Webster's Weekly

"THE WEALTH OF THE MIND IS THE ONLY TRUE WEALTH."

VOL. XXII. J. R. WEBSTER, Editor and Propt'r. REIDSVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 4, 1894. Subscription One Dollar a Year. NO 40

W. N. MEBANE, Madison N. C. H. R. SCOTT, Reidsville N C

Mebane & Scott,

Attorneys-at-Law,

MADISON & REIDSVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in Wentworth promptly every Monday. Prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted.

Reidsville Lodge No. 384, A. F. & A. M meets every 1st and 3r., Thursday nights, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

Reidsville Lodge No. 49 K. of P. meets in Masonic Hall every Monday night at 8:15 o'clock. We extend a cordial welcome to visiting brethren R. B. CHANCE, K. of R. and S.

DAVID JONES & CO.

The Tailors.

—Just Received the—

Latest Novelties

—IN—

SPRING GOODS,

434 MAIN STREET

Danville, Va, April 5th 1894.

LADIES

SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DEBILITY AND FEMALE WEAKNESS,

GOOD NEWS.

A postal card with your address secures it. Write now to NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Atlanta, Ga., or P. O. Box 74, Atlanta, Ga. 7—11

Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the estate of Amy Godsey, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of the same and all persons having claims against said estate must present them on or before the 7th day of May, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This May 5th, 1894.

J. M. WILSON, Executor of Amy Godsey, deceased.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the estate of Martha R. Venable, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment on or before the 1st day of September, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. W. DANIEL, Executor of Martha Venable, dec'd. August 11th, 1894.

W. B. BEACHAM,

Architect and Builder.

—ALSO DEALER IN—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

A complete stock of rough and dressed

LUMBER,

Doors and Windows, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Always on hand.

Wall Paper, Mantels and Hearths.

Plans and estimates on application. Reidsville, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1894.

NEW FALL

—AND—

Winter Goods.

Mr. John C. Enright has received a large and handsome stock of the latest styles in Foreign Goods for

Gentlemen's Wear.

If you are in need of a Suit, Overcoat, or pair of Trousers for this Fall or Winter, call at once and examine his goods at

No. 2, Masonic Temple, Main Street, - - Danville, Va.

Use Ladies Choice Plain, (Strong) and North State Mills (Sweet)

SNUFFS.

These brands are the only snuffs manufactured in North Carolina and every true and loyal North Carolinian should see to it that no other goods are either sold or used in the state.

These goods are

THE VERY BEST

On the market, and are made exclusively of tobacco

North Carolina Leaf.

We guarantee the quality of our goods. There is none better. Orders and correspondence solicited.

R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Co., DURHAM, N. C.

Oct. 19, 1893.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Railway Co.

(PIEDMONT AIR LINE)

RICHMOND & DANVILLE & NORTH CAROLINA DIVISIONS.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT JUNE 17, 1894

SOUTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 35 & 9.	No. 11.	No. 37.
Lv Richmond	12 40 pm	12 50 am	.....
Lv Burkeville	2 30 pm	2 40 am	.....
Lv Keysville	3 11 pm	3 20 am	.....
Ar Danville	5 31 pm	5 35 am	.....
Lv Danville	5 50 pm	7 00 am	5 40 am
Ar Reidsville	6 41 pm	7 50 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	7 28 pm	8 40 am	6 58 am
Lv Goldsboro	*2 00 pm	5 00 pm	.....
Ar Raleigh	4 05 pm	8 20 pm	.....
Lv Raleigh	*4 10 pm	5 45 am	.....
Lv Durham	5 15 pm	6 44 am	.....
Ar Greensboro	7 20 pm	8 35 am	.....
Lv Winston	†6 0 pm	*5 40 am	6 05 pm
Lv Greensboro	7 35 pm	8 45 am	6 58 am
Ar Salisbury	9 05 pm	10 25 am	8 11 am
Ar Statesville	.....	11 19 am	.....
Ar Asheville	.....	4 00 pm	.....
Ar Hot Springs	.....	5 36 pm	.....
Lv Salsbury	9 15 pm	10 30 am	8 11 am
Ar Charlotte	10 40 pm	12 00 nn	9 25 am
Ar Spartanburg	12 57 am	2 45 pm	11 37 am
Ar Greenville	1 52 am	4 05 pm	12 28 pm
Ar Atlanta	5 20 am	9 30 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Charlotte	10 50 pm	.....	9 30 am
Ar Columbia	2 15 am	.....	12 55 pm
Ar Augusta	8 45 am	.....	4 02 pm

