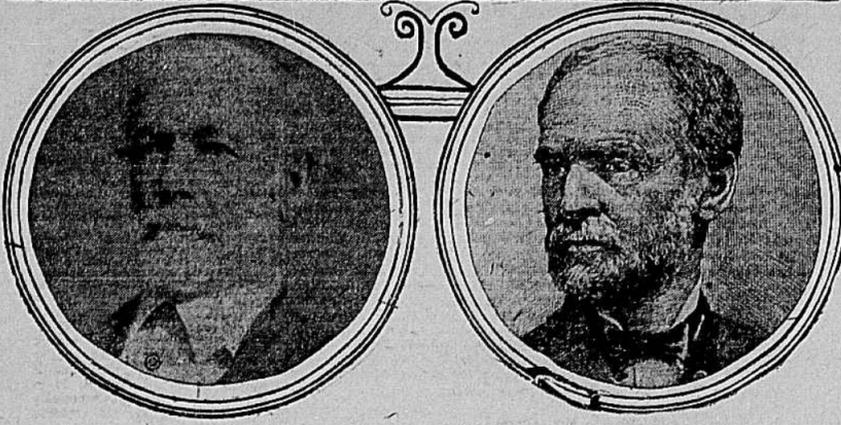


HOMELY BUT HISTORIC LANDMARK



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

LAST SURRENDER OF CONFEDERATES

General Johnston Gives Over His Remnant to General Sherman Near Greensboro.

EACH DREW ON FLASK

Sociable Drink Preceded Negotiations—House in Which Terms Were Agreed Upon.

DURHAM, N. C., September 14.—Those were indeed dark days for the Southern Confederacy in the early part of the year 1865. The brave men who had "wore the gray" had heroically battled four years with an almost invincible foe. The devastating influences of the Civil War were everywhere apparent throughout the Southland. Numbers of the heroic Confederates were suffering from the actual necessities of life—for food and clothing—but in spite of all this, and against great odds, they exhibited such fortitude as the world has never seen paralleled in any conflict. General Robert E. Lee, the commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, with an eye single to the welfare of his brave troops, realized that further resistance was useless. He saw that his men could hold out no longer. Rather than sacrifice the lives of his brave soldiers and subject them to cruel butchery, he decided to give up if satisfactory terms could be made. As all who are familiar with history know, the surrender of General Lee to General U. S. Grant occurred at Appomattox, Va., on the 9th day of April, 1865. The surrender at Appomattox is usually referred to as the last act of those times that "tried men's souls." But not so. It may have paved the way for the final drop of the curtain, and caused what remained of the brave Southern troops under General Joseph E. Johnston, who were disheartened to lay down their arms. Lee, their beloved commander, had surrendered and there was naught left for them to do but to follow his example. It was on North Carolina soil that the last surrender of the Civil War took place, and by reason of this fact there is not a more historic spot in the whole country. It is of this momentous place and the occurrences connected with the last surrender that we write.

About three and one-half miles west of Durham, N. C., in the county of Orange, occurred the last act in the tragic drama of the Civil War. It was at the residence of James Bennett, on the public road leading from Durham

The Peruna Tablets.

Special Telegram. Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 15.—The interesting announcement is made to the drug trade and to the people generally, that Dr. Hartman and his assistants, after two years' experimentation, have succeeded in devising a Peruna Tablet. This tablet contains all the curative virtues of the liquid Peruna. Dr. Hartman will still continue to manufacture liquid Peruna as before. The Peruna Tablet is therefore not intended to supplant liquid Peruna, but is to be furnished the drug trade so that those who prefer to take Peruna in tablet form can have the privilege of doing so. The menstruum of the liquid Peruna has been replaced by hypophosphites and popain. The Peruna Tablets will be of special interest to hundreds of thousands of people who have used Peruna for many years. The fact that Peruna can now be used in tablet form will be especially gratifying to people who are subjected to constant exposure and careful climates, who find it difficult to get medicines to carry with them. The liquid Peruna is a package of the Peruna Tablets carried in the pocket by people whose business exposes them to climatic changes will be the means of saving a great many people from external troubles which are the bane of American civilization.

to Hillsboro, that "grim-visaged war smoothed its wrinkled front," and General Joseph E. Johnston, one of the Confederate commanders, laid down his arms and surrendered to General W. T. Sherman. This was the 26th day of April, 1865, seventeen days after the memorable surrender of General Robert E. Lee to General U. S. Grant at Appomattox, Va. At this plain old farmhouse fell the curtain upon the last act of the terrible drama, and the dark cloud that had so long hung over the heads of our people began to clear away, and a new era commenced to dawn upon the South. General Johnston, with the remnant of his heroic troops, was encamped at Greensboro. At the same time, General Sherman, on his "march to the sea," was encamped at Raleigh. Johnston moved down to Hillsboro, and with his troops took up camp there. Sherman's men moved to Durham, then an unpretentious village, with not more than 200 inhabitants, and at that time known as Durham's Station, twenty-six miles west of Raleigh, on the North Carolina Railroad. From Raleigh to Greensboro, a distance of 81 miles, Johnston moved in a westerly direction. Johnston saw that his "thin gray line" was at the straining point of endurance and sent word to Sherman his desire for a conference. On the strength of this an armistice of ten days was reached and articles of surrender were drawn up. While the terms of surrender were agreed upon at the above-mentioned place, the surrender of Johnston's troops occurred later at Greensboro.

