FAMOUS CATTLE RAID IN REAR OF GRANT'S ARMY

Perilous Adventure Furnishes Example Seldom Surpassed in All Military Achievement.

STORY IS TOLD BY SURVIVOR

Confederate Troops, Under Very Nose of Federal Commander and His Magnificent Army, Capture and Drive Away 2,486 Cattle.

Among the many heroic deeds performed by Southern cavalry, General Wade Hampton's raid in the rear of Grant's army in September, 1864, in point of perilous adventure furnishes an example seldom surpassed in military achievement.

For several days prior to September 14 the Seventh Virginia Regiment had been on picket duty around Ream's Station, twelve miles south of Petersburg. Early in the day we were relieved and returned to our camp on Gravel Run, where we joined the rest of the brigade, which consisted of the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments and Colonel Lige White's battalion and a detachment of horse artillery under Colonel R. F. Chew.

Rumors were afloat that General Hampton had in mind a prospective raid in the rear of Grant's army, which was at the time confronting Petersburg and Richmond, and on the James near City Point, where General Grant had his headquarters.

In confirmation of the truth of these reports five days' rations were issued. Other troops that had been detached to participate in this maneuver included W. H. F. Lee's command, Dearing's Brigade and about 100 men from General Young's and Dunnavant's Brigades, under Colonel Miller, of the Sixth South Carolina Regiment.

In connection with these, our brigade, led by Thomas L. Rosser, moved out in rather a circuitous course, inclining to the southeast, and, according to my diary, rested for the night near the bridge over Rowanty Creek, in Sussex County. All of the commands had been greatly depleted by more than four months of strenuous and continuous service. I feel pretty confident that our army did not consist of more than 3,000, if so many, effective men.

Since the cavalry engagement near Ream's Station August 23, and the hard-fought battle between A. P. Hill and Hancock's Corps on the 25th, in which instance Hancock was driven back from Ream's Station and Weldon Railroad was regained, there had been a comparative lull in military operations between the two opposite forces.

CIRCUITOUS MARCH RESUMED IN MORNING

On the morning of the 15th the march in rather circuitous route was resumed. This circumventing course was pursued in order not to attract the attention of the cavalry of the enemy that might be on the outside of the line. During the afternoon the column halted on Blackwater, which forms the dividing line between Sussex and Surry Counties. Here opportunity was afforded for rest and refreshment, both to the men and their horses. About midnight we were again in the saddle and moving for a time in the direction of Cabin Point, then our course diverged toward City Point.

From the precaution used, it was evident that General Hampton was not unmindful of the danger to which the men were exposed. There were times when our line of march led through dense forests, which would occasionally obscure the moonlight and leave us in comparative darkness.

From the first intimation of the raid the men in the ranks seemed to have had pretty clear views of the nature and object of impending service that would be required of them. Through scouts sent out General Hampton had been informed of an immense herd of cattle which had been brought from the Prairies of Illinois for the purpose of supplying Grant's army with beef. These unusually fine cattle were being herded on a beautiful plateau of grazing land owned by Dick and Wingfield Harrison, six or eight miles from General Grant's headquarters at City Point, and about fifteen miles from Petersburg.

On the road over which our troops were moving and which formed the approach to the locality of the cattle, 100 men of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, under Colonel Baker, were quartered to defend the outpost of General Grant's army and to protect the cattle. The position occupied by Colonel Baker was near Sycamore Church, in Prince George County, which has since been moved a mile or two nearer Petersburg. This regiment had but recently been armed with sixteen-shooter, Henry rifles, newly invented, and the only command in the service at that time so equipped.

On the preceding day it had been rumored along the line of march that Rosser had asked Hampton to assign him to make the assault. From the disposition of the troops it soon became manifest that the onset upon the outpost and the capturing of the cattle would devolve upon a portion of the men of that once splendid brigade that had by their deeds of courage made the name of Turner Ashby illustrious.