NORTHBOUND.	DAILY. Nos. 10 & 36.	No. 12.	No 38
Lv Augusta	7 00 pm	.....	1 30 pm
Lv Columbia	3 20 am	.....	5 10 pm
Ar Charlotte	6 40 am	.....	8 30 pm
Lv Atlanta	9 00 pm	8 00 am	12 00 Nn
Ar Charlotte	6 30 am	6 40 pm	8 29 pm
Lv Charlotte	*7 00 am	7 00 pm	8 39 pm
Ar Salisbury	8 28 am	8 25 pm	9 49 pm
Lv Hot Springs	.....	12 44 pm	.....
Lv Asheville	.....	2 30 pm	.....
Lv. Statesville	.....	7 11 pm	.....
Ar Salisbury	.....	8 00 pm	.....
Lv Salisbury	8 33 am	8 30 pm	9 49 pm
Ar Greensboro	10 05 am	10 05 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Winston	*11 15 am	† 9 25 am	9 25 am
Lv Greensboro	10 10 am	12 01 am	.....
Ar Durham	12 00 nn	3 35 am	.....
Ar Raleigh	1 00 pm	7 30 am	.....
Ar Goldsboro,	3 00 pm	1 00 pm	.....
Lv Raleigh	5 45 am	4 10 pm	4 10 pm
Lv Greensboro	10 10 am	10 10 pm	11 09 pm
Ar Reidsville	10 57 am	10 56 pm	.....
Ar Danville	11 45 am	11 40 am	12 27 am
Ar Keysville	2 18 pm	3 30 am	3 00 am
Ar Burkeville	3 00 pm	4 08 am	4 08 am
Ar Richmond	4 50 pm	6 20 am	6 20 am

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

John Gill, Receiver

Condensed Schedule.

In effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND—No. 2.

Leave Wilmington	7 00 am
Arrive Fayetteville	10 10 am
Leave Fayetteville	10 27 am
Leave Fayettville Junction	10 30 am
Leave Sanford	11 48 am
Leave Climax	1 46 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 16 pm
Leave Greensboro	2 55 pm
Leave Stokesdale	3 48 pm
Arrive Walnut Cove	4 20 pm
Leave Walnut Cove	4 33 pm
Leave Rural Hall	5 01 pm
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 1.

Leave Mt. Airy	9 45 am
Leave Rural Hall	11 06 am
Arrive Walnut Cove	11 35 am
Leave Walnut Cove	11 42 am
Leave Stokesdale	12 07 pm
Arrive Greensboro	12 55 pm
Leave Greensboro	1 02 pm
Leave Climax	1 30 pm
Leave Sanford	3 17 pm
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	4 28 pm
Arrive Fayetteville	4 34 pm
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 pm
Arrive Wilmington	7 55 pm

NORTH BOUND—No. 16.

Leave Ramseur	6 50 am
Leave Climax	8 40 am
Arrive Greensboro	9 25 am
Leave Greensboro	9 40 am
Leave Stokesdale	10 53 am
Arrive Madison	11 50 am

SOUTH BOUND—NO. 15.

Leave Madison	12 30 pm
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 pm
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 pm
Leave Greensboro	3 00 pm
Leave Climax	3 55 pm
Arrive Ramseur	5 35 pm

All trains mixed and run daily except Sunday.

Connections North bound, with the Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison.

Connections South bound, with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison; Richmond & Danville Railroad at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

COULD WE BUT KNOW.

Could we but know
The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lie those happier hills and meadows low—
Ah! if beyond the spirit's inmost cavil
Aught of that country could we surely know—
Who would not go?

Might we but hear
The hovering angel's high imagined chorus,
Or catch, betimes, with wakeful eyes and clear,
One radiant vista of the realm before us,
With one rapt moment given to see and hear,
Ah! who would fear?

