

NEW NEWS of YESTERDAY

By E. J. EDWARDS

Grant His Old Friends Knew

General Chetlain Said the Great Soldier When With His Intimates Was Naturally a Very Loquacious Man.

One of the thousands of men who enlisted in the Union army a few days after the publication of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers was A. C. Chetlain, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the war. The company in which General Chetlain enlisted was made up of citizens of Galena, Ill., and of that company he was chosen captain. It was the company which Captain Ulysses S. Grant, then a clerk in a leather store in Galena, drilled before the company departed for Springfield, Ill., to be mustered into military service. Captain Grant journeyed with the company to Springfield, hoping that at the state capital he might receive a commission as colonel of an Illinois regiment. He was an intimate friend of General Chetlain and the two men roomed together at a hotel in Springfield.

"One of the comments made about General Grant after he became famous was that he was a man of unusual taciturnity," General Chetlain said to me in 1895; "and I suppose that everyone except those who knew Grant intimately believed that he was properly called 'the silent man.' But those of us who knew Grant when he was Captain Grant and some of us who came to know him well after his term as president expired have occasionally smiled when it has been said that Grant was the most taciturn man connected with either army and that, to save his life, he couldn't make a speech. As a matter of fact, General Grant was naturally a very loquacious man. When I knew him at Galena before the war he was an incessant talker. But, unlike many men who talk a great deal, he was an instructive and entertaining conversationalist.

"One evening, about two weeks before Lincoln was inaugurated as president for the first time, I dropped into the Grant leather store for a friendly chat. There I found Captain Grant, as we were in the habit of calling him, seated upon a counter, and grouped about him were three or four other merchants of the town, all listen-

ing intently to what the captain had to say. I took a seat and listened also, and I should say that Captain Grant talked to us almost without a break for half an hour, and perhaps longer.

"At that time most of us in Galena were of the opinion that the trouble with the south would blow over; certainly none of us expected that there would be a resort to arms to settle the differences between the two sections of our country. But Captain Grant took a different view of the matter, and that evening in his father's leather store he told us earnestly that he was convinced that we were wrong in our viewpoint. The politicians of the south, he argued, were unwaveringly determined to establish an independent government, and he gave it as his belief that they had been leading the people of their section to that goal for some years. He also declared that we underestimated the resources of the south; he told us that at any time we might hear of overt acts on the part of the south, and he rather looked for a speedy demonstration of the south's purpose to resort to arms somewhere along the Mississippi river.

"I never shall forget the clearness and force with which Captain Grant explained to us the strategic value of the Mississippi. He declared that it would be impossible to overthrow the Confederate government, in case war began, until the north had secured uninterrupted control of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth. And I can recall as vividly that in his lengthy exposition he did not hesitate for a word or a phrase; he talked as easily as many a polished orator that I have heard, and with a good deal of grace.

"That was not the only time I and other old residents of Galena heard Captain Grant talk at length before war came. So, when after the war had begun, there came reports that Grant was a silent man, we smiled to ourselves, for we knew better. And we had no doubt that the meaning of his taciturnity was. He had adopted that trait as a part of his military methods. He knew that the soldier who talked too much was in danger of talking himself into danger. He was silent during the days of the war simply because he regarded silence as the expedient policy and not because he could not talk. When with a few friends he was really one of the most brilliant and instructive of conversationalists." (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Some American Coincidences

Blaine Believed His Career Would Be Like Clay's—Three Ex-Presidents Who Died on the Fourth of July.

James G. Blaine could sometimes be prevailed upon at a dinner party or a private gathering to speak of some of the extraordinary coincidences which have occurred in our political history. Hannibal Hamlin once told me that Mr. Blaine, who, like many men of great intellectual ability, had a streak of superstition in his nature, always believed that his own political career, so far as the presidency was concerned, would be found to match that of Henry Clay, for Mr. Blaine believed that he could be elected, and could not be nominated when his election would be assured. Mr. Hamlin pointed out that Clay failed of the

nomination of 1840 and again in 1848, when he could have been elected, and, on the other hand, Blaine was nominated in 1860, when all the conditions made for his defeat, and that was the case with Clay in 1844.

But the coincidence in his own case was not the only one in which Mr. Blaine was interested. Upon one occasion when Mr. Blaine was entertaining a few friends at his house in Washington—it was the year before his nomination for president, and at a time when he was revising the proof sheets of the first volume of his monumental work, "Twenty Years in Congress"—the conversation turned towards Mr. Blaine's favorite theme, the political coincidences of American history.

