

1,438 STUDENTS ENROLLED AT N. C. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

With the resumption of class hours at the N. C. College for women, at Greensboro Thursday morning, the 1,438 students started on the final phase of the college year.

Considerably more than 100 of this year's graduates will engage as teachers, it is said, and indications are that next year's enrollment will not reduce the average proportion of students who are preparing for public and private school service, college authorities say.

Statistics given out by Miss Laura Coit, secretary of the college, show that 3,842 students have been taught this year by the faculty of the North Carolina College for Women. Of this number 1,438 are regularly enrolled students, 265 are in the teacher training school, 1,339 are on the summer session roll and 800 are reached through the extension department.

The United States senate has declared that the air is the inalienable property of the people. Is that to be regarded a first step toward taxing it?—Detroit Free Press.

ECZEMA
Money back without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Eczema) fail to relieve itching, burning, redness, or any other skin disease. Try this treatment at our risk.
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of T. J. Brackett, deceased, late of Cleveland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased at Lawndale, N. C., on or before the 25th day of March, 1925, of this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
This the 22nd day of March, 1924.
R. B. BRACKETT, Administrator of estate of T. J. Brackett.
Rush Stroup, Atty.

Jno. M. Best
Furniture Co.
Undertaking
Licensed Embalmers
Funeral Directors
Day Phone 365
Night Phones:
364-378-J

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Having this day qualified as executor of the will of G. L. Moore, deceased, late of Cleveland county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them properly proven to the undersigned at Grover, N. C., or B. T. Falls attorney, Shelby, N. C., on or before the 19th day of April, 1924, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery on same. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the undersigned.
This the 18th day of April, 1924.
J. H. MOORE, Executor G. L. Moore's Will.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
Having this day qualified as executrix of the estate of M. W. Crowder deceased, this is to notify all parties having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 15th day of April, 1925, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery thereof. All parties indebted to said estate will please come forward and make settlement.
This April 10th, 1924.
MARY JANE CROWDER, Executrix.
Bynum E. Weathers, Atty.

VIVID STORY OF LEE'S SURRENDER

Magnificent Leader of South at Appomattox—A Story For The Vets.

(From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

(With Memorial Day just ahead the following story of Lee's surrender will be of interest to Confederate veterans of Cleveland county and their friends.)

Mr. Editor: I clipped from the Journal and Tribune, of Knoxville, Tenn., the following statement of the surrender of General R. E. Lee to General U. S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Va., by General Horace Porter, General Grant's chief of staff, and send it with the request that you publish it, as I feel it will be read by your thousands of subscribers as the most accurate account of the surrender, (as I was there) that has ever been in print.

B. J. ROGERS,
Native of Mecklenburg county, Va., veteran Confederate States of America 1861-65. Inmate Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va., February 10, 1913.

The best and most reliable account of what happened in the McLean house is from the pen of General Porter, General Grant's chief of staff, who was one of the eye-witnesses of the momentous treaty. General Porter says in his "Campaigning With General Grant":

"The house had a comfortable wooden porch with seven steps leading up to it. A hall ran through the middle from front to back, and upon each side was a room having two windows, one in front and one in the rear. Each room had two doors opening into the hall. The building stood a little distance back from the street, with a yard in front, and to the left on entering was a gate for carriages and a roadway running to a stable in the rear. We entered the grounds by this gate and dismounted. In the yard was seen a fine, large gray horse, which proved to be General Lee's favorite animal, called 'Traveler' and a good-looking, dark colored mare belonging to Colonel Marshall. An orderly in gray was in charge of them and had taken off their bridles to let them crop the grass.

"General Grant mounted the steps and entered the house. As he stepped into the hall, Colonel Babcock, who had seen his approach from the window, opened the door if the room on the left in which he had been sitting with General Lee and Colonel Marshall awaiting General Grant's arrival. The general passed in, and as Lee arose and stepped forward Grant extended his hand, saying, 'General Lee,' and the two shook hands cordially.

"The members of the staff, Generals Sheridan and Ord and some other general officers who had gathered in the front yard, remained outside feeling that General Grant would probably prefer his first interview with General Lee to be in a measure private. In a few minutes Colonel Babcock came to the front door, and making a motion with his hat toward the sitting room said: 'The general says come in.' It was then about 1:30 on Sunday, April 9. We entered and found General Grant in the center of the room and Lee sitting in a plain armchair with a cane seat beside a square marbled table near the front window, in the corner opposite the door by which we entered, and facing Grant. Colonel Marshall was standing at his left with his right elbow resting upon the mantelpiece. We walked in softly, and ranged ourselves quietly about the sides of the room. Very much as people enter a sick chamber when they expect to find the patient dangerously ill. Some found seats on the sofa standing against the wall between the two doors and on the few plain chairs which constituted the furniture, but most of the party stood.

