

THE TRIBUNE.

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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

It lies within the power of the people of any community to make out of its newspaper just what it would have it be. The people make it an organ of influence within its sphere, the arbiter of their causes, the defender of their interests and a power useful and good to them and their various businesses; or else they make it a figure head, an entity in appearance only, without prestige, influence and weight—a mere voice that speaks but is never heard.

There is too much of a tendency to look upon a newspaper, especially a country weekly, as a charitable institution; there is too much of a tendency among men toward believing that a subscription bought is money given away; there is too much of a tendency toward thinking that the public has a right to the service of a paper for nothing, and toward exacting it as a mere matter of right.

George Washington died and the country survived. His death was a ten day's talk and then people talked of somebody else. Napoleon went to St. Helena and a Bonaparte occupied the throne of France. What is true of illustrious men is true in greater degree of those who have not achieved eminent distinction. To succeed in advertising one must keep himself constantly before the public. When he ceases to advertise people forget him. Who remembers Humboldt now? Yet time was when he and his bechu premonition were the talk of the country. When a man ceases to work he deteriorates mentally, when a business man stops advertising his sales decrease visibly.—Printers Ink.

Now, we do not wish to complain, but outside of the comparatively few friends who have stood by us in our work of establishing a newspaper here and whose every kindness has been fully appreciated by us, the masses of our people hold some such ideas, relative to a country newspaper that we have mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. When compared to other counties, the peo-

ple fail to support a newspaper here, and let us tell you, people of Rutherford, if you ever have a paper that is worth a cent to you or to anyone else, you have got to stand by it and support it. As to whether you will have one the question lies with you, but there is one thing certain, no man is going to publish one without compensation sufficient to enable him to pay his running expenses.

In view of this fact and in order that we may increase our subscription list, and that you may show your appreciation of your paper, we will make you an offer which will begin on the first day of May, and by its terms you will be enabled to get THE TRIBUNE from then until the first of January, a subscription of eight months, for the paltry sum of fifty cents. This offer will be open for thirty days only. We make this offer in order to ascertain if possible whether or not our citizens want a good paper in this county, and to be perfectly frank, unless they do want one, the present management of THE TRIBUNE will cease on the first day of January next. Whether or not the paper will be published longer, we cannot yet say, but we are not taking any subscriptions beyond that date. If its publication ceases then, we will of course refund the money for unexpired portions of subscriptions already paid in. The issue is now with the people.

THE JAIL NOT YET FINISHED.

It seems that the jail company who contracted to build the new jail for this county, has in some degree failed to perfect its job, if looked at from one standpoint; but, if looked at from another it seems that they have not failed to put up a finished job on the county. The building has been put up as done, but it turns out that the trouble with the work lies in its water system and sanitary arrangements. If these had been properly put in, it might have been occupied some time ago by the sheriff and his family. The pipes intended to provide water for the jail are leaking, and the consequence is that the rooms are kept wet and damp. The sewerage system is useless, because it is stopped up, and the force of water does not possess the strength and power it ought to have. It is the first finished job we have heard of in the condition it is in. We trust that the plant will be remedied and water works put into operation.

KEEP BUSINESS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

George Washington died and the country survived. His death was a ten day's talk and then people talked of somebody else. Napoleon went to St. Helena and a Bonaparte occupied the throne of France. What is true of illustrious men is true in greater degree of those who have not achieved eminent distinction. To succeed in advertising one must keep himself constantly before the public. When he ceases to advertise people forget him. Who remembers Humboldt now? Yet time was when he and his bechu premonition were the talk of the country. When a man ceases to work he deteriorates mentally, when a business man stops advertising his sales decrease visibly.—Printers Ink.

SENATOR SIMMONS made a reputation for himself in the Senate Monday when he delivered his maiden speech against the oleomargarine bill. When he had finished he was the recipient of many congratulations.
—THE TRIBUNE is all-home print, and the only paper published in the county.
—Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE and get the news when it is news.

POLL TAX QUALIFICATION.

The election qualification of voters, as prescribed by the recent election law, has been the subject of much discussion in the State papers of late. It has been held by a few that a man could vote this year without first having paid his poll tax, as required by the law, for the reason that the act says the tax must be paid on or before May, the 1st, and the law itself does not go into effect until the first day of July following; that the law cannot prescribe a duty to be performed prior to the time when the act of the legislature becomes a law. On the other hand we have the opinions of many of the ablest lawyers in the State, and they hold that it is absolutely necessary for this tax to be paid by the first day of May, and if the law is not complied with by a voter he cannot vote.