General Lee, a son of R. E. Lee, was ordered to move up the Stage Road towards Petersburg and take position between Grant's army and Sycamore Church, drive in the picket and force back any troops they might encounter. General Dearing was to move toward Cabin Point and take position on Rosser's right where he could guard the approaches in that direction, and when the attack was made at Sycamore Church to move over on Minger's Ferry Road and drive back the picket.

Captain McDonald, in his history of this, the Laurel Brigade, says: "To Rosser was assigned the duty of carrying the outpost position at Sycamore Church, and then to push on and capture the cattle," evidently from Hampton's great confidence in Rosser and his men he had left Rosser, without restrictions and on this occasion, as well as many others, he showed himself a most capable officer.

When he reached the vicinity of the Federal camp, which was but a short time before daylight, the column halted. The Eleventh Virginia Regiment was in front and the Seventh next in order. The moon had sunk behind the distant hills and General Rosser called for the Bath squadron of the former regiment and said to Lieutenant Gatewood, who was in command, "I want you to lead the advance. I will furnish you a guide who knows the country and the location of the enemy. If the picket does not hear you or fire on you try to capture him without firing on him. If he fires on you, follow him closely into the camp, and I will support you with the Seventh Regiment."

PICKET IS DISCOVERED AND TAKES TO FLIGHT

The picket was soon discovered sitting on his horse under a small tree. He broke for the camp, and in his flight some of the men fired on him. Of course the enemy was now aroused from his slumber to a realization of the situation.

They were soon formed near the road on which our men were advancing. They were somewhat protected by trees and brush with a barricade of fallen trees around them; at least, in front with only a narrow way in the road through which Rosser's men passed single file, which gave the enemy time to adjust his line of battle. When the charge was ordered the men were soon met by a storm of deadly missiles; 'mid the roar of battle and difficulties too great to be overcome, this brave troop of horsemen found it necessary to fall back on the rest of the brigade. In the fearful contest one man, W. A. Bratton, of the Squadron, was killed and fourteen more wounded, and there were probably some others who were among the fallen. With scarcely a moment's hesitation the men of the Seventh Regiment who carried carbines, responded to the order to dismount and deploy in a skirmish line, and in double-quick time passed out of the woods into an opening, or rather a small field.

(Continued Next Sunday.)

EARNEST APPEAL FOR AID FOR SOUTH'S VETERANS

Good Roads May Wait a While, but Death Cannot Be Put Off.

Editor The Times-Dispatch:

The following is a correct copy of an appeal made by an aged, honored, and highly esteemed Confederate veteran of Halifax County, Va., through a South Boston paper:

"I hope every old Confederate in the county will write to our Senator and our Representatives in the House of Delegates and urge them to support Senator Royall's bill, providing for an increase of our pensions to $100, payable quarterly. What we get must come soon. Good roads, etc., can afford to wait a while, but we cannot put off death."

Signed "J—— M——."

The author of the above appeal, now in his eighty-seventh year, is an ex-judge, a profound scholar and a true and tried Christian gentleman. This grand old man, along with countless of other loyal Virginians, not only gave to his beloved Commonwealth four of the best years of his life during the conflict between the States, but after this struggle during the reconstruction period, which, after all, was the real acid test, he, with thousands of others, returned to his devastated homeland, and with that indomitable courage, characteristic of the Southern soldier, put his heart and soul into the work of bringing back this grand old State into her own. Now, fifty years afterward, when she again blossoms as a rose, as a result of the work of these noble men, it is indeed a shame that we should be so thoughtless as to allow their needs to reach the point of an appeal for aid.

I appeal to every lawmaker of this Commonwealth to devote, if necessary, a whole week to this subject and give to our beloved veterans the modest sum of $100 per annum while the shadows deepen and before it is everlastingly too late.

Yours truly,
T. B. JOHNSON.

Richmond, January 26.

SHARE OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY IN CIVIL WAR

Interesting Data as to Various Companies Raised and Their Commanders

Editor of The Times-Dispatch.—I have been requested by H. F. Hutcheson, our clerk, to get up as best I could the number of companies which left this county during the Civil War, who their captains were, when they left and when they returned.

