ton cotton seed mill in Louisiana; an architectural iron foundry, water works and \$500,000 irrigation company in Texas and miscellaneous enterprises in other States.

The iron interest continues very active, but a number of furnaces which would go into blast under the present high prices of iron are unable to do so on account of inability to secure ore and coke on short notice, the output of mines now in operation being fully absorbed by the furnaces in blast. During the week one furnace at Middleborough was blown in and another furnace at the same place will probably start within a few weeks, to be followed later on by the large steel works which were built in connection with these furnaces just before the Baring failure. English capitalists are negotiating to purchase the machine shop and iron works built at Middleborough at a cost of \$500,000.—Ev.

Perhaps not an Unmixed Evil.

We cannot but congratulate the Democracy of North Carolina upon its great good sense in absenting itself from the silver convention at Raleigh Wednesday. That convention could only commit itself unreservedly to the cause of silver or refuse to do so. If it did the former, the Democrats in it would lift themselves out of their party; if the latter, there could be no object in the meeting. The Democratic candidate for President next year will be a sound money man, and it is very gratifying that the Democrats of this State have put aside the opportunity to commit themselves in advance against him.

While the Democratic signers for and promoters of this convention have made a universal show of themselves individually, we apprehend that the outcome will not be without good to the party. It is seen that Democrats cannot afford to enter into alliances with people of other parties. Every Democrat who equaged or served on committee with Republicans or Populists on the eve of or during this convention is today a discredited man—not on account of what anybody may say of him now but by reason of what he has done himself; by reason of the willingness he has shown to affiliate with the common enemy. But, the ill-advvised conduct of these individuals does not involve the party, and it must be that this meeting will en-

able it to see that, as a party, it had gotten rather near to dangerous ground, and enable it to take its bearings and retrace its future course.

If we are to regain possession of North Carolina next year or thereafter, it will not be by conceding that our enemies are right or by going into conventions with them to promote their peculiar schemes. It will not be by cutting ourselves apart from the national party to the extent of saying that the national party is entirely wrong, but it will be by aligning ourselves closely with it upon national issues and, as for the rest, by impressing the people with the idea that above all things their interest is to resort to the government of North Carolina to honest and competent hands. We are a small factor in national affairs but if our influence there were potential there is nothing in national legislation equal to us in importance with rescuing our own State from the hands of the wreckers.

The point we are coming to is this: The absurd affair at Raleigh Wednesday will, we believe, tend to make Democrats glad to forget about gold and silver and to turn their thoughts to the more practical question of local self-government. Certainly no silver Democrat can have any joy in reflecting upon the deliberations of that day and no well-regulated sound money Democrat will have a disposition to prod the honestly misguided men whose names are associated with this fiasco. If in this spirit of forgetfulness we can get together to redeem North Carolina the incident which makes forgetfulness agreeable will have been a blessing, and we can all afford to forbear recrimination as to the responsibility for the introduction of this financial controversy, this apple of discord, into our local politics.—Charlotte Observer, Sept. 27th.

How to Train the Memory.

Sidney Woltet, the New York elocutionist, says that the way memory can be trained is by constant exercise.

"I know thirteen of Spenser's plays and Tennyson's 'Idylls' by heart, besides a volume of miscellaneous poetry. My process was simple. I went hard to work and learned them by rote. Sometimes I would read ten lines carefully over several times and then attempt to repeat them. If I failed I would keep at them till I knew the lines perfectly; then I would try ten lines more. By memorizing ten lines at a time thoroughly I had little trouble to repeat an entire poem of a thousand lines or more. My favorite way of memorizing is while I am walking. Often I have walked fifteen or twenty miles repeating long poems like 'Miles Stanilish,' 'Eoach Arden,' and 'Eloise.' It somehow comes natural to me to memorize while walking. I seem to remember better what I have conned Shakespeare's plays are difficult to memorize, because the author has so many original characters. Naturally it is more difficult to recite dramas than poems. If I happen to make the slightest mistake in reading my lines I fear from it, so I am careful to know what I recite perfectly."—Orphan's Friend.

Congressman Settle gives the New York Tribune some quite interesting views upon North Carolina politics. Quite a considerable element of the Republicans of the State, represented by Mr. Settle, Chairman Holton, National Committeeman Cowles, Col. Keogh and Royd, and others, are opposed to selling out to the Populists. What they will do about it next year remains to be seen.—Charlotte Observer.