Looking at the matter in the light of common sense merely, it seems to us that the only safe thing for voters to do is to pay their poll taxes. If it is not paid there seems to be ground for discussion, but if it be paid then there can be no possible doubt as to whether a voter can vote, and his right is unquestioned. It is the duty of every good and loyal Democrat to pay his tax in apt time, so that when he goes to the polls no man can stand up and doubt his right to cast his ballot. Nothing can be gained by delay, and the right of ballot may be lost. Let every Democratic voter in Rutherford see that his tax is paid, and that he is not led astray by the arguments of those who would have him believe that he does not have to pay it before May 1st.

JUDGE MOORE A CANDIDATE.

The Asheville bar is advocating the Honorable Charles A. Moore of that place for the position of Associate Justice on the bench of the Supreme court of this State. He is well recommended, and bears the reputation of being one of the ablest and most learned jurists in the State. It is our opinion that the western counties ought to be represented in the court of last resorts, and we do not doubt the ability of Judge Moore to fill the position, with credit to the State and to himself.

The Morning Post of yesterday says that Ex-Senator Ransom sold his last year's crop of cotton a few days ago to an exporter. The crop consisted of over 1200 bales, and brought the handsome sum of \$50,000. That is what we call good farming in North Carolina, and the fact shows that the senator is as great as a farmer as he was as the champion of the South in the halls of congress.

Wants to Help Others.

"I had stomach trouble all my life," says Edw. Melior, proprietor of the Union Booting Works, Erie, Pa., "and tried all kinds of remedies, went to several doctors and spent considerable money trying to get a moment's peace. Finally I read of Kodal Dyspepsia Cure and have been taking it to my great satisfaction. I never found its equal for stomach trouble and gladly recommend it in hope that I may help other sufferers." Kodal Dyspepsia Cure cures all stomach troubles. You don't have to diet. Kodal Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. The Florence Mills, Forest City, Twitty & Thompson.

Good for Shelby.

The twentieth century educational fund of the Synod was presented to the Shelby congregation last Sunday and the subscription amounted to \$1,316. The officers of the church expressed every confidence that their contributions to the cause would exceed \$1,500. Rev. W. R. Minter, the pastor at Shelby, together with Rev. R. C. Morrison and Rev. S. L. Cathey, have done a great work for Presbyterianism in this State. The fields served by these men have to date subscribed \$4,202 to the cause of education in the Synod. Rev. Dr. Jno. W. Stager says these contributions far exceed the expectations even with those most familiar with the financial ability of the Presbyterians composing these congregations.—Charlotte Observer.

Wields a Sharp Ax.

Millions marvel at the multitude of maladies cut off by Dr. King's New Life Pills—the most distressing too. Stomach, liver and bowel troubles—dyspepsia, loss of appetite, jaundice, Biliousness, fever, malaria, all fall before these wonder workers. 25c. at Twitty & Thompson's drug store.

BATTLES AROUND RICHMOND.

Report of Brig. Gen. Pender in Which 16th North Carolina, is Mentioned.

RICHMOND, VA., July 16th 1862.