I have written to several of the "old boys," but the only information I could get was from ex-Judge Henry Wood, of Clarksville. Fifty-five years is a long time to go back and get things correct. The first three companies that left the county, all, I think, about the same date, were the Boydton Cavalry, Clarksville Blues and the Chambliss Grays. The Boydton Cavalry left with Thomas F. Goode as the captain. At the reorganization he was promoted to colonel, and George White was elected captain. He being wounded and not fit for service, William Boyd was made captain, and remained as such until the surrender.

The Clarksville Blues were commanded by George W. Finley when they left. At his resignation, I think George I. Dobbs was elected captain. He resigned, and E. A. Williams was made captain, and remained as such until the surrender.

The Chambliss Grays left Clarksville the same time with the Blues, and were commanded by Dr. R. D. Baskerville. He resigned, and John Farrar was made captain, and was killed on the line between Petersburg and Richmond. Then Stephen P. Reed was made captain, and remained so until the surrender.

These two companies, E and F, belonged to the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, Armistead's Brigade, commanded by Gregory B. Hodges.

The next company was raised principally around South Hill, which was called the Davis Company, commanded by George Davis. At the reorganization, J. W. Jones was made captain, and remained as such until the surrender. His company belonged to the Fifty-sixth Virginia Regiment, Armistead Brigade.

The next company from the lower end was gotten up by J. T. Alexander. He resigned, and U. G. Jackson was elected captain. He was captured in the fall back from Gettysburg, and put on Johnson Island. Lieutenant W. A. Rice, I think, was in command at the surrender. This company belonged to the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion.

William Townes, of Cusconville, raised a company and got some men from the lower end. He resigned after the first battle of Manassas, and I don't know who then took command. If there are any of his company living I don't know them.

R. C. Overby raised a company around Clarksville, known as Company G, attached to the Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment. At the reorganization Judge Henry S. Wood was made captain, and remained as such until the surrender.

Taylor Pettus and James Oliver both raised companies in the neighborhood of Chase City, which I have not been able to learn anything about. Whether there were any changes or whether they remained as captains until the surrender I don't know. Their companies were attached to the Fourth Virginia Regiment.

John S. Wood raised a company on the other side of the river from Clarksville. He was wounded, and John S. Field became captain, who was succeeded by W. W. Wood, and I do not know who followed him after he was promoted to colonel. This company was known as Company F, and belonged to the Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment.

Thomas S. Boswell raised a company in Blue Stone. At the reorganization John B. McPhail was elected captain. I do not know who was in command after McPhail was promoted or what regiment it was attached to.

Should any of the "old boys" from '61 to '65 see any mistakes in this letter I would be thankful for correction.

P. H. HUBBARD.

Forksville, Va.

1-30-16 (1)

Genealogical Notes Queries and Answers

Address all communications to Genealogical Editor, The Times-Dispatch.

ROYAL DESCENTS.

(Contributed by Kate Mason Rowland.)

Louis du Bois de Fiennes; came to America in 1660; married Catharine Blanchan.

Sara du Bois; married Jooste Jans van Metre, born 1656.

Jan Joosten van Metre; married, first, Sarah Bodine (John van Metre); married, second, Margaret (mother of his children).

Elizabeth van Metre; married Captain Thomas Shepherd, founder of Shepherdstown, probably in New Jersey; born circa 1715; died 1792-3, at Shepherdstown.

Guelph, Prince of the Seyric, A. D. 176.

Azo, Marquis of Liguria, A. D. 1030, fourteenth descendant from Guelph; married Marie, of the house of Este, Italy.

Guelph, grandson of Azo and Marie; Count of Bavaria and Saxe, A. D. 1167; married Judith, a descendant of Charlemagne.

Henry V., Duc de Bavaria and Saxe, great-grandson of Guelph and Judith (A. D. 1195); married Matilda, descendant of William the Conqueror, through Henry I., and Henry II., of England.

Henry VI., Duc de Bavaria and Saxe, son of Henri V. and Matilda; married A. D. 1200; Agnes, Countess of Palatine, descendant of Alfred the Grea.