"I have always thought it to have been the most extraordinary coincidence in our history as a nation that three of the ex-presidents of the United States should have died upon the Fourth of July, and another, Garfield, should have been at death's door upon that day, to be snatched at the last moment, and when apparently in extremis, from death," said Mr. Blaine. "The three ex-presidents were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, and to me there seems to have been something more than mere chance that Jefferson and Adams, two of the four statesmen of the revolutionary epoch who wrote the Declaration of Independence, should both have died on the Fourth of July exactly fifty years from the date of the signing of the declaration. And have you ever taken thought that to them, and to Monroe, also, who died six years after he retired from the presidency, the fourth day of July meant much more than it means to us at this time?"

"I very often find myself thinking of the career of Monroe after he finished his term as president," continued Mr. Blaine. "It stands apart from that of any other ex-president. I have heard from some of those who knew Monroe in those days of his retirement that he was in a serious pecuniary condition. He went to New York to practice law, because he found it absolutely necessary to gain an income. He was neglected in New York. I have heard that he was dependent to some extent for support on his son-in-law; and that if he had not sold his library to congress for, I think, about \$20,000, this great statesman would have been entirely dependent for his support on his family.

"Another pathetic circumstance, and one little known, I believe, connected with Monroe's last days has always attracted me. He was buried in a little cemetery on Second avenue, near Stuyvesant Square, New York. There his body remained for 27 years, and it was forgotten by the people that this great statesman was buried in an obscure cemetery in the city which was really his temporary home.

"I have tried to find out who suggested the removal of Monroe's body to his native state, Virginia. I think the suggestion came from one or two gentlemen of New York City; I cannot find any record that any one in Virginia was the originator of the movement for the taking of the body of Monroe from New York to Richmond. But I remember well when that was done, and that a New York regiment escorted the remains to Richmond, where appropriate and permanent sepulchre of this great president was made, and I am certain that these facts are but little known at this time by the American people." (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Refuted.

"Jones grumbles that his wife can't take a joke."
"That's funny, seems to me."
"How so?"
"She took Jones."—Judge.

MUST GET TOGETHER

DIFFERENCES IN WAKE COUNTY ON ACCOUNT OF COUNTY PHYSICIAN SHOULD END.

TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION

The County Commissioners, the Solicitor and Superintendent of Roads of Wake Will Investigate Statements in Letter by Dr. McCullers.

Raleigh.—The County Commissioners of Wake have authorized and directed Mr. Wiggs, Supervisor of the Roads, to make a thorough investigation of the cause of the death of the colored man, Columbus Rowe, as reported in a letter by Dr. McCullers, formerly recognized as County Superintendent of Health. As soon as Solicitor Norris read the letter of Dr. McCullers he called the matter to the attention of County Attorney Beckwith, and the County Commissioners ordered an investigation. It must be thorough and all the facts brought to light, and if there has been any dereliction of duty punishment must follow. Dr. McCullers wisely makes recommendations that the county provide some place for the proper treatment of convicts who are sick. The people of the county will be surprised that Dr. McCullers and the County Commissioners had not years ago seen the necessity of such a place and made provision for it. But it should be done at once. The report of Dr. McCullers also shows that the County Physician, or some authorized physician, should visit the camps often and see that the sick are cared for. The untrained supervisors do not know how to do this, and the County Physician, or some doctor, alone is competent to do it.

County Commissioners have recognized the legality of the payment of Dr. McCullers on the fee basis, but have made provision with other doctors to care for the sick in the home, in jail and in the convict camps. A member of the Board said: "Provision has been made to care for the sick of the county, and we will have doctors who live near the camps to attend to the convicts."

"Another matter that Mr. Wiggs will look into is the report that the superintendent of the Leesville camp, R. E. Thompson, was found lying beside the road in a drunken condition while three of the convicts under his care were needing medical attention. Dr. McCullers reported this state of affairs to Solicitor Norris who will see to it that such conditions shall not continue.

There Was No Apparent Opposition.

Durham.—The campaign for the farm-life school has opened in a former slice of Wake county, Carr township, where sixty voters gathered in an enthusiastic rally and heard addresses by Supt. C. W. Massey, P. C. Graham, T. M. Gorman and Col. Bennahan Cameron. Of the entire voting strength of that precinct, not one signified his intention to oppose the school and the sentiment was especially strong there. The fight continued in Bragmont, Durham township, and in Rougemont, the extreme northeastern section of the county.