General:—I have the honor to report that as a part of the light division of the army, I left my camp near Friend's house on the Chickahominy, Wednesday afternoon, June 25th, 1862, with my brigade, and marched to a point near the crossing of the Chickahominy, on Meadow Bridge road where I joined the division. Upon resuming the march my brigade was placed fifth in order, so that after crossing late in the afternoon, I was ordered to cross the field direct for Mechanicsville, to meet the brigades in front that were making the march by the road. Soon after leaving the Meadow Bridge road, one of the two pieces of artillery opened upon us from a wood directly above Mechanicsville. I at once deployed into line of battle, bringing up one section of Andrews' battery; my line was then advanced, and the enemy's artillery soon withdrew. Here I was misled by my imperfect knowledge of the road, and partial misleading of the guide, my left regiment went too far to the left and consequently did not join the brigade until late at night, for while it was coming up, after being sent for it was ordered by some one to support another brigade, and I would here mention, it was reported to me as behaving well under a very murderous fire; to which it was soon exposed losing about two hundred men. This was the 16th North Carolina, commanded by Lieut. Col. McElroy. Upon reaching Mechanicsville, I was ordered by you to support Gen. Field. I at once made my dispositions to do so, but soon found that taking the direction Gen. Field was going, left his right much exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, which was playing at the same time on Pegrum's battery with great effect this artillery was obligingly to the right and lower down Beaver Creek, than I saw any other troops. I at once changed the direction of two of my regiments so as to bring them to the right of this artillery, and succeeded in getting in one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards of it before we were opened upon; but when they did open upon us, and the obstacles so great in front of the creek and mill dam, that after the 38th North Carolina had reached these obstacles, and in less than one hundred yards of the enemy's rifle pits, they had to fall back. This regiment here advanced boldly and maintained its ground well. The 34th North Carolina, the other regiment that had been led by me to the right had made too much of a detour, and did not come up until the 38th was repulsed. After bringing it up I sent it still further to the right, to make as much diversion as possible in that direction. Gen. Ripley came up at this time, with his brigade advancing over part of the same ground which had been passed by the 38th North Carolina directly in front of the mill. The 34th North Carolina advanced to the creek, and there maintained its position until after dark when I had it withdrawn, so that with this and Gen. Ripley with part of his brigade, we held the extreme right of our position until about daylight next morning, when I was relieved. General Ripley had been relieved before. Other brigades came up during the night. The 22nd North Carolina, which had followed to support Gen. Field, when getting to the creek near him, came suddenly upon a regiment of the enemy just across the run and after some little parley, opened fire, driving the enemy quickly away, but found it impossible to cross. The loss of this regiment here was severe also, among others its brave Col. Conner, received a severe wound in the leg. I should state while relating the incidents of this day's fight, that Col. Hoke 38th North Carolina was also wounded and had to leave the field. The adjutant of the 38th was wounded also, but nobly maintained his position until dark.

On the night Friday morning, I had changed my position, in obedience to your orders, bringing my brigades directly in front of the mill, on Beaver Creek. About this time, the enemy seemed to make a feint attack upon the troops on my right, when those brigades moved forward and I moved mine forward also until they had gained the creek, getting in the bed of it. Here our line was halted until a general concert of action could be had, by which their attention might be attracted to the extreme right to those in the immediate front. At this time I brought up a section from each of these batteries I found on the plain in the rear. One of these was from the Donalson artillery, under Lieut. Moran, who shelled them with spirit and effect, his men being exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, not two hundred yards off, in the rifle pits. The section of Andrews' battery (Maryland) was under Lieut. Dimint, who also did fine service. Capt. Andrews, as usual, was present chafing for a fight. I do not know to whose battery the other section belonged. We moved forward soon after crossing the run and mill race, with great difficulty. The 34th North Carolina, Col. Riddick, was the first to gain the enemy's works, but they had a few moments before left under cover of their rifle pits. I should here mention that a part of

The Great Disual Swamp.

Of Virginia is a breeding ground of Malarial germs. So is slow, wet or marshy ground everywhere. These germs cause weakness, chills and fever, rashes in the bones and muscles, and may induce dangerous maladies. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malarial troubles. They will surely prevent typhoid. "We tried many remedies for Malaria and Stomach and Liver troubles," writes John Charleston, of Brysville, O., "but never found anything as good as Electric Bitters." Try them. Only 50c. Twitty & Thompson's guarantee satisfaction.

Shot in His Left Leg.

For all kinds of sores, burns, bruises, or other wounds DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a sure cure. Skin diseases yield to it at once. Never fails in cases of piles. Cooling and healing. None genuine but DeWitt's. Beware of counterfeits. "I suffered for many years from a sore caused by a gun shot wound in my left leg," says A. S. Fuller, English, Ind. "If it would not heal and gave me much trouble. I used all kinds of remedies to no purpose until I tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes completely cured me." The Florence Mills, Forest City, Twitty & Thompson.

Andrews' battery was engaged with the enemy, before assisting Pegrum's battery. After crossing the creek we marched down the Chickahominy, not meeting the enemy until we reached Gaines' Mill, and opposed the right brigades of the division. I here brought up two sections of Andrews' battery, under Lieuts. Dimint and Dabney, who shelled the enemy with considerable effect. We again moved forward, crossing at Gaines' Mill. Soon I was ordered by you to pass to the right and throw out skirmishers, and if possible, to surround the enemy who were lower down the stream.