Were we quite sure
To find the peerless friend who left us lonely,
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,
To gaze in eyes that were love lit only—
This weary mortal coil, we are quite sure,
Who would endure?

E. C. Stedman.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Editor *Times*:—I read with much interest your editorial on the battle of Gettysburg, published in the Times of September 2nd. The very clear statement of the order of attack and positions of the troops of the assaulting column correspond exactly with the account published about 1872 or 1873, in the North Carolina papers, and subsequently republished by Major Joseph A. Englehard, who was was then Secretary of the State, and who was formerly Adjutant-General of Pender's division.

At the time of this publication by Major Engelhard, he published letters from Major-General Trimble, who commanded Scales' and Lane's brigades in the charge (General Pender having been mortally wounded on the 2d of July), General James H. Lane and many of the regimental and company officers of Scales', Lane's, and Pettigrew's brigades.

I propose to give you extracts from these letters, many of which were verified by the writer at the request of Major Engelhard:

Wounded on the evening of the 1st of July, in the charge of Pender's division, I am unable to make any statement of the battle of the 3d of July from personal observation or active participation.

General Scales and the majority of his regimental and company officers had been wounded in the same charge and were in the brigade hospital on the Cashtown Pike and gave to Pickett's men on their arrival on the morning of the 3d of July a royal greeting.

The Federal prisoners, taken by the troops engaged in the battle of the 1st of July, several thousand in number, were upon the same premises. No troops of the Southern army bore a more conspicuous part in securing that victory and in capturing prisoners than Pettigrew's brigade of North Carolina, one of his regiments, the Twenty-sixth North Carolina troops, losing about as many killed and wounded as any one of Pickett's brigade in the charge on the 3d of July.

Pardon me for relating the remark of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, former member of the British army, but who had accepted service in the Confederate army and commanded the Thirty-fourth Regiment of North Carolina troops, Scale's brigade, in the charge of the 3d of July. Gordon was wounded just before the brigade reached the enemy's line and was brought to the brigade hospital about sunset. General Scales anxiously enquired of him, "How goes the battle?" "What is the character of the fighting?" Gordon answered: "The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava is a demned humbug, a demned humbug, sir!"

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

The behavior of Pickett's division in that memorable charge was all that men could do; the impossible was not accomplished, but their bravery deserved it and yet I affirm that other troops engaged in the same charge, deserved just as much of our admiration and love as Pickett's men. The other troops in that charge had been in all the battles of that campaign; Chancellorsville, Winchester and at Gettysburg on the 1st and 2d of July, but Pickett's division had not been present in any of the desperate and sanguinary battles. Scales' brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville had lost nearly 50 per cent. of the total present and in the charge of Pender's division on the 1st of July had lost 50 per cent. of the men and more than 60 per cent. of the officers, including Scales and all but three regimental officers. Again, on the 2d of July the division was engaged and General Pender, so young and able, was mortally wounded.

The simple statement of the conduct of Pickett and his men is worth more to the reputation of those of its members, who fell to sleep on both sides of the Rock Wall on the 3d of July, than any effort to harshly criticise and belittle the behavior of the other troops, who went through the same terrific storm of shot and shell to the enemy's works into and over them.

That other troops did enter the enemy's works and go beyond them, I give you the statements of men who were present and who witnessed and acted what they describe.

THE TESTIMONY.

Major-General Trimble, who commanded Scales' and Lane's brigades on the 3rd of July in a letter published at the request of Major Englehard says: "When I ordered Scales' and Lane's brigades to fall back from the enemy's works, the troops on the right and left had retired. I examined my right and left flank and all the Confederate troops had been repulsed." I repeat this from my recollection of the letter, but am certain of accuracy. Major Engelhard, Aujutant-General of the division, says: "The point at which the troops with me struck the enemy's works projected farthest to the front. I recollect well, my horse having been shot, I leaned my elbow upon one of the guns of the enemy to rest, while I watched with painful anxiety, the fight upon Pickett's right, for upon its success depended tenableness of our position.

