

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Its Enforcement—Some Facts About the Standard Oil Company.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1890.

To His Excellency, Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR—Under date of February 26th, 1890, I wrote you a letter soliciting your influence and help towards the passage of an anti-trust law by the Legislature (then in session) of North Carolina. That Legislature passed an anti-trust law. I now come to you beseeching you to use whatever power and influence your office and person can bring to the enforcement of this anti-trust law.

That you are interested in the enforcement of this law, and that you fully comprehend the enormity and iniquity of trusts and their methods, is thoroughly and unequivocally expressed in your inaugural address, made in January, 1889. The highest and strongest commendation of President Cleveland is made by you because of his attitude towards these trusts, and of him in this connection you say: "For his honor be it said, that his was the first message which for twenty-five years has emanated from the White House espousing espousing the cause of the toiling masses, and proposing a restriction upon the unholy gains of corporations, combinations and trusts." Seeing, then, that your highest praise goes out to a man who recommends that these trusts be suppressed, I cannot but believe that I enlist all the power that lies in your office to my side; that your personal convictions are with me, and that your labors, as a man and Governor of this great State, will be with me and for my people.

The New York World of March 29, 1890, containing an article on Rockefeller and operations of the Standard Oil Trust. This production was prefaced by a most fulsome and exaggerated praise of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions and charities, evidently for the purpose of mollifying the people's execrations of Mr. Rockefeller's public life, which is most conspicuously one of a brutal tyrant. To this article published in the World I sent what I conceived to be, in some respects, a reply to Mr. Rockefeller's statements. The World did not publish my letter, and as the matter in it is applicable to my purpose now, I enclose it herewith as information upon which to strengthen and make good my appeal.

The anti-trust law passed by the State Legislature has been in effect since May 1st, 1889, but since its passage and up to this date has remained a dead letter, spurned and scorned by that most powerful combination, the father of trusts, who has never been restrained by law, and that believes its money is potent to sway courts of justice and buy immunity in this great government of free institutions and money-bought officials.

Simply stating my inability to engage in a law suit with this powerful corporation an individual, the reasons for which are so obvious as not to need giving here, I pass on and invoke your official position and all the power of the several departments of State, executive, judicial and legislative—to the end that the State of North Carolina may take these people in hand and deal with them in such a way as will prove to its people that its laws are to be respected and obeyed, be the offenders against them powerful or weak.

I do not see how any force can be added to a plea for the enforcement of law, above or greater than the existence of the law itself. If it is beneficial, then its execution ought to follow; if it is vicious or defective it ought to be repealed or made perfect and operative. Laws held in contempt by those who are intended to be subject to them brings odium upon our courts of justice and our lawmakers, and invites derision from the people where only the greatest reverence and sanctity ought to prevail. Dishonored laws are alike a dishonor to a State and to its citizens.

I am told by the Attorney-General that it needs the Governor's sanction and direction to take up a case for the State. I therefore now ask that you instruct the Attorney-General to bring suit against the Baltimore United Oil Company, operating here as a branch of the great Standard Oil Company, and all the evidence will be forthcoming necessary to convict this company of violation of the anti-trust law of this State.

I beg to submit, that in view of the immense money and political power of this company, a no work-kneed or ordinary prosecution will avail anything. It will require extraordinary application, energy, intelligence and bravery, with all the State's influence thrown in, to cope with the best brains that can be bought in America, price not considered.

When asking for a conviction against this merciless monopoly, I hope it will be put in that the punishment provided by law be made ten years in the penitentiary for the agent, rather than a fine of \$10,000, as a money penalty does not amount to anything where this trust is concerned.

I maintain that the methods employed by the Standard Oil Company to attain its ends are the worst of all its acts, and that no money consideration can properly or righteously come in discussing this phase of the question. It destroys with premeditation and wantonly the property of others to uphold its supremacy; and it matters not what the agent is that destroys another's property, whether it be torch, highway robber or plunderer, of whatsoever description. Personal liberty is dead if power in any shape whatever can take my property from me at will.

I say that there is a principle higher and above any money consideration whatever, and it is on this higher plane the law's aid is asked, and from this higher plane should come the State's indefeasible and complete protection of its humblest citizen.

I am not unmindful of the force of the argument made by the Standard Oil Co., that it has made oil cheap. I am rather surprised, however, to find so many people who believe this claim to be true. That oil is cheaper now than when the Standard Oil Co. was formed, there is no doubt. As the best refutation of this claim made by the Standard of giving people cheap oil, I have to say, if you as Governor of North Carolina,

can bring about the enforcement of the anti-trust law, I will give to the people of North Carolina oil ten per cent. cheaper than they are now getting it, and will continue for all time so to do, taking into consideration only the price of crude oil and freight rates. Asheville, of course, not included in this proposition.

Now then, taking public sentiment and the declarations of public men, and of all political parties, into the consideration of this question, may I not expect this matter, thus brought before you, to awaken in you an interest and determination to bring about the enforcement of the anti-trust law?