We drove them off, but they retired upon their main body. Here again the section of Andrews' battery was brought into play, with a desire to draw fire from the enemy's artillery, and to show us its locality, but failed to do so. Through the misconception of an order, by Col. Dimint, his regiment had not come up, and I found myself weak, and asked for support. Gen. Archer was sent forward and I was ordered to support Gen. Branch further up the road. I found Col. Riddick at the forks of the road, near Cold Harbor, and my brigade was at once ordered into action. I formed the line of battle and moved into the wood on the right of the right hand road, finding only the enemy and a fragment of our regiments. We were soon hotly engaged, and drove the enemy hotly before us for about two hundred and fifty yards. My brigade had started in weak, and suffered heavily here; and seeing fresh regiments of the enemy coming up constantly, I sent my aid, Lieut. Young, to ask for support. Two of my regiments, 10th and 2nd North Carolina, had gained the crest of the open ground, getting into the enemy's camp, but finding themselves flanked, fell back, which caused those on the left who were not so far advanced, to fall back also. About this time Col. C. Lee, 38th North Carolina, who had been sent to our support came up. My men were rallied, and pushed forward again, but did not advance far before they fell back; and I think I do but justice to my men to say that they did not commence it. The enemy were continually bringing up fresh troops and succeeded in driving us from the road. My men fought nobly and maintained their ground with great stubbornness. The left was subject to an enfilading fire from musket and cannon.

It was now nearly night and here ended the part taken by my brigade except so far as Lieut. Young, my aid, was concerned, for he not being satisfied with fighting as long as his General, went back and remained principally with Gen. Evell until the battle was closed. I would here state that Lieut. Young acted both on this and the day previous, with the most heroic bravery and coolness. Words fail me in expressing my admiration of his conduct, through the whole of the Chickahominy battles. I here lost Col. Green, my volunteer aid, which was irreparable, he was an accomplished officer, and won the highest praise for his noble conduct. He was a noble man lost on that glorious day. Lieut. Hunsdale, my A. A. General, was also of great service, and deserves the highest praise.

Before going further I must particularize a little. Lieut. Col. McElroy, commanding the 16th, Lieut. Col. Gray, and Maj. Cole 22nd, acting with great courage and judgment, leading their regiments forward promptly and with determination, not halting for a moment until they found the enemy in their rear. Col. Riddick was here wounded, leaving his regiments without a field officer. Up to this time I had lost my volunteer aid, killed, my three Colonels wounded, also three Adjutants wounded and Lieut. Young slightly wounded on the side of the head. The 34th, Col. Riddick, lost in this short fight between twenty and thirty in kill.

Sunday we crossed the Chickahominy, marching down the south side of the river. Meeting the enemy again on Monday morning, my brigade after being in direct range of the enemy's shell for sometime, was ordered forward and went in rear of Kershaw's brigade, at least his men were coming out from my front as we went in. Reaching the further side of the field on the right, at the junction of Long Bridge and Darbytown roads, we came in contact with the enemy once more. There, just as the brigade was getting under fire, a regiment of the brigade came down, at double quick in our front, passing from right to left, apparently not seeing us. When in our front, about seventy-five yards off, our men fired a volley into them and scattered them in every direction.

In our front was a fine battery of rifle pieces that had been abandoned, but they were apparently trying to regain it, as we had quite a skirmish near it. They had quite a force upon my right which was several times pushed forward. Gen. Field, I have since learned, was a long way in front; but the enemy were in considerable force between us, if I am to judge from the stand they made.

At this position, I left a few men to hold the flank, and pushed forward the rest well into the woods, and but for the untimely failure of ammunition, would have captured many prisoners; they were in considerable disorder, but still

too strong to be attacked with what few men I had, most of whom were without ammunition. We here soon forced a battery, which had opened on our right, to limber up and leave; they evidently from what I saw and what I heard from prisoners, had a strong force within a few hundred yards of these batteries. Dark coming on I withdrew my men to the edge of the woods, holding our ground and the batteries taken. I had but a handful of men but succeeded in getting two other regiments. I found near by Gen. Field's brigade, which he had withdrawn, posting them so as to form the front while I held the right flank. I subsequently led forward one of these regiments and ordered it to move in such a direction as to flank a force which seemed to be hotly engaging a part of our troops on the left of the road. After making these arrangements, I found that Gen. Archer was on my right flank. This ended the fighting of this brigade in the late operations before Richmond, for though ordered into action next evening, we did not get in, owing to the lateness of the hour, the thickness of the wood, and my ignorance of the relative position of our forces.