Surrounding me were the soldiers of Pender's of Heth's and of Pickett's divisions and it required all the resources at my command to prevent their following, en masse, the retreating enemy and some did go so far that when we were compelled to withdraw they were unable to reach our lines, the enemy closing in from the right and left. We remained in quiet and undisputed possession of the enemy's works, the men flushed with victory, eager to press forward.

This statement from one of the most accomplished staff officers of Lee's army, who was afterwards, time and again, elected Secretary of the State of North Carolina and which position he filled at the time of his death, ought forever to settle the question that Pettigrew's brigade, Lane's and Scales', as well as Pickett's division, captured the enemy's works and held them until ordered to retire to prevent capture by the enemy advancing upon their right and left flanks. Captain McIntyre, acting as Adjutant-General of Scales' brigade, in his letter to Major Engelhard says:

OTHER WITNESSES.

"My brigade went into the enemy's works." Captain H. L. Guerrant, now living in Danville, says: "Scales' brigade entered the breastworks and remained in posession until driven out by the enemy's advancing upon their flanks," thus fully sustaining General Trimble and Major Engelhard.

General James H. Lane says: "My command never moved forward more handsomely. The men reserved their fire in accordance with orders, until within good range of the enemy, and then opened with telling effect, driving the cannoneers from their pieces, completely silencing the guns in our immediate front and breaking the line of infantry on the crest of the hill."

Captain Lovill, Company A., North Carolina Troops, Lane's brigade, says: "Some of my men were captured inside of the enemy's works."

Colonel Norwood, of the Thirty-seventh North Carolina troops, and Lieutenant Colonel Morriss, of the Thirty-third North Carolina troops, same brigade, says: "Pettigrew's and Archer's men reached the enemy's works a little in advance of us and succeeded in driving the enemy from their works in their front, but were exposed to a flank fire both right and left. We drove the enemy from his position on the road and from behind the stone fences. The enemy having disappeared from our front, we became engaged with a flanking party on our left and were surrounded and captured."

"Six officers on the right of my regiment were shot in the enemy's works and captured," says Colonel Morriss.

The brave Major Joseph H. Saunders, of the Thirty-third North Carolina troops, Lane's brigade, says; "I went by a subsequent measurement to within sixty yards of the stone wall where I was desperately wounded. Just before I was shot I saw a Federal color-bearer, just in front of the left wing of the regiment, get up and run waving his flag and followed by his regiment, so that there was nothing to keep our regiment from going into the enemy's works. I was shot by troops on our left flank. At the time I was acting as left-guide to the line of battle directing the line of march to the right so as to strike the enemy's works in a straight line."

A PREACHER'S VOICE.

The Rev. George W. Sanderlin, who was a captain in the Thirty-third North Carolina troops and remained with the regiment after Major Saunders was wounded and who since the war has been twice elected Auditor of the State of North Carolina and is now in the Treasury Department in Washington by appointment of the President, says; "Our brigade being in the second line advanced in fine style over the field. When we were about two hundred yards from the enemy's works, General Lane ordered a half wheel to the left and we continued our advance, our organization being excellently preserved close up to the enemy's works. We were subjected to a rapid artillery fire from our front as well as a deadly musketry fire and also an enfilading artillery fire from the left. My regiment, the Thirty-third North Carolina, rested at the enemy's works, the artillery men being driven away from their pieces and the infantry having been driven from their breastworks.

For some five minutes all was comparatively quiet in our front except a desultory firing here and there. We could hear the Federal officers just over the ridge trying to rally and reform their men.

Attention was called to a piece of artillery just at hand, which had been struck in the muzzle by a shell from a gun of light calibre from a Confederate battery, which remained fastened in the bore. We noticed the situaton on the extreme right of the line and finally saw it driven off by the enemy.

A column had been thrown out on the enemy's right that flanked us. We being in danger of being cut off were ordered back. Pickett's troops on our right having in the meantime been repulsed * * * Our organization was well preserved up to the time we retreated. I am absolutely confident that Lane's brigade held its position at the enemy's works longer than any other company and that we did not move towards the rear until the rest of the line was in full retreat, the extreme right being well advanced to the rear."