I have always believed that a National law, as well as a State law, would be a help, the one to the other. We now have a National law, which was enacted and passed by the Republican party, and a State law given us by the Democratic party. Soon after the passage of the National law, Mr. Ewart, our Representative from this District, was in Asheville, and among other things pledged by him was the carrying out of the National trust law. In his speech Mr. Ewart referred to my case and called my name, and as one of Mr. Ewart's listeners was District-Attorney Charles Price, of Salisbury, I shall see that Mr. Price gets a copy of this communication, and shall hope, that between the State of North Carolina and the National Government I shall not plead in vain for the enforcement of an anti-trust law.

Very respectfully,
S. R. KEPLER.

Mr. Kepler's Letter to the New York World.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., }
March 31, 1890. }

To the World: "Rockefeller." Your issue of the 29th inst., heads thus a tale of magic in money making, in which the president of the Standard Oil Trust tells of the operation of the trust.

I too want to write something about Rockefeller, but not about those of his sins that are covered by his charity, but about that part of his nature that makes him worse than an Anarchist, about that power possessed and wielded by him that is worse than anarchy.

It is not about his success as a business man (and presumably, by it is his success that Oswego, the place of his birth, should be proud) nor about his "unostentatious charity" and humble religious life that I want to write. Mr. Rockefeller has just made Asheville a visit, and his broad and abundant generosity has been advertised here with remarkable unostentation, but very energetically. There will always be those ready to land and write of his generous acts, and time and occasion will often offer for commending his large contributions to religious institutions. If he buys public sentiment to his favor in this way, he gets it cheap.

I shall not undertake here to answer or confute the statements and arguments used by Mr. Rockefeller in his interview. I will say, however, that it could have been given to the World reporter in a half hour, but is a most plausible statement made after close application, and the use of first-class and well paid brains. It is in substance the same argument used by Mr. S. C. T. Dodd in his pamphlet, "Combinations, their Uses and Abuses," and is mainly ingenious for what it leaves unsaid, and its tendency to obscure the real issue.

From the standpoint taken, and upon the assumption that the only things have been done that are told about the acts of the Standard Oil Company instead of being heinous, are virtuous and meritorious. It is this that this powerful company does, above and beyond what they make public, and their condemnation should come; and in their unjust, tyrannical and arbitrary dealings, and their methods of destruction of the property of others, that their wills should be arrested by the strong arm of that government that promises protection and equality before the law to all its citizens.

I beg to be permitted to quote some clauses of the Rockefeller interview, and to make such brief suggestions as may occur to me:

Mr. R.—"But I am certain that such a country as our own with a vast, unsettled territory; with wonderful resources yet undeveloped; with a demand for magnificent undertakings, involving the investments of fabulous amounts of capital, would be crippled and injured by the enactment of laws calculated to prevent money combinations for legitimate enterprises."

"It is unjust to any business combination, trust, monopoly, or whatever it may be called, to condemn it through prejudice without substantial proof."

"Not only energy and intelligence, but a combination of numbers of persons controlling a capital equal to the necessities of the business were essential to the creation of the present trade. It mattered little what form this combination took, or who controlled the capital; in some shape or in some way it was necessary, and through the courage and enterprise of a few men it took the form now known as the Standard Oil Trust."

The above quotations from Mr. Rockefeller's statement are indicative of the purpose of his statements, which is to make it appear that his solicitude in the first place, is that Congress will enact a law that will prevent combination of capital, and thereby cripple the development of our unsettled territory. This issuance of Mr. Rockefeller is very patriotic, but wonder if Congress believes that Mr. Rockefeller is a great patriot? It appears that Mr. Rockefeller is an advocate for justice and fair play. These qualities so prominently exhibited in Mr. Rockefeller's life, are second only to his charity. I hope the World will join the writer in an earnest appeal to Congress, that it does not pass a trust law, that will condemn any trust, in prejudice.

Mr. Rockefeller says, that it required energy, intelligence and the combination of persons with capital, together with enterprise and courage to bring the oil trust business to its present tremendous dimensions. I am willing and prepared to admit all this; but suppose this combination of money, intelligence, enterprise and courage had been met by a more powerful combination of money, enterprise and courage; and this more powerful combination should have said to Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, now, Mr.

Rockefeller, this is our business you are after here, and we want you to get out of this business and go to farming. We have \$500,000,000, millions of which are invested in an outlay for transportation and storage facilities; you have only \$100,000,000 of capital; and besides, people won't buy oil from you, anyhow.

I am prepared to prove that the Standard Oil Trust is fairly and truthfully represented above in the more powerful combination and that its methods are exactly in conformity with this illustration.

In the fall of 1887, the writer undertook to establish himself here to deal in oils, and recognizing all the benefits that good transportation, storage and other facilities, including cost of packages, would be to the business, I undertook to supply all these beneficial and necessary conditions. Success attended the obtaining of all the appliances required; but I have been prevented from doing business by no less or greater monster than the Standard Oil Trust, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the recognized head.