As stated above, the historic "Bennett place" was at that time the house of James Bennett. Mrs. Eliza Christopher, now deceased, was a daughter of Mr. Bennett. A few years ago some gentlemen who were visiting at that place, stated to her that it had been denied by some pretentiously knowing ones that Generals Johnston and Sherman ever met at the house of her father. She thereupon stated that she saw the two generals meet at the house, and that she saw them walk side by side into the house, talking earnestly all the while. The fact that these two officers who had been so vigorously fighting each other for years, were then so friendly and gentle toward each other, made a vivid and lasting impression upon her.

Each Took a "Nip." While the articles of surrender were being drawn up Mrs. Christopher saw the two generals take a drink of whiskey from a "little black bottle." Her father also took a drink with them from the same bottle. On the 15th day of May, 1865, Mrs. Christopher sold the above mentioned bottle to Mr. Thomas D. Jones, a prominent local tobacco dealer of Durham, now deceased. At the time Mrs. Christopher made affidavit to the following:

DURHAM COUNTY. Mrs. Eliza Christopher, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a daughter of James Bennett, who resided on Hillside Road, three and one-half miles west of Durham. That she was present at her father's house on the 26th day of April, 1865, when Generals W. T. Sherman and Joseph E. Johnston met, there and arranged all the stipulations of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. That while the arrangements were being made they drank from a bottle of whiskey, and that the bottle sold to Mr. Thomas D. Jones is the identical one from which they drank on that occasion.

ELIZA A. CHRISTOPHER. Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of May, 1884. C. B. GREEN, J. P. The bottle was presented a few years ago to the Museum of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., by Mrs. Mattie S. Jones, widow of Mr. Thomas D. Jones. The bottle has since been in the Trinity Museum, and has been seen by numerous visitors. The "Bennett place" has little about it to indicate the historic associations connected with it. The house is a plain, unpretending structure that has never been devoid of paint without and within. In order to preserve this historic old house as much as possible and save it from the ravages of time and the heating storms of winter, shelter has lately been erected over the house, and it has been inclosed.

Not only does this protect the house from the weather, but also from the ruthless hands of relic hunters, who have carried away portions of the timbers of the building as mementoes. A few years ago the place was purchased by Mr. Brodie, Duke of Durham, and will be kept as a historic relic, where all who desire to visit it can do so. For many years the "Bennett place" has been a Mecca for numerous visitors from the North and many other sections of the country. Great endeavors will be made to keep the old place in a good state of preservation. Its close proximity to the bustling, thriving city of Durham makes it easy to reach, being less than an hour's drive over a good road. The armies of Sherman and Johnston, in their march through this section, did Durham a greater service than she at any time knew or had any idea of. The late Mr. Washington Duke, who at that time was serving in the Confederate Navy, had a large quantity of tobacco stored away. Prior to his enlistment in the navy Mr. Duke converted all the means he had earned by years of untiring energy into tobacco, rented out his farm, and received his rents in tobacco. This tobacco, or much of it, was carried away by the Northern and Southern troops, and thus was the fame of the wood of the bright tobacco bait spread abroad throughout the Union. Particularly was this the case with Sherman's troops, who spoke of its excellent smoking qualities, and praised it throughout the North. Numerous letters and inquiries were received here after the Northern soldiers returned home for supplies of the same kind of tobacco. This was the starting point of the great tobacco manufacturing industry that has made Durham famous the world over. Mr. Duke's first factory was a log house, sixteen by sixteen feet, situated on his farm. Here for years he manufactured his own goods, which he peddled over portions of the country, working on a strictly cash basis. In 1872 Mr. Duke moved to Durham and erected a three-story wooden structure, forty feet square, on the north side of the North Carolina Railroad, and from the first factory erected by him in Durham has grown the immense business of the American Tobacco Company of the present day.

Took Their Chews. Equally as great an advertisement for Durham as the talking of Mr. Duke's tobacco by the Union and Confederate troops was the taking of quantities of tobacco belonging to Mr. James B. Green, about two hundred yards from the depot, at Durham's Station, stood a two-story frame factory, and in this factory was stored large quantities of tobacco ready for shipment. During the ten days' armistice agreed upon by Sherman and Johnston the building was completely ransacked by the soldiers of both armies and around their campfires they smoked the "pipe of peace." When the terms of surrender were consummated the soldiers, plentifully supplied with tobacco, marched homeward. The fame of Mr. Green's tobacco was thus spread abroad from Maine to Texas in the same way as was the case of Mr. Duke's tobacco. Numbers of the soldiers upon reaching their home ordered more of the same kind, many letters being received addressed to the railroad agent, postmaster and other persons.