Colonel Jones, in command of Pettigrew's brigade, says: "On we pushed and were now right in the enemy's works when we received a murderous fire upon our left flank. I looked to see where it came from, and, lo! we were completely flanked on our left, not only by infantry, but by artillery. * * * The color-bearer of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina was shot down while planting the flag on the wall."

Gaston Broughton, in command of Company D, in the same regiment, says; "We crossed the road and went into the enemy's works where we continued firing until most of the regiment was captured, the enemy closing in on us from the rear."

MAJ. HAYNES.

Major Haynes, of the Eleventh North Carolina troops, and the same brigade, says: "I was about fifty yards (I think nearer) of the wall when I was shot down. When shot we were in line going towards the cemetery wall. We were all cut down, no one but wounded left in my company save two." The loss of this company has been published in the New York Times as the greatest in any company on either side in killed and wounded during the war.

Captain B. F. Little, of Company E. Fifty-second North Carolina troops, and same brigade, says: "I was shot when about fifty feet from the enemy's works and the ground between where I lay and the works was thickly strewn with the killed and wounded, some of them having fallen immediately at the works. I do not think a single one of my men ever got back to the rear, except those who were slightly wounded before they got to the place where I was wounded. And such was the case with the companies on either side of mine. When I was taken prisoner and borne to the rear I passed over their works and found some of my men killed and wounded immediately in the works."

It is of Pettigrew's brigade that Colonel Swallow writes as follows: "Pettigrew's brigade now united with Archer's regiment, which had not entered the fortifications, attacked the enemy with a most desperate determination. While the writer lay wounded with General Smyth of Hays' division at Gettysburg, that officer told him that Pettigrew's brigade were within thirty feet of his line and fought with determination as he had never seen equalled." (General Hays' division occupied the left half of the rock wall assaulted on Cemetery Height.)

RIGHT OF BURIAL DENIED.

Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Graves, of the same brigade and in command of the Forty-seventh North Carolina troops, a brother of the late Captain W. P. Graves, Danville's beloved Mayor, was wounded and captured at the rock wall and was taken to Philadelphia for burial by friends in that city, the right of burial was denied his body by the City authorities and he had to be buried elsewhere.

I could give other extracts of other officers and privates, which would fully sustain those already quoted:

I feel that injustice would be done Archers' Tennesseeans and Alabamians if I did not give a few of the statements of officers of that brigade and believing that The Times desires the whole truth to be known and full justice done all of our soldier and especially the memory of our dead comrades, who sleep beneath the sod of Pennsylvania, I quote extracts from their reports;

Colonel Fry, who so gallantly led Archer's brigade says; "I heard Garnett give a command; seeing my gesture of inquiry, he called out "I am dressing on you." A few seconds later he fell dead. A moment later a shot through my thigh prostrated me. The smoke soon became so dense that I could see but little of what was going on before me. A minute later I heard General Pettigrew calling to rally them on the left. All of the five regimental colors of my command reached the line of the enemy's works and many of my men and officers were killed while passing over it."

Colonel Shepherd, who succeeded Fry after he was wounded, says in his official report: "Every flag in Archer's brigade except one was captured at or within the works of the enemy."

I find that there is general agreement on the part of all these reports that the two brigades of Heth's division on the extreme left of the Confederate line were broken up by the terrific fire to which they were exposed before reaching the enemy's line, but these brigades were other than Pettigrew's and Archer's. As fell upon the field during that terrible assault killed or wounded Kemper, Garnet, and Armistead, so fell wounded Trimble, Pettigrew, Fry, Marshall, and Lowranch, the division and brigade commanagers of Heth's and Pender's divisions.

The privates behayed with the same unselfish heroism and devotion to the South as did the officers and since all in the assaulting column, under the eye and at the command of the peerless Lee, rushed into the "jaws of death," for country and home, the survivors should cease all attempts to magnify the efforts of some by misrepresenting the conduct and the bravery of others.

The simple truth entitles all to crowns of fadeless laurel and should keep forever green in Southern hearts the memory of those who on the 3rd day of July, 1863 bore in honor and glory under Pickett, Pettigrew and Trimble, the Southern Cross from Seminary Ridge to Cemetery Height.