Claude de Lannoy, descendant from Henry VI. and Agnes; married Charles du Bois, Seigniteur des Querder, who was a descendant of Macquarie du Bois, Count de Roussey, A. D. 1110.

Charles du Bois, married Claude de Lannoy.

Eustache, Seigneur des Querder and de Fiennes; married, first, Gille de Renel; married, second, Jeanne St. Ol.

Guislandes Fiennes, Count de Clarmont, married Jeanne de Longueville.

Marc de Fiennes, Seigneur des Querder, married Madelaine d' Ognies.

Maximillian de Fiennes, Seigneur des Querder; married Catherina Cecil Germand.

Maximillian des Fiennes, married Louise Charlotte d' E'tampo.

Charles Maximillian des Fiennes, married Henrietta de Reignier de Boisleau.

Christien Maximillian des Fiennes, married (not on record), but a Huguenot, as supposed, record erased.

Louis du Bois de Fiennes, born October, 1626, took refuge in Manheim, Germany, (where he married and his two children were born) married Catharine Blanchan.

Brittan.

Information wanted of George Brittan, who died in Fairfax County in 1818.

He left nine children, whom were John Brittan, Fannie Brittan, Samuel Brittan, Patrick Henry Franklyn Brittan, George Brittan, Ellenor Sanford, Hannah Brittan, Patty Brittan, Kitty Brittan. Now Patrick Henry F. Brittan became Quartermaster-General of State of Alabama in 1855. His children are still living in Alabama. Kitty Brittan married a Mr. John Graham, who was an architect. They were my parents. My grandfather, George Brittan, also had a stepdaughter, named Mrs. Andrew Russel Barbee, and another, named Mrs. Julia Clagget.

Where did George Brittan come from, who were his parents, and was he a Revolutionary soldier?

Posey (concluded).

Though the William Posey who is mentioned as a son in the will of Thomas Posey, of Charles County, Md., in 1798, was not William of Coventry township, Chester County, 1785-1821, he was of that family. He names sons Edward and John, the other two being William, for himself, and Peter, for his brother-in-law, Peter Kellar. The names Edward and William are not common in the Maryland family, but both appear in that branch. Thomas had a brother, Edward, and several other brothers and sisters. His father, John Posey, was twice married, first to Lydia, and second to Elizabeth, who survived him. I recall that you thought you found among Mr. Brown's notes an indication that William, son of Thomas, was in Charles County, after we find our William in Chester County, but I fail to find any such note. He paid his church dues in Durham parish up to 1783, and then disappears, and we find him taxed in Coventry in 1785.

We have no proof that Micajah was only a brother propinquity of residence. A John Posey was a Revolutionary soldier from Cumberland County, which then included Franklin County, extending to the Maryland line at a point no very great distance from Charles County, and that was a time of migration Westward. You know Virginia and Maryland claimed about all of Western Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution, the Virginia claims not being adjusted for many years after its close. A desperate effort was made by Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, to settle Virginians in the disputed district, with Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, as the seat of justice of Augusta County, Va.

This may have brought the Poseys up there. Humphrey Posey, brother of Thomas and Edward, or their nephew, one or the other, Humphrey, the brother, having a son Humphrey went to Virginia from Charles County, Md., and possibly Edward and others of the family did also and joined the migration into Pennsylvania. William may have been a soldier in Virginia troops serving in Pennsylvania, as was Thomas Posey, the pet of Washington, and stayed there because he met there his future wife. He evidently was not possessed of much means other than that derived from his wife's family, and you will remember that Thomas Posey left his son William "one shilling and no more." Neither did the grandfather, John Posey, give much to several of his children. His son, Edward, was to have the life tenancy of part of the homestead tract of "Hopewell" contingent on the death of another son, and that was about all he was given in the will. There was in all probability a "scatteration" of this large family at the death of John Posey in 1759, and we can only hope to find record of them by search in the more Western parts of Virginia or Maryland.

John Posey sells out clean in 1772, as well the land he had bought before his father's death as the land conveyed "with a string to it," to Richard Posey, of Henrico County, Va., preparatory to leaving that section. Of Edward we have no record other than that he had a life right in Hopewell. This John Posey, brother of Edward, was born somewhere about 1720 to 1730. What became of him? If his brother Thomas was not the father of William and Micajah, of Pennsylvania? I believe he was.