Wise Was Found "Not Guilty."

Morganton.—Therman Wise, who has just been tried for the killing of Turner Vance at Jonas Ridge, Burke county, several months ago, was found not guilty by the jury. It took the jury only a short time to come to a conclusion and render a verdict of not guilty, which met with satisfactory approval. The case was the most important and a considerable amount of interest was manifested in the outcome. The court house was packed to its utmost capacity throughout the trial. Wise was defended by the able attorneys, Messrs. Mull and Spahnour of Morganton and Lieutenant Governor Newland of Lenoir, while Solicitor Johnson alone made a brilliant plea for the state for conviction.

North Carolina Supreme Court.

Raleigh.—Preparations are under way for the North Carolina Supreme Court to convene for the fall term Monday, August 28. The first day will be usual be devoted to the examination of applicants for licenses to practice law, the indications being that there will be an average class at least Tuesday, August 29, there will be the call for arguments on appeals from the first district. Thereafter each week will be devoted to a district until the sixteen into which the state is divided has been heard.

Case Workers Hold Meeting.

Statesville.—The North Carolina Case Workers' Association held a meeting in the rooms of the Commercial Club, but on account of a freight wreck on the Asheville division, which caused all trains to be delayed, the members of the association from the western part of the state could not reach here. The meeting was well attended from the east and they had a very enthusiastic meeting, discussing the various points that were of interest to furniture manufacturers.

NEWS FROM TAR HEEL STATE

Latest News of General Interest That Has Been Carefully Collected For the People of the State.

Durham.—At the meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A., D. H. Wilcox, formerly assistant, but more recently manager of one of Farley's dry goods stores, was chosen unanimously to succeed Secretary J. S. Hunter.

Raleigh.—On September 4, Labor Day, there will be held in this city the seventh annual fiddlers' convention under the auspices of William J. Andrews, the "patron saint" of this now well-established and very popular custom. It will be held in the A. & M. College auditorium and only good old-fashioned fiddlers will be eligible.

Salisbury.—Vice President N. B. McCanness of the Salisbury-to-Monroe Railroad gives out the information that the survey has been completed to Monroe and that after a few slight changes are made the grading will begin and the road will be completed and in operation by 1914, three years.

Lillington.—Jim Coon and Henry Allred, the two young white men who escaped from jail here were caught and placed back in jail. The statement about the jaller giving them a pair of scissors was an error. He did not give them any scissors. They broke through the wall with a piece of steel taken from a wash bowl.

New Bern.—The State Association of County Commissioners of North Carolina will convene at Asheville. Already a large majority of the counties in the state have appointed delegates to this convention. The indications are that it will be the largest convention in the history of the association. Many prominent people from all over North Carolina will be in attendance.

Lenoir.—According to County Superintendent Y. D. Moore's report for the past year there has been \$982 raised by private donations for the improvement of schoolhouses and grounds and the lengthening of school terms in Caldwell county. The people of the county are wide-awake to the importance of good schools, and much interest in educational work is evidenced in all sections.

Wilmington.—The fifth annual meeting of the Country Bankers' association of North Carolina, conceded to have been the most successful session from every standpoint ever held, came to a close with a grand ball at Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, in honor of the visiting bankers and their friends. It was an elaborate and largely attended affair.

Randleman.—The following compiled by Hal M. Werrh, county assessor, shows the total amount of taxable property in Randolph county for 1911: Real estate \$4,517,324; personal, \$2,682,233; total value 1911, \$7,199,557; total value 1910, \$6,033,691; increase over 1910, \$1,165,866. Randleman township, the largest township in the county in point of population, increased \$20,913.

Raleigh.—For the purpose of providing the marble bust of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin that is to be placed in the rotunda of the state house by the North Carolina Bar Association President Francis D. Winston, of the association, announces Chief Justice Walter Clark, Judge H. C. Connor, Jno. W. Graham, Frank Nash and E. J. Justice as a special committee.

Shelby.—Prof. M. C. S. Noble came in to take charge of the teachers' institute that is being held in the graded school auditorium. Prof. W. D. Carmichael, head of the public schools at Durham, was instructor and his lectures were highly profitable to those in attendance. He was assisted by Miss Ada Womble of Raleigh and both are well liked by the teachers.