E. B. WITHERS.

Danville, Va., September 18th, 1994.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle at Irvin & Purcell's drug store.

DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

THE CALAMITY HOWLER MUST NOW TAKE A SEAT.

The calamity howler is greatly discouraged by the reports coming in from every industry, but by none more so than those in the woolen and cotton and other texible industries which have just been "annihiliated" by the passage of the "free trade Wilson bill." Suppose the pessimist goes to the Wool and Cotton Reporter of September 13 for consolation and material, what does he find?

Under the column "New Mills" there are fifteen items. One of the mills mentioned is to have 48,000 spindles, and to be the largest cotton mill in the South.

Another, for making cotton, wool and worstead yarns, is to occupy a building 110 by 200, which structure alone is to cost $30,000. "The plans for the new plant," says the Reporter, "have been ready for some time but it is said the construction of the mill depends upon the settlement of the tariff question." It is located at Philadelphia

Another cotton mill, with 25,000 spindles is to be built at Gaffney, S. C., with a capital of $250,000.

Another cotton mill, with $400,000 capital, is proposed for Bath, S. C. Two hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed.

The other new mills are for the manufacture of woolen, cotton, knit hosiery and silk goods.

Under the column "Enlargements and Improvements" there are eighteen mentions. Under the column "Starting Up and Shutting Down" twenty mills are mentioned as having started or about to start up. One of these has been closed since April last; another over a year, and a third for two years. All three are woollen mills. Only four are mentidned as shutting down; one to make repairs, another for two weeks, another because of a death, and the last is running on short time on account of low water.

It is probable that the Reporter's weekly bulletin of new enterprises has not contained such a clear record since the McKinley bill struck the textile industry in 1890.

The record for the week ending September 6th is perhaps the second best in four years. The Reporter mentions five new mills, one of which is a cotton mill to cost $150,900; 25 enlargements and improvements, and 20 mills starting up, one of which has been closed nine months and another five years.

Hawitzer Bros., of Stafford Springs, have settled with their dissatisfied weavers, giving them a 25 per cent. advance in wages. Of the five shut-downs mentioned, one is "for the usual week's vacation and two are because of low water." The record is marred only by the shut-downs of one mill because of "lack of orders," and another because of "accumulation of stock."

The increasing imports of foreign wools, under the free-goods schedule, also foreshadow a vastly larger demand for domestic wool, since the latter cannot be largely used in the finer textile manufactures without a liberal admixture of the former. Great interest centres in the trade auction sale of wool, which begins at London today.—New York World, September 18th.

1200 MEN GET WORK.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., September 17th, says: "The Birmingham Mill went to work this morning, after many months of idleness, giving employment to 1200 men. The owners of the mill are about to erect a tin mill to be run in connection with it, for the manufacture of tin plate. It will be the first plant of the kind in the South."

CANADIAN CAPITAL COMING IN.

The Massey manufacturing company of Toronto, employing 2,000 men, has demined to remove its factory to the United States, and is looking for a site near Niagara Fall. H. A. Massey tells a reporter that it is the new Tariff bill that has attracted him to these shores. He says:

"The Canadian Government reduced the duty on manufactured goods from 20 to 35 per cent, but kept the duty on raw materials as high as ever, thus enabling the Americans to ship here their manufactured products very advantageously. Under such conditions we could not compete with the markets of the world.

"That new Democratic tariff will help your country immensely. By freeing raw materials it will cheapen the cost of manufactured articles, both to the manufacturer and consumer. It will draw to your side many manufacturing concerns of Canada, which want a wider market and an opportunity to manufacture goods more profitably."—New York *World*.

LUMBER TRADE IMPROVING.

A dispatch from Oswego, N. Y, September 17th, says; "The effect of the Wilson bill in placing lumber on the free list is being felt here. Ten cargoes, with a total of 1,700,000 feet of lumber, have arrived within the past thirty-six hours. Twice that amount is on Canadian wharves awaiting shipment. Lumber men are jubilant, as are also 500 longshoremen, most of whom have done nothing all the summer.

FALL RIVER MILLS STARTING UP.