I inclose abstract of will of Humphrey Posey, sent me by register of wills at La Plata. It was not on record, but found among loose papers in office. It does not help us any. I wrote to Brown to know how his extensive search of court and deed records of Charles County (for another client) was progressing, and have his reply. He has gone over nearly 100 years of records of the county—is now about 1785—but says he has found nothing of interest to us. I have an idea of ascertaining who can get at the records of Augusta County, Va. There was a two-volume work bearing on this county, while it included nearly all of Western Pennsylvania, published a few years ago, but I think I examined it for Poseys, though I am not sure. Will look after that to-morrow. It is a great pity there is no baptismal record of Truro Parish, where John and Martha Posey held membership 1750 to 1770.

W. S. Ely to Dr. Posey.

At La Plata, Charles County, Md., I found very little that was not reported by Mr. Brown. I did find, however, on the index of wills the memorandum of record of the will of 1784," as entered in book "B No. 1, p. 18." I could find no such book, however. The register of wills was not able to remain longer on that day at the office, and I had to give up the idea of trying to find the original will among the files, but have that official's promise to make a thorough search for the will. I left money with him to defray the expense of this search.

This Humphrey Posey was, as I suppose, the Humphrey mentioned as son in the will of John Posey, Jr., in 1759, a brother to Thomas Posey, whose son, William, we were at one time disposed to think was our Pennsylvanian.

There was an older Humphrey Posey, son of John, Sr., and, therefore, uncle to the Humphrey last mentioned, born 1680, died 1718, whose son, Benjamin, was in Prince William County in 1715, when he made a deed as "son and heir of Humphrey Posey, deceased," in Charles County.

For this reason I decided to go to Prince William County, but found little or no record of earlier generations there; no Benjamin of record at any date. The earliest was "Bain Posey," mentioned in other records as "Lain Posey," probably Belain Posey, the great-grandfather of Adrien Posey, of La Plata, who now owns the land on the Wicomicco, taken up by Francis Posey in 1650. There are a number of Poseys in Dumfries, Prince William County, at this time bearing the familiar names of Edward, Richard, Thomas and William, but they seem to have been late importations from Charles County, Md., none of their titles to land going back of 1841, and most of them much later.

A Benjamin Posey removed from Maryland to Fairfax County, Va., in 1793, as shown by his permit to remove slaves, but I could find no further record of him there.

I had a talk with Hon. Adrien Posey at La Plata, and he tells me he has records back to the marriage of his great-grandfather, Belain Posey, who was in the Revolutionary War. He could not find them to show me, however, and promised to look them up. The Belain Posey he refers to could hardly be the one we have record of, who must have been born about 1700 and was a landowner in 1726.

The inventory of "Lain Posey," of Prince William County, Va., was made May 7, 1801. He owned a "small Chooner Boat" and "a few trifling things, total value £29 6s. 6d.

In 1813 an "Account of Sales of Estate of Richard Posey" was filed by his administratrix, Sarah Posey, who, as "Sally Posey," bought most of the goods.

Mr. Henry G. Posey, Steelton, to Dr. Posey, June 28, 1916:

I understand that Micajah Posey had two brothers, one named William; the name of the other I never knew. These three brothers, I understand, came from Scotland, and were Scotch-Irish. They settled in Virginia and served in the Revolutionary War, after which they were separated.

W. S. Ely to Dr. Posey, July 16, 1916:

We have record of three Poseys in Pennsylvania during the Revolution: William, Micajah and John, a soldier in the Revolution from Cumberland County.

We have submitted these comprehensive Posey notes hoping that some of our readers may send in additional data.

WHITE SULPHUR

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., January 29.—Sojourners at the Greenbrier have been enjoying a week of wonderful springlike weather. Many golfers have played over the new eighteen-hole course every day, and the mountain trails have had many followers on foot, on horseback and in the quaint mountain surreys.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Miss Katharine B. Lawrence arrived on Tuesday for an extended stay.