Dandruff is due to an encrusted state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Chancellor McGill Nominated Overwhelmingly on the First Ballot.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Democratic State convention met here today to nominate a candidate for Governor. Allen McDermott, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order at 11:20. Samuel Kalish, of Newark, a well known criminal lawyer, was made temporary chairman. A recess was taken until 2 o'clock. Business was resumed at 2:20 with Judge Howard Garrow, of Camden, as permanent chairman. The platform was presented, read and adopted unanimously. But few names were placed before the convention. Chancellor McGill and Augustus W. Cutler, McGill was nominated on the first ballot, Cutler receiving only 153 votes out of 952. McGill's nomination was then declared to be unanimous although a handful of delegates protested. The convention then adjourned.

Following are excerpts from the platform:

"We reaffirm the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1892, and cordially endorse the administration of President Cleveland, with whose determination to protect the people of this country from the evils ever attendant upon a debasement of the national currency we are in most earnest sympathy. We congratulate the people upon the revival of prosperity, everywhere evident in our land, and we assert that the industrial depression with which we have been afflicted during the past three years is chargeable to the national legislation enacted by the Republican party. The purchase of silver to be stored in the Treasury and the enactment of unjust tariff laws to enrich a few favorites by the oppression of millions of consumers, were the main causes of the paralysis of our markets. That paralysis, with an empty national Treasury, were the legacies received from a Republican administration. The battle against a system fostered in violation of self-evident laws of political economy has been won. Every struggle against intrenched wrong is attended by privations and suffering, but these are never endured in vain. The lesson of cause and effect has been thoroughly learned and we are willing to abide by the decision of an intelligent people who are now enduring in vain. The lesson of cause and effect has been thoroughly learned and we are willing to abide by the decision of an intelligent people who are now enduring in vain. The lesson of cause and effect has been thoroughly learned and we are willing to abide by the decision of an intelligent people who are now enduring in vain."—Charlotte Observer.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill is a Pennsylvanian by birth and 51 years of age. It is said that he will resign the chancellorship in order to be free to take the stump.—Charlotte Observer.

Peary Found.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 21.—The Peary relief steamer has arrived here, with Lieutenant Peary and his companions from Greenland on board. When the Kite reached Whale sound on August 3rd, Lieutenant Peary, Hugh J. Lee, and their colored servant, Matt Henson, were found waiting for it. The party had only ten days previously returned from their overland expedition, which had proved a comparative failure. Lieutenant Peary and the other two started late in March and made their way to Independence Bay which is the most northerly part of Greenland, which he had reached on the previous expedition. Independence Bay was reached early in June, but there was not enough men in the party to accomplish any bold venture. They were further deterred from any great undertaking by the insufficiency of their food supply, an obstacle which was foreseen last year. All three of

those who participated in the journey were greatly reduced from lack of food and were obliged to abandon the attempt to make further progress. In this respect their work was but a repetition of last year's failure, although the weather experienced was much more favorable this year than last. Nearly all the dogs that were taken on the expedition died, and the remainder had to be shot because of the lack of food for them.

The Kite experienced splendid weather in the north and started to explore the west side of Smith sound after picking up Lieutenant Peary and his companions and discovered many new harbors. She traversed the whole coast, visiting Jones sound, Cape Sabine and Littleton Island.

Perhaps the most important discovery of this trip was two meteorites of large size and of almost pure iron which were taken on board. Another meteorite, weighing about forty tons, was found; but it was impossible to bring it home.

Many sensational stories are current among the crew of the Kite as to the extremities to Peary, Lee and the servant were reduced by hunger. According to these stories, which the explorers refuse to either confirm or deny; they were almost starved and forced to eat seal meat and other refuse in order to preserve their lives. Peary and his companions have but little to say in regard to their experiences.

The overland expedition to Independence Bay, it is learned, was not as satisfactory as has been anticipated, but came very near resulting fatally to Peary and the other two. They started late in March on this journey and after reaching Independence Bay were unable to proceed more than a few miles along the coast, just beyond their former stopping place. They reached the top of a mountain, and were unable to proceed further on account of the precipitous nature of the descent.