Contrast Between Lee and Grant.
"The contrast between the two commanders was singularly striking, and could not fail to attract marked attention as they sat, six or eight feet apart, facing each other. General Grant, then nearly 43 years of age, was five feet eight inches in height, with shoulders slightly stooped. His hair and full beard were nutbrown, without a trace of gray in them. He had on his single-breasted blouse of dark blue flannel unbuttoned in front and showing a waistcoat underneath. He wore an ordinary pair of top boots with his trousers inside, and without spurs. The boots and portions of his clothes were spattered with mud. He had worn a pair of thread gloves of a dark yellow color, which he had taken off on entering the room. His felt sugarloaf, stiff brimmed hat was resting on his lap. He had no sword or sash, and a pair of shoulder-straps was all there was about him to designate his rank. In fact, aside from these, his uniform was that of a private soldier.

"Lee, on the other hand, was six feet and one inch in height and erect for one of his age, for he was General Grant's senior by sixteen years. His hair and full beard were a silver gray, and thick, except that the hair had become a little thin in front. He wore a new uniform of Confederate gray, buttoned at the throat, and a handsome sword and sash. The sword was of exceedingly fine workmanship, and the hilt was studded with jewels. It had been presented to him by some women in England, who sympathized

with the cause he represented. His top-boots were comparatively new and had on them, near the top, some ornamental stitching of red silk. Like his uniform, they were clean. On the boots were handsome spurs with large rowels. A felt hat, which in color matched that of his uniform, and a pair of long, gray buckskin gauntlets, lay beside him on the table. We endeavored afterward to learn how it was that he wore such fine clothes, and looked so much as if he had turned out to go to church that Sunday afternoon, while with us our outward garb scarcely rose to the dignity of the shabby-genteel. One explanation was that when his headquarters wagon had been pressed so closely by our cavalry a few days before, it was found that his officers would have to destroy all their baggage, except the clothes they carried on their backs, and each one naturally selected the newest suit he had, and sought to propitiate the god of destruction by a sacrifice of his second-best. Another reason was that in deference to General Grant, General Lee had dressed himself with special care for the purpose of the meeting.

General Grant Begins.
"Grant began the conversation by saying: 'I met you once before, General Lee, while we were serving in Mexico, when you came over from General Scott's headquarters to visit Garland's brigade, to which I then belonged. I have always remembered your appearance, and I think I should recognize you anywhere.' 'Yes,' replied General Lee, 'I know I met you on that occasion and I have often thought of it, and tried to recollect how you looked, but I have never been able to recall a single feature.'

"After some further mention of Mexico, General Lee said: 'I suppose, General Grant, the object of our present meeting is understood. I asked to see you to ascertain upon what terms you would receive the surrender of my army.' General Grant replied: 'The terms I propose are those stated substantially in my letter of yesterday; that is, the officers and men surrendered to be paroled and disqualified from taking up arms again until properly exchanged, and all arms, ammunition and supplies to be delivered up as captured property. Lee nodded an assent, and said: 'Those are about the conditions which I expect would be proposed.' General Grant then continued: 'Yes, I think our correspondence indicated pretty clearly the action that would be taken at our meeting, and I hope it may lead to a general suspension of hostilities, and be the means of preventing any further loss of life.'

"Lee inclined his head as indicating his accord with this wish, and General Grant then went on to talk at some length in a very pleasant vein about the prospects of peace. Lee was evidently anxious to proceed to the formal work of surrender, and he brought the subject up again by saying: 'I presume, General Grant, we have both carefully considered the proposed steps to be taken, and I would suggest that you commit in writing the terms that you have proposed so that they may be formally acted upon.'

"'Very well,' replied General Grant, 'I will write them out.' And calling for his manifold order book, he opened it, laid it on a small oval wooden table, which Colonel Parker brought from the rear of the room, and proceeded to write the terms. The leaves had been so prepared that three impressions of the writing were made. He wrote very rapidly, and did not pause until he had finished the sentence ending with 'officers appointed to receive them.'

"Then he looked toward Lee and his eyes seemed to be resting on the handsome sword that hung at that officer's side. He said afterward that this set him to thinking that it would be an unnecessary humiliation to require the officers surrender their swords, and a great hardship to deprive them of their personal baggage and horses; and after a pause, he wrote the sentence: 'This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.'

Terms of Surrender.
"When he had finished the letter he called Colonel Parker to his side, and looking it over with him, and directed him as they went along to interline six or seven words, and to strike out the word 'their,' which had been repeated. When this had been done the general took the manifold writer in his right hand, extended his arm toward Lee and started to rise from his chair to hand the book to him. As I was standing equally distant from them, with my back to the front window, I stepped forward, took the book and passed it to General Lee. The terms were as follows: 'Appomattox Courthouse, Va., April 9, 1865. 'General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. Army: 'General—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to

be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly (exchanged), and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men in their commands. The army, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the sidearms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully, 'U. S. GRANT, 'Lieutenant-General.'