Mrs. Charles N. Welsh, of Philadelphia, came down from Washington the first of the week with her two children and will remain for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland were week-end guests. During their stay they drove to Elmhurst and on another day went around Oakhurst, returning by way of the Log Cabin for tea.

Theodore P. Shonts, who has been at the Greenbrier for a fortnight, spending many hours every day in the saddle, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Kehoe came down for their honeymoon. Mrs. Kehoe was formerly Mrs. Frances T. Goodwin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley. They will make their home at 88 Central Park West, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. White, of Cleveland, O., who came down at the holiday time on their honeymoon, have left for Miami, Fla. Mr. White rode frequently with Mr. Shonts, but it was not until the last of their stay that Mrs. White began to ride horseback in the mountains. She proved her horsemanship on her first ride after a plucky encounter with her mount.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Jungbluth are among the outdoor enthusiasts. Mr. Jungbluth was in his element when the skating was good, and has now taken to following the trails.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cowan, who came down ten days ago from New York, are playing over the golf course daily.

Miss E. C. Cameron is here with Mrs. Julius Auspitz. They frequently drive over the trails, Summit Point being one of their favorite destinations.

Maximilian Grab, who came down a fortnight ago, took a party of hikers over Kate's Mountain the first of the week, and also took a party of friends on the first trip of the season to Organ Cave, eleven miles away. Exploring the electric-lighted catacombs and going through the saltpeter mines operated by the Confederate soldiers in Organ Cave, are one of the delights of the Greenbrier sojourners.

John Lee Hall has returned from New York for a fortnight, when he will go on to join Mrs. Hall in Tampa. They will also visit Palm Beach before returning to White Sulphur Springs in March.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Slocum are in Nassau. They will leave in a few days for Havana.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Douglas, who have been here for a fortnight, left on Wednesday for Washington, where they will stop a few days before returning to their home in Rye, N. Y.

A. M. Brown, of New York, is spending the week-end with his brother, Lathrop Brown and Mrs. Brown.

Miss Martha Norelius, daughter of Charles Norelius, swimming instructor, recently celebrated her seventh birthday by giving an exhibition of swimming in the Greenbrier pool, and did some remarkable high diving and fancy strokes.

Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson has arrived from Montreal, accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Payne, of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

C. H. Harding and his daughter, Miss Sara L. Harding, have arrived from Overbrook, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick McOwen came down from Philadelphia. John Martin Hammond, of Germantown, stopped for a few days on his way to Pinehurst.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Thomas have arrived from Brookline, Mass. A week-end party at the Greenbrier included George Tyson, Horace P. Wood and H. P. Wadleigh, of Boston, and Charles H. Tenney, of Springfield, Mass.

Among other Massachusetts guests are Captain and Mrs. C. M. Cole, of Fall River, with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Anthony, of New Bedford, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goff, of Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. Risley Tucker, of Buffalo, have started for Augusta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Kemper have left the honeymoon colony and returned to their home in Baltimore.

Recent arrivals at The Greenbrier include: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McCarty, of Elberon, N. J.; C. L. Williams and William F. Harrison, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Eward, of Marion, Ind.; Miss Virginia Dames, of Newport, Ky.; C. P. Wood, of Cincinnati; F. A. Crossman, of Providence, R. I.; A. H. Canfield and J. R. Sheehan, of Bridgeport, Conn.

WELDON

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WELDON, N. C., January 29.—Professor and Mrs. W. C. Allen spent the week-end at Thelma.

Ex-Mayor J. T. Gooch and Mrs. Kate Cattor and Miss Rebecca Hill spent several days in Richmond this week.

Mrs. H. C. Spiers is visiting relatives in Greensboro.

Mr. C. B. Cole, of Norfolk, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. J. Ward.

Mrs. J. T. Wilkins has returned home from attending the Woman's Missionary Society meeting at Kinstin.

The Hebrews of Windsor have organized for the purpose of soliciting funds for sufferings Jews in foreign fields, where they are unable to help themselves.

