

**CIVIL WAR INCIDENTS.**

**As Told from Memory by an Old Veteran.**

When the Federals found out where we were by our guns, they began shelling the road where we were and the soldiers could do nothing but scatter on each side of the road and lay down and await events. General A. P. Hill had been wounded during the shelling. The road was full of artillery and had to be out of the way. They turned around the best they could and fell back. This was great confusion for a while. The 16th regiment of our brigade was detailed to guard dispatches for General Stewart to come and take command as our head officers had been wounded and disabled.

During the night our line was formed, and we could hear the Federals all night working on their rifle pits, for they were only a short distance from us. Of course we knew there would be heavy fighting the next morning, and we were not mistaken. By daylight we were ordered forward, and soon the battle opened. After a few rounds the charge was ordered and our men were soon over their breastworks, but at a fearful loss to us. I didn't think our company could have numbered much over thirty, and I think our loss was about eight killed and died of their wounds, and the total killed and wounded must have been half of the company. Killed, J. P. Fisher, J. A. Sherrill, W. T. Robins, Robert F. Sherrill, G. W. Poovey. Wounded Nathan Clarke, disabled, J. W. Roberson, J. H. Dula, Shuford Haas, Capt. W. B. Clarke, Marcus Sparks, W. A. Fowler. If there were others wounded or killed I don't remember. It was said at the time that some of Fighting Joe Hooker's men ran thirty miles before they were halted. It was a great victory for us. After this General Lee planned to invade the north, and the march to Gettysburg began.

We marched through Culpepper County Va. It was warm and exceedingly dry and dusty. About 12 o'clock the regiment stopped to rest and all took shade under one apple tree. The men had fallen out so bad we had to wait for them to rest and overtake us. We crossed the mountains into the Valley of Virginia. Again we crossed the Potomac river for the fifth time and through Maryland, and camped close to a place named Greensburg in Pennsylvania. We went as far north as near Lafayette court house and camped one day. The next day we crossed the mountain to the East side at an old furnace. We then turned towards Gettysburg going through Millertown and near Cashtown. As we neared Gettysburg we could hear battle open and as we came in sight we could see it going on. We could plainly see the different lines advance nearer and then fall back. We observed them for some time before we were forwarded into line. We were the second line just in rear of Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade. The left of our regiment skirted the Machphuson woods, where such heavy fighting was going on and had been for some time. We had to cross a small branch where John McMillian was killed, and then the line was forwarded up a small incline to the top of a ridge and on the top of the ridge was an old worn fence made with rails. Behind this fence some thirty or forty steps lay the Federals with their knapsacks piled in front of them. We charged over the fence and the Federals left all and fell back towards the College, and just in front of the college we had three of our men killed. D.

P. Clarke, Wade Lutz and Joe Williams. Some of our boys went on up into the town, I stopped at the college and rested with the most of them and looked after our wounded, and thus ended the first days battle of Gettysburg.

**Game In North Carolina.**

In recent trips about the State, a representative of the Chronicle learned several things about game in the State. One is that deer are increasing rapidly and if properly protected by law, would soon become as common as herds of cattle. Another is that the bear crop is multiplying and with proper protection there would soon be more "bear" in the swamp and mountain lands of the State than would be comfortable. A third is that in the eastern part of the State partridges are being almost exterminated, while in the western section the game laws are generally observed. These facts are borne out by Prof. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the State Audubon Society, who has gone to Washington to talk before the National Conservation Society. He gives an interesting game story to The Industrial News. In regard to deer and bear he says that "in 1906 and 1907 there was a disease known as black tongue which killed about one third of the deer of the State. This disease has been stamped out and deer are on the increase. In the northern part of Wake county there is a herd of about twenty. The game warden watches after them and tells the people that the man who kills one of them will be hanged. In a section of country between Newbern and Beaufort, about ten miles from the railroad, deer is more plentiful than in any other section of the State. In that section there are also plenty bear and other game. Bears are much shyer than deer." As to how the pheasants are faring, he says that on one large hunting preserve in Randolph county a few years ago a number of those birds were turned loose. Now it is estimated that on this preserve there are six to eight thousand pheasants, while in surrounding counties there is a good supply. At the last session of the Legislature the representatives from about half a dozen counties got together and drafted a bill for the protection of pheasants in these counties, prohibiting shooting them before the year 1910. If Pearson lives ten years longer, North Carolina is going to be a great game State.

**South And Its Problems.**

New York, Dec. 7.—President-elect William H. Taft, who came to New York today to address the North Carolina Society of this city, was given a tumultuous reception tonight by the members of the organization and by prominent men from all parts of the South, at the annual dinner of the North Carolinians at the Hotel Astor. Five hundred members and guests of the society filled the brilliantly decorated banquet hall, which was redolent of the pines of the Tar Heel State, the cones and branches of the resinous trees forming the background for more fragrant blooms which were scattered everywhere over snowy linens and flag-draped walls. Intertwined ensigns of the State and nation were conspicuous in the decorations of the banquet hall and larger flags were displayed in front of the hotel throughout the day and evening.