"Lee pushed aside some books and two brass candlesticks which were on the table, then took the book and laid it down before him, while he drew from his pocket a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles and wiped the glasses carefully with his handkerchief. He crossed his legs, adjusted the spectacles very slowly and deliberately took up the draft of the terms, and proceeded to read them attentively. They consisted of two pages. When he reached the top line of the second page, he looked up and said to General Grant: 'after the words "until properly" the word "exchanged" seems to be omitted. You doubtless intended to use that word.'

"'Why, yes,' said Grant: 'I thought I had put in the word "exchanged."' "I presume it had been omitted inadvertently,' continued Lee, 'and with your permission I will make where it should be inserted.'

"'Certainly,' Grant replied. **General Lee's Acceptance.**
"Lee felt in his pocket as if searching for a pencil, but did not seem to be able to find one. Seeing this, I handed him my lead pencil. During the rest of the interview he kept twirling this pencil in his fingers and occasionally tapping the top of the table with it. When he handed it back it was carefully treasured by me as a memento of the occasion. When Lee came to the sentence about the officers' side-arms, private horses and baggage he showed for the first time during the reading of the letter a slight change of countenance, and was evidently touched by this act of generosity. It was doubtless the condition mentioned to which he particularly alluded, when he looked toward General Grant, as he finished reading, and said with some degree of warmth in his manner: 'This will have a very happy effect upon my army.'

"General Grant then said: 'Unless you have some suggestions to make in regard to the form in which I have stated the terms I will have a copy of the letter made in ink and sign it.' 'There is one thing I should like to mention,' Lee replied, after a short pause. 'The cavalymen and artillerymen own their own horses in our army. Its organization in this respect differs from that of the United States States.' This expression attracted the notice of our officers present and showed how firmly the conviction was grounded in his mind that we were two distinct countries. He continued: 'I should like to understand whether these men will be permitted to retain their horses.'

"'You will find that the terms as written do not allow this,'—General Grant replied, 'only officers are permitted to take their private property.' 'Lee read over the second page of the letter again and said: 'No I see the terms do not allow it, that is clear.' His face showed plainly that he was quite anxious to have this concession made, and Grant said very promptly and without giving Lee time to make a direct request: **Give Them the Horses.**

"'Well, the subject is quite new to me. Of course I did not know that any private soldiers owned their animals, but I think we have fought the last battle of the war—I sincerely hope so—and that the surrender of this army will be followed soon by that of the others, and I take it that most of the men in the ranks are small farmers and as the country has been raided by the two armies it is doubtful whether they will be able to put in a crop to carry themselves and families through the next winter without the aid of the horses they are now riding, and I will arrange it in this way: I will not change the terms as now written, but will instruct the officers I shall appoint to receive the paroles to let all the men who claim to own a horse or mule take the animals home with them to work their little farms.' (This expression has been quoted in various forms and has been the subject of some dispute. I give the exact words used.)

"Lee now looked greatly relieved, though anything but a demonstrative man he gave every evidence of his appreciation of this concession, and said: 'This will have the best possible effect on the men. It will be very gratifying, and will do much toward conciliating our people.' He handed the draft of the terms back to General

Grant, who called Colonel T. S. Bowlers, of the staff, to him, and directed him to make a copy in ink. Bowlers was a little nervous, and he turned the matter over to Colonel Parker, whose handwriting presented a better appearance than that of anyone else on the staff. Parker sat down to write at the oval table, which he had moved again to the rear of the room. Wilmer McLean's domestic resources in the way of ink now became the subject of a searching investigation, but it was found that the contents of the conical-shaped stoneware inkstand, with a paper stopper which he produced, appeared to be participating in the general breaking up and had disappeared. Colonel Marshall now came to the rescue and took from his pocket a small boxwood inkstand, which was put at Parker's service, so that, after all, we had to fall back upon the resources of the enemy to furnish the stage properties for the final scene in the memorable military drama.

"Colonel Marshall took a seat on the sofa beside Sheridan and Ingalls. When the terms had been copied Lee directed his military secretary to draw up for his signature a letter of acceptance. Colonel Marshall wrote out a draft of such a letter, making it formal, beginning with 'I have the honor to acknowledge,' etc. General Lee took it and after reading it over very carefully directed that these formal expressions be stricken out, and that the letter be otherwise shortened. He afterward went over it again and seemed to change some words, and then told the colonel to make a final copy in ink. When it came to providing the paper it was found we had the only supply of that important ingredient in the receipt for surrendering an army, so we gave a few pages to the colonel. The letter when completed read as follows: 'Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865. 'General—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted, I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. 'Very respectfully your obedient servant, 'R. E. LEE, General. 'Lieut-Gen. U. S. Grant, 'Commanding Armies of U. S.'