Mrs. W. L. Knight was hostess to the Book Club on Tuesday afternoon. Several interesting papers were read. To each guest the hostess presented exquisite Parma violets.

Mrs. W. E. Daniel attended a meeting of the Elizabeth Montfort Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution at Halifax on Thursday, when matters relative to the restoration of the "Grove House," where John Paul Jones visited in his early life, were discussed and the Daughters were enthusiastic in the indorsement of the plans proposed.

The "Forward Movement" was presented and discussed here this week in Grove Episcopal Church by Rev. Milton A. Barber, of Christ Church, Raleigh, and Rev. Alfred S. Lawrence, of Hillsboro. Much interest was manifested by the congregation in attendance on each service, and the distinguished visitors presented the movement in a pleasing and interesting manner.

The Leap Year Club, organized by the teachers of the Weldon public school, and other young women in town, held their second meeting with Mrs. Mary Binford Sledge on Friday night. Quite a large number was present.

Work on a new Episcopal Church and a new Christian Church at Roanoke Rapids will begin within the next few days. These churches will be on Roanoke Avenue, the main thoroughfare from the function down to the mills on Roanoke River.

Quite a number of business men attended its big sale of lots in Roanoke Rapids and appeared much interested as the majority of them own stock in the Roanoke Rapids Development Company.

OPENS UP NOSTRILS, CLEARS HEAD, ENDS COLDS OR CATARRH AT ONCE

Instantly Relieves Swollen, Inflamed Nose, Head, Throat—You Breathe Freely—Dull Headache Goes—Nasty Discharge Stops.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

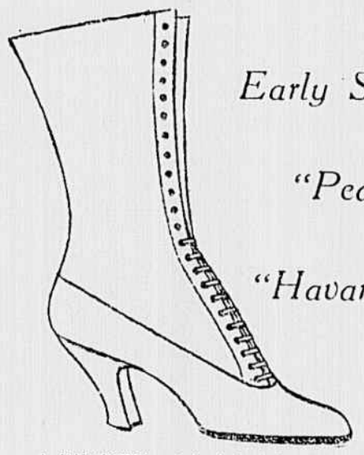
End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

F. W. Dabney & Co
BROAD AT FIFTH.

In the Dabney windows you will find to-morrow the season's newest authoritative footwear for women—the smartest effects and finest examples of master bootmaking. The style below is only one of many. Ask to try them on.



Early Spring Styles in "Pearl Gray" and "Havana Brown"

A BEAUTY!—9-inch height, light welt sole and covered Louis heel. Shown in a dainty pearl gray and rich Havana brown; buckskin tops to match.

The Smartest New Spring Styles at Popular Prices

Similar styles are also shown in white calf, light gray, battleship gray and bronze—all sizes and widths. Your early spring boots,

$6 to $10

New Effects in Silk Hosiery

Stop at the Hosiery Department and inspect the dozens of new clever effects—really the most delightful ideas of the day!

1-30-16 (2)

Sister: Read My Free Offer!

I am a woman.
I know a woman's trials.
I know her need of sympathy and help.

If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, if you feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my free ten days' trial of a home treatment suited to your needs. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any man. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home at a cost of about 12 cents a week.

If you suffer from women's peculiar ailments causing pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensation, falling or displacement of pelvic organs, causing kidney and bladder weakness or constipation and piles, painful or irregular periods, catarrhal conditions and discharges, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, creeping feeling along the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living,

I INVITE YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR MY FREE TEN DAYS' TREATMENT

and learn how these ailments can be easily and surely conquered at home without the dangers and expense of an operation. When you are cured, and able to enjoy life again, you can pass the good word along to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for young or old. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain how to overcome green sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women and restore them to plumpness and health. Tell me if you are worried about your daughter. Remember it costs you nothing to give my home treatment a ten days' trial, and does not interfere with daily work. If health is worth asking for, then accept my generous offer and write for the free treatment, including my illustrated booklet, "Women's Own Medical Adviser." I will send all in plain wrappers postpaid. To save time, you can cut out this offer, mark your feelings, and return to me. Send today, as you may not see this offer again. Address,

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