During the trip an unexpected contingency arose, owing to the fact that Lieutenant Peary was unable to locate his vehicle of last year. He was unable to discover any marks indicating it, and was compelled to continue his journey without the ample food supply which he had reckoned on. The three men—Peary, Lee and Henson, went at once on short rations, husbanding as much food as possible, but before many days their sufferings became intense and Lee broke down altogether. The strain had been so great on him, that it became necessary to place him on a sledge which the other two drew. His illness gave further cause for alarm, because of the fact that adequate medical supplies were not on hand and it was feared during the first stages that he would die from exhaustion. But he rallied eventually. All three of their lives they owed to the shooting of eight musk oxen, but during the journey they had to sacrifice the weaker dogs and feed the flesh to the others, for it was necessary to sustain some of the animals as long as possible to enable their supplies and instruments to be brought along. Out of forty-nine dogs which started, only one returned alive, and all five sledges were abandoned during the two days just prior to the return of the party to Anniversary lodge.

Their safe return they looked upon as almost a miracle, as during those two days hardly a particle of food passed the mouths of any of them, and the struggle to reach their home was one of ever increasing suffering. When the relief expedition reached Anniversary lodge, the Peary party were showing marked evidences of their terrible experiences. Lieutenant Peary was extremely non-committal in regard to the expedition generally, and all of the party declined to express an opinion on the work done, nor will they state what new discoveries have been made.—Greensboro Record.

Prosperity Gives the Lie to the Calamity-Howler.

Delegates who attended the Raleigh silver convention from a distance saw, if they looked out of the car windows, not evidences of seven years of famine, but fields of corn and cotton so bountifully plentiful that they seemed to be reflecting back to the skies the smile of a propitious providence. There were acres upon acres of the snowy staple of the South. True, the burning heat was causing it to open unusually fast, and to no small extent damaging it, but the Father of all blessings acts on the principle of compensation, and who does not know that the shortened crop means higher prices to farmers? There were wide stretching fields of corn that had been topped and stripped of its blades, and these having been gathered into barns left only the heavy, full-grained ears in the yellowing sheaf for the slender, straining stalks to bear up under as best they could. As this panorama of prosperity rolled on, inter-lapped between corn or cotton field or growth of pine and oak, hillside slopes of tobacco could be seen, the great, green, gracefully falling leaves of the plant just beginning to undergo the gilding and bronzing process of the September sun. The golden-rod shook its bright tassels along the water-courses or cheered up even the most barren spots with its omnipresent impartiality. The maples blushed with crimson beauty and oak and chestnut and hickory glared and glittered with autumn gold—but we forget; the mention of gold is not in good taste in connection with a silver convention. If the aforesaid delegates went by way of the Southern road they heard at almost every stopping place the rattle of wheels and the hum of countless spindles. They heard them from Charlotte on, at Concord, China Grove, Salisbury, Lexington, High Point, Greensboro, Burlington, Graham, Haw River, Durham. They saw, if they used their eyes, in the cotton mills and tobacco factories and their environments, men, young and old, with sleeves rolled up and arms whose muscles swelled with strength, or bright-faced girls, whose white aprons and snowy bonnets gave a charming picturesqueness to the simplicity of their dress. There was work for all of these. At Cary car-load after car-load of lumber stood upon the side-tracks, as if they were hardly trains enough to haul it away. The traveller upon the Seaboard of Coast-Line, or whatever route he pursued, saw virtually the same picture—the ample outpouring of prosperity into the lap of the good old State.

No, "having eyes they saw not, and ears, they heard not." There were sincere men at the silver convention, but the political Ananias of three parties did not see these things because they were on their way to howl calamity. What an awful thing to fool the people—to fool God's poor and simple and plain people—with cant about "financial relief!" They are suffering to escape an Ananias fate, but it were better in the end for those men that they were drowned in the sea-depths with a millstone round their necks.—Charlotte Observer.

Harvard's 250th Year Begun.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26.—Harvard's University began its 250th year to-day, with increased attendance in all departments and the prosperous year. The students have been pouring into Cambridge during the past week, and the old college yard has shaken off its summer lethargy and become all bustle and activity once more. Every student is required to register today, and regular lectures begin this afternoon.—News and Observer.