Mr. Taft, in the course of an address which was confined entirely to the South and its problems, urged again that the voters of the South should break away from the out-lived sentiment and traditions

of their past political affiliations and cast their ballots in accordance rather with their economic and real political beliefs. Mr. Taft declared that nothing would give him greater pride during his coming term in the Chief Executive office than to so direct the policy of the national government with respects to the Southern States as to convince the intelligent citizens of the South of the desire of his administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them and of bringing them and their Northern fellow citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view.

At the conclusion of practically every one of his pointed sentences Mr. Taft was interrupted by applause and cheering. He frankly expressed himself regarding the so-called "negro question" and declared that neither he nor the Republican party had any idea of forcing upon the people of the South the dominance of an ignorant class.

Mr. Taft declared that the North years for a closer association with the South and quoted statistics to show that the industries of the South had grown and prospered more during the past decade than any other section of the country. As to the negro, Mr. Taft said he should neither ask nor receive more than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise.

**Dishonest Commission Houses.**

I nearly every large city will be found commission merchants who live and make money by defrauding the shipper. They open up, get out a handsome letter head and quotation sheet and solicit shipments of fruit and vegetables, offering attractive inducements, quoting high prices and low commission.

The unwary grower, believing every one to be honest like himself, forwards his produce on the strength of these glowing statements and is left to whistle for his money. Sometimes returns are made promptly at first to induce larger shipments, and get the grower for a larger amount, and sometimes no returns are made at all. The grower writes and remonstrates, and is informed that the matter will be looked up, that returns have been made, that payment has been made by mistake to the wrong party, etc., anything to gain time and put the shipper off and tire him out. Then when a sufficiently large amount of indebtedness is incurred the firm sells out or quits business to open up somewhere else under a different name. Some of the most persistent claimants may be paid in the meantime, but the majority are held off and never get their money.

These shyster firms are a menace to the honest houses also as they sell produce below the market and besides giving the commission business generally a black eye, and they ought to be driven out of existence.

A number of instances where shippers have been defrauded have come to our attention during the past few months, and we urge our readers to be more careful regarding the firms to whom they make shipments.

Never make a shipment to any firm unless you know they are all right. If you have never dealt with them before, get a report to their standing. You can do this by looking up their rating in Dunn and Bradstreet's. Some merchant or banker in your home town should have a copy of one of these commercial agencies' reports.

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**Why not Organize a Telephone System for Your Neighborhood.**

Only one who has lived on a farm first without a telephone and later with one can appreciate the difference it makes or fully realize what the "box" is worth. To be able to talk to the neighbor when you choose, or to call to town to ask about prices or trains or to order goods, is worth a whole lot and makes the loneliness and isolation of the farm a very small thing indeed compared to what it is when one is out of both sight and hearing of everyone else. But more comforting and more valuable is the feeling of confidence and security the "phone brings with it.

WHEN YOU NEED A DOCTOR. Emergencies do not come often to most folks; but when they do come their call is imperative. Sudden sickness, an accident, a sudden demand of any kind for help may make a telephone worth, in one short five minutes, all it will cost for a year. To know that you are in touch with the outside world to be able to get the doctor in the shortest possible time if anyone is sick, to be in communication with the telegraph office and the officers of law—these are privileges not often valuable, perhaps, but very valuable indeed when anything goes wrong.

In the South especially, where the isolation of the farm home often leaves the wife and mother in dread when the husband must be away, the telephone is security and a safeguard scarcely to over-estimated. Crime does not flourish and criminals are easily captured in a rural district netted with telephone wires.

More than once The Progressive Farmer has told the story of the Union county system where the farmers themselves own lines that run in all directions and connect with those of the companies doing business in the nearby towns. We know of another county in Tennessee where the farmers have done the same thing, and where a year or so ago a horse was stolen one night. As soon as the theft was discovered the phones were put to ringing in all directions, and the thief was caught before he got out of the county. On some rural lines there are certain recognized alarm calls so that one can at once summon the neighbors for miles around if there should be need.

But while such uses as this for the phone are few and far between, the calmer, pleasanter everyday life of the farm folks find almost numberless uses for it. Every woman knows that it is exceedingly pleasant to be able to tell or hear news while it is fresh, and that often a short talk with a friend may save the preparation for a visit or a tiresome journey. Every woman, too, should appreciate the fact that only nice things are likely to be said over the rural telephone, and that while it is a means of communication it is also a preventive of ill natured gossip.

The business uses of the phone are almost innumerable; and many a man has saved enough in one week by its use to pay for a year's service or purchase an instrument of his own.

One night as a Canadian doctor who lives in eastern Ontario was driving into a village he saw a chap, a little the worse for liquor, amusing a crowd of spectators with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor watched him awhile and said: "Sandy, how do you manage to train your dog. I can't teach mine to do anything."

Sandy, with a simple look in his eyes, said, "Well, you see, Doc, you have to know mor'n the dog or you can't learn him nothing."



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The second session of the 60th United States Congress met Monday. This is what is called the short session, as it only lasts till March, when President Elect Taft will be inaugurated, and the new members of Congress elected last November will take their seats.

The Lenoir News only \$1.00 year.

The United States will relinquish all control over Cuba on the 28th of next month, and its 5,000 soldiers now stationed there will be called home. After that, the Cubans will know what it is to live under a government administered by themselves, without interference from any other country.