Speaking of the famous "Bennett place," Mrs. Christopher, the lady mentioned above, for many years owned the table that was used by Generals Sherman and Johnston in drawing up the surrender papers. The table was a small one, but was prized most highly by Mrs. Christopher. On one occasion, in referring to this insignificant little table, she said: "I have had numerous offers for it, but none sufficient to induce me to part with it;

Advertisement for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, featuring an illustration of a man on a horse and the text: 'When the Bitters has the approval of thousands of cured people, don't you think it deserves a fair trial? It cures Heartburn, Indigestion, Costiveness, Female Ills or Malaria.'

Pettit and Company logo with 'We Can Save You Money' and 'Let Us Figure it Out for You'.

The Home of Underselling Bargains in Dependable Furniture

The store where you can buy liberally and pay leisurely. The new lines of Furniture form a pleasing exhibit of what's best in home comforts and home luxuries. The stock is well worth reviewing, and this special introductory underselling prices make buying well worth while. Our Credit Terms make it easy for you to pay.

Grid of furniture advertisements including Sideboards (\$37.75), Princess Dresser (\$14.75), Parlor Suits (\$24.75), and Round Dining Tables (\$14.50).

but I will sell it for enough money." We have no knowledge of whether Mrs. Christopher ever sold the table, or whether it is now in existence. In a bookcase for a long time Mrs. Christopher kept between the pages a dilapidated page of Harper's Weekly, dated May 27, 1865, that contained a perfect representation of the exterior of the "Bennett house," as well as the interior of the room that was occupied by Generals Sherman and Johnston, these gentlemen being seated at the table surrounded with papers, writing material, etc., the most conspicuous object, however, being the "little black bottle."

Mr. C. B. Green, the present clerk of the Superior Court of Durham county, N. C., before whom Mrs. Christopher made affidavit as to the genuineness of the bottle, remembers well having seen the table, the bottle and the copy of Harper's Weekly. During the time that the two generals were agreeing on articles of surrender, those who wore the Blue and the Gray were hanging about under the trees, laughing and talking, relating their war exploits, bragging, etc. Sherman himself, noted as the man who made the oft-quoted expression, "War is hell," seemed to have been imbued with the same friendly spirit toward General Joseph E. Johnston that Johnston exhibited toward him.

Powhatan. POWHATAN, VA., September 14.—Misses Eva and Annie Stone, of Richmond, are the guests of Miss Mattie Tilman. Mrs. Noble M. Jordan and little daughter, who have been visiting relatives here for some time, will return to their home in Lynchburg to-day. Miss Irene Murrill, of Danville, is visiting Miss Mattie Tilman. Mr. Clifford Flanagan is visiting his mother, Mrs. Kate Flanagan. Miss Gay Patterson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Anne Miller. Miss Rosalie Bowman, of Richmond, who has been the guest of Mrs. R. D. Tucker, returned to her home Saturday.

Staunton. STAUNTON, VA., September 14.—Mr. Joe Foster, who has been visiting relatives here, has gone to New Mexico. Mrs. W. P. Caldwell and daughter, Miss Mattie, who have been visiting at the "Bennett" beautiful suburban home of Mr. A. B. Carter, have returned to their home in Louisville. Miss Asenath Harrison, of the Virginia Female Institute faculty, has arrived in the city, and is the guest of Captain and Mrs. T. D. Ranson. Captain and Mrs. W. P. Tams and Mr. Herbert McKeloid Smith have returned home after a two months' tour of Europe.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring an illustration of a man and the text: 'SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.'

Are You Making Money Feeding Horses? No?

Then why don't you get wise and see what the trouble is? You said you were going to try MUELLER'S MOLASSES GRAINS three years ago—you intend to try it probably tomorrow; but do you know that while you are waiting your good dollars are paying for the loss? Bear in mind that this feed is not in the experimental age—it is a STANDARD FEED for all kinds of stock. Our booklet of testimonials from PEOPLE YOU KNOW will convince you of this fact. Don't take our word, take your neighbors'. A card will bring the book. Note the comparisons of analysis:

Table comparing protein percentages in Oats, Corn, Ship Stuff, and Molasses Grains.

Advertisement for S. T. Beveridge & Co., featuring an illustration of a carriage and the text: 'S. T. BEVERIDGE & CO., 1217 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va. Hang Your Faith on Our Carriages. The greatest value given today in Virginia on Buggies, Runabouts, Surreys, Wagons and Harness. Prices in reach of everybody. Ainslie Carriage Co., Salesroom and Factory, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 S. Eighth St. RICHMOND, VA.'

Advertisement for Moesta's Peach Cream, featuring an illustration of a woman and the text: 'Moesta's Peach Cream. Made from Ripe Peaches and Pure Cream, is the BEST. Try it. H.W. Moesta, 117 E. Main Street. Phone 287.'