The Kerr thread mill, the Durfee and the Seaconnet mills resumed operations Monday. All are running under a reduction of wages. The Kerr thread mill and the Durfee are not running all their machines, but the Seaconnet has started up with a full force and the management has promised to tell the operatives on Wednesday what will be done in regard to wages. Twenty-three thousand, two hundred and twenty operatives are now idle in the city, in consequence of the attempt to reduce wages.—New York *World*.

The Harris Star (independent), September 17, says: "Work at the Steelton works is very encouraging. The mills in lower end of the city, the Lochiel, Paxton and Central rolling mills, were busy all the week with full turns at work in one-half of their departments. The Lalance Grosjean plant was also busy, and the Chesapeake nail works made a full week to fill large orders.

"All departments of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, except one of the foundrics employing 200 men, were at work last week. The blast furnaces and the open hearth departments produced heavily. The Bessemer mill ran slowly, making a light tonnage of rail steel. The iron and steel foundries were fairly busy. The rail mill delayed several times to change rolls. Street railway rails were worked on mostly. Among the contracts filled was one of the grooved rails for the East Harrisburg Railway Company. The frog, switch and signal department is fairly active. The bridge department is rushed with work and at present has enough to keep it going all the winter. Last week both turns were at work. The machinists and roll turns made a fair, week. All of the plate and slab mills were very busy. Nos. 1 and 2 blooming, the two branches of the merchant the slab universal and billet mills, and the hammers were very busy all the week. Receipts of material were very heavy and shipments were large."

SCRANTON BOOMING.

The Scranton Times, September 17, says: "The Scranton Steel Works recently has turned out the largest week's output from a single mill in the history of the world. If there has been a panic Scranton is not aware of it. Scranton doesn't have to wait for the boom. It has been booming right along."

WAGES GOING UP.

MORE NEW WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS THAN FOR FOUR YEARS.

These are the bad times, very bad times, for political wool growers and calamity howlers. Not only do prices of domestic wools remain firm, at an advance of about 10 per cent. above the McKinley prices of two months ago, but there is unusual activity in the woollen and cotton mills.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter devotes a page every week to a "Bulletin of New Enterprises," which however, includes mills shutting down. There used to be more mills shutting down than starting up; but since the passage of "the free trade Wilson bill," which was to "annihilate" the woollen industry, the record has been a remarkable one—better than for any two weeks during the four years of McKinleyism.

For the week ending September 6 the Reporter mentions five new mills, one of which is a cotton mill, to cost $150,000, twenty eight enlargements and improvements, and twenty mills starting up, one of which has been closed nine months and another five years.

Rawitzer Bros., of Stafford Springs, are mentioned as having settled with their dissatisfied weavers, giving them a 25 per cent. advance in wages. This wage advance is more than the American Economist could find in any protected industry during the first two years of McKinleyism.

The record is a good one, but that ending September 13 is better. During this week there were fifteen items under the column headed "New Mills." One of the mills mentioned is to have 48,000 spindles, and to be largest cotton mill in the South.

Another, for making cotton, wool and worsted yarn, is to occupy a building 110 by 200 feet, which structure alone is to cost $30,000. "The plans for the new plant," says the Reporter, "have been ready for some time, but it is said the construction of the mill depended upon the settlement of the tariff question." It is located at Philadelphia.

Another cotton mill, with 25,000 spindles, is to be built at Gaffney, S. C., with a capital of $250,000.

Another cotton mill, with $400,000 capital, is proposed for Bath, S. C. Two hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

The other new mills are for the manufacture of woolen, cotton, knit hosiery and silk goods.

Under the column "Enlargements and Improvements" there are eighteen mentions. Under the column "Starting up and Shutting Down" twenty mills are mentioned as having started or about to start up. One of these has been closed since April last, another over a year, and a third for two years. All three are woolen mills. Only four are mentioned as shutting down—one to make repairs, another for two weeks another because of a death, and the last is running on short time on account of low water.

If this sort of business goes on until November the result of the election may not be so satisfactory to the Republicans as they have been anticipating. They must either manage to keep the mills closed or to keep the backwoods voters from knowing that more wheels are turning than ever before. Can they stave off prosperity until after election? If the drought had only lasted two months longer Republican prospects would be brighter.