Carthage.—John Goins, the mulatto who shot and killed W. H. Lowry, the section master on the Randolph & Cumberland Railroad, August 1, while the two were engaged in a fracas over the ownership of a chicken, surrendered to the sheriff and was immediately taken to Raleigh and placed in the state prison for safekeeping until he is arraigned in criminal court here to answer for his crime.

Durham.—The Durham doctors sent back to Canton, W. W. Clarke, who was brought here three weeks ago for pellagra, of which he apparently is cured. The Canton physicians have had an epidemic there as they have had here.

Raleigh.—Adjutant General R. L. Leinster of the North Carolina national guard expressed special gratification at the high record the men of the First Regiment made the past ten days encampment at Morehead City. There were 199 men qualified as marksmen and eight as expert riflemen.

Raleigh.—Governor Kitchin issued a notice of \$100 reward offered for Lonnie Barnes, colored, Johnston county, wanted on the charge of murder in that he killed Fardie Sanders August 5.

Raleigh.—Governor Kitchin has commissioned E. L. Harris, of Raleigh, as a member of the board of directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Harris is secretary of the North Carolina Merchants' Association and was an active candidate for appointment as corporation commissioner to succeed the late Henry Day Brown.

CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN SOON

FARRIFF REVISIONISTS MADE GOOD PROGRESS—GIVE WOOL BILL RIGHT OF WAY.

WOOL BILL BACK IN SENATE

House Adopts Conference Report and Hurries it to Upper House Where No Action is Taken—Final Adjournment Not Until Next Week.

Washington.—The tariff revisionists made considerable progress in Congress. The House, by a vote of 206 to 90, without a Democrat breaking the party alignment, adopted the conference report on the wool tariff revision bill and rushed it over to the Senate where it was hung up on the calendar for passage probably in a day or so. This measure imposes a flat ad valorem duty of 29 per cent on all raw wools with corresponding reduced rates on woolen manufactures. The other two tariff measures will be sidetracked to give wool right of way to the White House for the expected veto. On the veto depends the further progress of the House Democrats and the Senate Democrats and progressive Republicans, including the formulation of plans for the speedy adjournment.

Democratic Leader Underwood of the House, in expressing the opinion that final adjournment will not come before next week, said that he did not expect Congress to stay after the pending bills have been disposed of, "unless the Senate determines to stay and act on the cotton bill." That bill, which makes an average cut of 21 per cent in cotton duties, was debated without action in the Senate. It already has passed the House.

The free list bill, which admits a variety of products duty free, including cotton bagging, shoes, agricultural implements, flour, lumber, etc., was put in such shape that it could be considered in the Senate in a few days as a conference report if consideration of the wool bill should be delayed. The conference disagreed as to two vital amendments but these, according to plans of the leaders, will be speedily adjusted by the two houses without necessity of returning the bill to conference.

Admiral Count Togo For Peace.

New York.—"The relationship between the United States and Japan must ever be one of peace and neighborly good will." As Admiral Count Togo, speaking in his native tongue, uttered that sentiment at the luncheon given jointly by the Japan society and the Peace Society of New York, only the Japanese present understood and applauded vigorously, but when Commander Taniguchi, his aide, repeated the words in English, an outburst of applause arose spontaneously from the hundreds of guests present. It was the first expression here by the great fighting man of the East on the subject of international relationship.

From St. Louis to Chicago.

Chicago.—By flying the 286 miles from St. Louis to Chicago with only two intermediate stops, and in an actual flying time of 5 hours and 43 minutes, Harry N. Atwood of Boston believes he has set a pace which will result in his establishing a new record on his flight by aeroplane from St. Louis to New York and Boston. As it is, Atwood appears to have broken the American record for a single day's flight. The best previous American record was made by Atwood himself when he flew 148 miles from Atlantic City to Baltimore on July 16, 1911.

Do Each Other Up in Pistol Duel.

Poplarville, Miss.—As the result of a pistol duel engaged in between R. B. Boyette, local railroad agent and J. W. Bradshaw, a merchant, here, both men are in a hospital suffering from serious wounds. The trouble between the two men is said to have grown out of a notice posted on Bradshaw's store warning Boyette to leave town.

Alfaro Government Overthrown.

Washington.—The Alfaro government in Ecuador was overthrown by a revolution organized by supporters of President-elect Estrada. Few casualties occurred and a provisional government headed by the president of the senate was formed, according to the state department's advices from Minister Young at Quito. Mr. Young's cable sent, reported the city fairly quiet. The arrival of President-elect Estrada was momentarily expected. Gen. Alfaro and family took refuge in the Chilean legation.