My aid, Lieut. Young, had two horses shot from under him in the engagements, and then took the colors of one of the regiments leading it promptly and well to the front. Lieut. Cols. McElroy and Ray, the latter assisted by Maj. Cole, displayed their usual boldness in leading their regiments to the front. The 38th North Carolina here as on Thursday, behaved well. I would mention that the 34th North Carolina, on Friday, behaved with great credit under a heavy and murderous cross fire; and here let me mention that Lieut. Shotwell, of that regiment cannot be spoken of too highly for his gallant conduct, for he was not satisfied to take the colors, but seized the color bearer and rushed him to the front, thus encouraging the men to move forward at a very critical moment.

There are numerous instances of noble conduct by numbers of my command but space would fail to mention all, and I will leave the result of their efforts to show how most of them did. I am forced to say we had many shameful and disgraceful desertions of their colors.

Here, I would mention the loss on Thursday, of a most gallant officer, Maj. Brommough, of the second Arkansas battalion; with his death ceased the battalion, so far as was concerned its usefulness on the field.

My total loss in killed and wounded was about eight hundred. The brigade left camp on the morning of the 25th, with between twenty-three and twenty-four hundred, including Andrews' battery, thus showing a loss of over one third of my entire command.

Andrews' battery behaved on all occasions with conspicuous bravery and coolness; their loss was, however, slight. Their service was lost for a while, if not permanently, an invaluable and accomplished officer in Col. Conner, twenty-second North Carolina. Cols. Hoke and Riddick, the former wounded on Thursday, the latter on Friday, were great

losses to me. In conclusion, I would mention Mr. Goldman, an independent with the 38th North Carolina, who acted with the most conspicuous bravery and courage, also great capacity. He should be rewarded. I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. D. PENDER, Brig. Gen. 6th Brigade, Light Division, Our Living and Our Dead.

Saved Many a Time.

Don't neglect coughs and colds even if it is spring. Such cases often result seriously at this season just because people are careless. A dose of One Minute Cough Cure will remove all danger. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. Sure cure for coughs, colds, croup, grip, bronchitis, and other throat and lung troubles. "I have used One Minute Cough Cure several years," says Postmaster C. O. Dawson, Barr, Ill. "It is the very best cough medicine on the market. It has saved me many a severe spell of sickness and I warmly recommend it." The children's favorite. The Florence Mills, Forest City, Twitty & Thompson.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN REUNION, DALLAS, TEXAS, APRIL 22ND TO 25TH, 1902.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Dallas, Texas, and return at rates marked below: Goldsboro, \$27.55; Raleigh, \$28.05; Durham, \$28.05; Greensboro, 24.05; Winston-Salem, \$25.55; Salisbury, \$24.00; Statesville, \$23.00; Hickory, \$23.25; Charlotte, \$22.10; approximately 1 cent rates from other points. Tickets April 18th, 19th, 20th, with final May 2nd, and if deposited with agent at Dallas, Texas, on or before April 30th can be extended until May 15th, 1902. A fee of 50 cents is charged by terminal lines at Dallas for validating each ticket whether extended or not. These rates apply via Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis; or Asheville and Memphis. Stop-overs allowed within in transit limit of ticket in territory west of and including Atlanta and Chattanooga. Gen. J. S. Carr has selected the Southern Railway via Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans and Houston as the official route for his "Veteran Special Train" which will consist of first class coaches, Standard Pullman and Pullman Tourist Sleepers to be handled through to Dallas without change. This train will leave Raleigh at 3:50 p. m., Friday, April 18th, 1902. Birth rates from Raleigh and Greensboro in Standard Pullman \$3.20, Tourist \$4.00. From Charlotte \$7.50 and \$1.50. Two persons can occupy a berth without additional cost. Excellent service on regular trains in both directions. Rare chance to visit your friends in Texas at small cost. Ask your agent rate from your station. For further information and sleeping car reservations write:

R. L. VERNON, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

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