AN ODD COLLECTION.

A man in Colorado has a quaint collection of bottles. It is divided into two sections. Section one is large. Section two is not. Section one contains hundreds of bottles, the contents of which his wife swallowed hoping to find relief from her physical sufferings. Section two contains a few bottles that once were filled with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was this potent remedy that gave the suffering wife her health again. It cures all irregularities, internal inflammation and ulceration, displacements and kindred troubles. It has done more to relieve the sufferings of women than any other medicine known to science.

Pile tumors, rupture and fistulæ, radically cured by improved methods. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

JOINT CANVASS ARRANGED BETWEEN GRAHAM AND SETTLE.

Messrs W. W. Fuller and J. F. Wray chairmen, respectively of the democratic and republican executive committees for the 5th Congressional district, together with Messrs. Graham and Settle met in Greensboro Monday night and arranged for a joint canvass, as follows:

ALAMANCE.

Saxapahaw, Wednesday, Oct. 3.
Swepsonville, Wednesday, night Oct. 3.
Loy's Store, Thursday, day Oct 4.
Burlington, Thursday, night, Oct. 4.
Merton's Store Friday, day Oct 5.
Oseippee, Friday, night, Oct. 5.
McCray's Store, Saturday, day Oct. 6.
Graham, Saturday, night, Oct. 6.

ORANGE.

Cedar Grove, Monday, Oct. 8.

CASWELL.

Ridgeville, Tuesday, Oct. 9.
Leasburg, Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Yanceyville, Thursday, Oct. 11.
Cherry Grove, Friday, Oct. 12.

GUILFORD.

Greensboro, Saturday, Oct. 13.
Mount Hope, Monday, Oct. 15.
High Point, Tuesday, Oct. 16.
Friendship, Wednesday, Oct 17.
Summerfield, Thursday, Oct 18.

STOKES.

Walnut Cove, Friday, Oct. 19.
Dalton, Saturday, Oct. 20.
Danbury, Monday, Oct. 22.
Westfield, Tuesday, Oct. 23.
Lawson's Store, Wednesday, Oct. 24.
Prestonville, Thursday, Oct. 25.

ROCKINGHAM.

Madison Friday, Oct. 26.
Stoneville, Saturday, Oct. 27.
Leaksville, Monday, Oct. 29.
Oregon, Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Wentworth, Wednesday, day, Oct 31.
Reidsville, Wednesday, night, Oct 31.

Subscribe for the WEEKLY.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executrix and executor of the estate of W. W. Robertson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate must present them on or before the 16th day of August, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARTHA D. ROBERTSON, Executrix.
CHAS. J. McALLISTER, Executor.
August 15, 1894.

Administratrix Notice.

Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of Andrew J. Smith, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment. All persons holding claims against the estate will present them for payment on or before the 16th day of August, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NANNIE H SMITH, Administratrix of Andrew J. Smith, dec'd. Reidsville, N. C., August 15, 1894.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of D. H. Webb, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and all parties having claims against the estate will present them on or before the 17th day of August, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This August 17th, 1894.

T. J. CARTER, Executor of D. H. Webb, deceased.

Notice.

By virtue of the terms of an order of the Superior Court of Rockingham county in the case of the Providence Machine Company and others against the Hermitage Cotton Mills, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said cotton mills and all persons having claims against the property or assets of said cotton mills that they are required to come into court and make themselves parties to said action; and all such persons are further required by the terms of said order of the court to file their said claim with the undersigned before the 1st day of December, 1894, and to make due proof of the same.

F. H. FRIES, Receiver Hermitage Cotton Mills.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Payne, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of the same, as the business of the estate must be settled up at once; while those having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated as the law directs on or before the 17th day of September, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. A. PAYNE, W. F. PAYNE, Executors.
Gentry, N. C., Sept 17th, 1894.

If Christ Came to Congress.

The Most Wonderful Book of the Century. Over 30,000 Copies sold in six Weeks. Over 6,000 sold in Washington City Alone.

The pranks of high Government officials, including Cabinet Officers, Sen