Town Not Badly Damaged.

Pensacola, Fla.—The report that Carrabelle, Fla., had suffered serious damage from a storm the other day proved erroneous, as telegrams from that place stated that the storm was not severe. The river steamer Fritz and the mail boat Ruth, which left here a few hours before the storm and for whose safety some uneasiness has been felt, owing to their failure to arrive back in port when they were due have reported their safety and state that they were not damaged.

Portraits As a Temptation

How Elkins Tried to Induce Chauncey M. Depew to Accept President Harrison's Offer of the State Portfolio.

In the eulogy delivered last February by Chauncey M. Depew in the United States senate at the memorial service for Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, Senator Depew alluded to the fact that President Harrison had commissioned Senator Elkins, when the latter was secretary of war, to urge Depew to withdraw his declination of President Harrison's invitation to him to enter the cabinet as secretary of state.

"There was a dramatic feature of that meeting between Mr. Elkins, then secretary of war, and myself," said Senator Depew a few days later. "The details of that meeting, however, were not appropriate for a eulogy; I referred to the incident simply to illustrate the abiding confidence which President Harrison had in the discretion and tact of his secretary of war."

"After James G. Blaine, in 1892, resigned his portfolio as secretary of state in President Harrison's cabinet," continued Mr. Depew, "I received an informal but very frank and kind invitation from the president that if I were willing to accept the office it would give him the greatest gratification to nominate me as Mr. Blaine's successor as secretary of state. I replied that, while greatly appreciating the distinction and the confidence President Harrison revealed in that invitation, yet, in view of my close affiliations with some of the larger railway interests in the United States, I thought it would be inexpedient to accept the office of secretary of state."

"President Harrison then sent for me, and I called upon him at the White House. He renewed the offer of the state department, and asked me, before absolutely declining, if I would not consider the matter for a day or two. I answered yes, although it was a mere act of courtesy for me to accede to the president's request, for my mind was fully made up."

"On the following morning as I was coming out from breakfast at my hotel, I met Elkins. I judge that he was waiting for me. We chatted for a moment or two, and then he asked me if I would not like to take a little walk with him. I nodded, and he led the way to his own office in the war department. We sat there for a while chatting, and then Elkins asked me if I would not like to go with him over to the state department. I acquiesced, with no suspicion that he had any particular purpose in mind."

"The first thing he did when we entered the department was to lead me in front of the portrait of Thomas

Jefferson, after which we passed before the portraits of John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett and William H. Seward, stopping for a moment or two before each one. Then when we had finished this survey of the portraits of the great secretaries of state, Elkins turned to me. 'There,' he said, 'are the faces and the pictured lips of men far more eminent and distinguished, even than the presidents of the United States as a whole. To have your picture hung in that line is fame.'

"That was all Stephen B. Elkins said. But I knew, then, that he had come from the president to me, and that with infinite tact he had taken this method of tempting me to accept the president's offer. Yet, when I told him what my reasons were for declining it, he would not gainsay me."

(Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Something About Dreams.

Dreams are due to an increase of sensation and circulation over that which exists in profound sleep. Observations made upon patients with cranial defects show that when we are dreaming the brain is greater in volume than in deep sleep, and less than when we are awake. Thus this intermediate volume of blood would indicate that dreams are an intermediate stage between unconsciousness and wakefulness, and their incomplete and irregular intelligence would indicate the same thing. This increased circulation is usually due to sensory stimulation affecting the vasomotor center and causing a return of blood to the head, with resultant increased consciousness. Contrary to popular belief, dreams in themselves do not contribute to light or broken sleep in which they are present. Such a condition is due to the ever-present stimuli which, according to their strength or the degree of irritability of the cells, maintain even in sleep a varying degree of consciousness of the things which are merely a manifestation. Therefore the fatiguing effect often also attributed to dreams is not due to them, but to the lighter degree of sleep and less complete cell-restoration which they accompany, and which are due to some irritation.—Fred W. Eastman in Atlantic.

Three Times and Out.

He—Is Miss Smith in?
Maid—No, she's out.
He—Well, then, call Miss Smythe.
Maid—She's out, too.
He—I guess I'll sit by the fire and wait.
Maid—I'm sorry, but the fire is out.
—Sphinx.