The Good and Bad
N. C. Christian Advocate:
The upright go unnoticed, while the criminal gets his name in big headlines on the front page. The name of a murderer, for example, is heralded far and near, while ten thousand go without crime, and without notice; too. One cashier defaults, while thousands allow no dirty dollar to touch their fingers. Of the thousands nothing is said, while the name of one is on every man's tongue. Such facts, and they apply in every department of life, give a warped and erroneous notion of things. The unusual constitute "news". Crime, though far too frequent, is unusual, and for that reason finds a place in the news columns of the day. There were more thieves than honest men, the honest men would get into the headlines simply because they are honest. Our confidence is in the unpublished goodness of the world that does not lift up its voice in the streets. Crime is the earthquake and the storm, while goodness is the silent force that pulls the tides and swings the spheres in the moral universe.

My Day's Work.
George Clark Peck.
It is mine; therefore, I do more than merely accept it—I claim it. Humble or high, it belongs to me. I need it as truly as it needs me. It is my day's work.
It is only one day's work; I can do it. Anybody can do one day's work at a time. And God never asks me to do tomorrow's work today, nor yesterday's—only today's. That I can do.
It is work and not play, but what reason is that for not putting song into it—and smiles?
Hard, it is worthy of men; monotonous, I will keep setting it in a new light; sacred, I must do it to God.
My best effort is quite good enough for my day's work; let me do my best, and not worry.
God is on the job with me.

WALTER JAMES MOOREHEAD OF BLACKSBURG SUCCEUMBS
Gaffney Ledger.
Walter James Moorehead, well-known Blacksburg citizen, died in the City hospital here yesterday morning after an illness of three weeks. He recently underwent an operation. Mr. Moorehead was 66 years of age.
Funeral services will be held at Blacksburg this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, it was announced, and burial will take place at Hickory Grove at 3:30. The funeral will be directed by Shuford & LeMaster company.
Mr. Moorehead was a farmer and salesman. Recently he had been employed in the mercantile establishment conducted in Blacksburg by Ab Whisonant.

We often wondered what became of all the old corkscrews and now we find that some of them have been made into politicians.—Charleston Gazette.
Texaco clean, clear, full bodied lubricating oils. Best for any car. Ad.

NEW SOUTHERN SCHEDULE CHARLESTON DIVISION

No. 113	Marion to Rock Hill	7:16 a. m.
No. 35	Rock Hill to Marion	9:57 a. m.
No. 35	Marion to Rock Hill	6:36 p. m.
No. 114	Rock Hill to Marion	8:08 p. m.

No. 35 makes connection at Blacksburg with No. 38 for north.

L. E. LIGON, Agent,
SHELBY, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY
Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains at Shelby, N. C.

Lv.	No.	Between	No.	Ar.
7:40a	34	Rutherfordton-Raleigh and Wilmington	34	7:40a
5:47p	31	Wilmington-Raleigh and Rutherfordton	31	5:47p
4:50p	15	Monroe-Rutherfordton	15	4:50p
11:02a	16	Rutherfordton-Monroe	16	11:02a

Schedules published as information and are not guaranteed.

E. W. LONG, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
or **G. SMART, Local Ticket Agent**

FINAL TAX NOTICE FOR YEAR 1923.
All persons who have as yet not paid their County Taxes for the year 1923, are notified that payment must be made before May 1st, 1924. The Revenue act of 1923 makes this the last date, on which taxes for the year 1923 may be paid. I have mailed statements to all persons who have not yet paid, therefore please look after this matter at once.
After May 1st I will be obliged to advertise all property on which taxes have not been paid. I do not like to advertise any persons property but will be obliged to do so unless settlement is made before above mentioned date.
HUGH A. LOGAN,
Sheriff Cleveland County

Always On The Job
After Tuesday, April 1, we offer a 24-hour service to the people of Shelby and surrounding territory in the sale of Ice, Coal and Wood.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Ideal Ice & Fuel Co.
—ICE, COAL AND WOOD—

WEDDING PRESENTS
I have just received a nice line of wedding presents such as vases, console sets, cut glass, trays in different designs, boudoir lamps and sterling silver of all pieces.
Ladies, you should see the beautiful line of beads and beaded bags. I have never had such a pretty line and prices are very attractive.
Mr. Groom-to-be, if you want that wedding or engagement ring, see the pretty ones I am showing now.
E. G. MORRISON
UNION BANK BUILDING