When Mr. Rockefeller says that the methods that he sustains in his executive position, and that his agents employ towards outside or independent dealers are not directed or intended to annihilate and destroy the business of these independent dealers, he simply lies.

There will hardly be those fond enough, or that can be deluded into the belief, that Americans when unrestrained are not disposed to push their business to its fullest and greatest development and extent.

I offer the following advertisement, and the result of it, to prove that only those in the oil business who operate under duress can operate at all, as opposed to the Standard Oil Trust.

Advertisement.

In defiance of the Standard Oil Company, to whom the greatest government of the world has ever seen is a subscriber, who will supply the subscriber, with refined oils on a basis that he can sell and do business? I have a tank in position, capacity 240 barrels; but the Standard Oil Company says that I shall not operate. I am not willing to surrender my freedom as an American citizen, or my manhood without a struggle, therefore this advertisement.

S. R. KEPLER, Asheville, N. C.

The above advertisement appeared in the World between the dates of February 12 and 15, '88, and obtained no result. I had two or three replies but from parties who seemed rather to want to know what I could do, and what my position was; and with one consent these parties disavowed any ability to do or make business here as opposed to the Standard. And for aught I know, information given found its way to No. 26 Broadway.

It would seem from Mr. Rockefeller's statements that the great desideratum is the low price of oil to consumers; and to bring about this low price of oil he says, in response to this query of the reporter, "What expenses are included in this five cents per gallon, received by the refiner, above the cost of crude material?"

Mr. R.—"Transportation of crude material, cost of handling and refining, and after that (and constituting a very large item) cost of packages."

Now after Mr. Rockefeller's profession of interest in low prices to consumers and his denial of use of his company's power in arbitrary oppression of small dealers, I ask attention to this statement. When my tank was in position, and when I was ready to commence business, I wrote to the Baltimore United Oil Co., Baltimore, Md., (this is the Standard branch that operates in this section) asking them to sell me oil in bulk at a difference in cost to represent the cost to them of packages.

Now, Mr. Rockefeller says this cost of packages is equal to two and one-half cents per gallon; and add, if you please, the freight on barrels which will weigh (for every 120 barrel tank car 8400 lbs.); or rather this saving of weight is made in shipment by tank cars over shipment in barrels; thus it appears that the saving in cost of packages is equal to \$1.25 per barrel, and saving in transportation of tank oil over barrel oil to this point is 30 cents per barrel, making a clear gain in favor of tank transportation of \$1.55 per barrel. Now then, this is what I asked for, and what I wanted to make for me a business here, this \$1.55 per barrel, secured by better transportation facilities than existed in 1887, and by storage facilities which my tank gave.

Opposed to Mr. Rockefeller's statement, that his trust resorts to no unfair means of breaking down or freezing out independent dealers, his people not only refused to sell me bulk oil, but substituted and commenced forthwith a merciless and persistent effort to drive me out of business, practicing their usual tactics, so well known to all persons who have given this trust subject any attention; not content to control, as a monopoly, the oil business as refiners, they even go to the extent of creating a monopoly in the non-user of packages.

Mr. Rockefeller claims to give consumers oil cheap. If Asheville be taken as an illustration, and if some things did not explain some other things, oil coming from the Standard to consumers here would certainly be cheap, and if the supplying of cheap oil here were the spontaneous and philanthropic act that Mr. Rockefeller would have it appear, why does he not extend his public benefactions to other cities of this State? Consumers of oil in Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, pay 25 cents per gallon for the same oil that Asheville consumers pay 15 cents per gallon. Estimating that Raleigh consumes 10,000 gallons of oil a month, the people of Raleigh pay \$1,000 more than their oil would have cost if bought here; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the freight to Raleigh is cheaper than to Asheville.

Mr. Rockefeller may say to this that there is nothing to do with the retail price of oil, but this won't do, for his people fixed not only the wholesale price of oil here, but the retail price as well, and 15 cents per gallon is the price they established here for oil at retail. Contrasting thus the action of the Standard people where they operate as they do in Raleigh, with no small and independent dealers to crush out,

are Mr. Rockefeller's statements substantiated and borne out, or are conditions as they exist in Raleigh inimical to the weaving of garlands for Mr. Rockefeller's crown of glory as a public benefactor?

Admitting the necessity for combined and consolidated capital for gigantic business enterprises, is not the advantage that this large amount of capital gives the parties directing and controlling it, within the limits of lawful and desirable bounds, considering always the rights of others, enough of benefit and advantage for money so employed, and when in combination becomes so powerful that enterprises and the property of individuals are destroyed by the combination of money at will, ought there not to be a power, governmental or otherwise, to protect individuals in their rights and possession of their property?

Mr. Rockefeller says: "It required vast accumulation of combined capital, such as builds railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to bring the oil business to its fullest development, and that the creation of a monopoly was absurd." In the beginning, doubtless, there was no thought of monopoly, it is only with success and power that monopoly comes. The beginning in the history of the Standard Oil Company has long since passed, and it now stands forth a power for destruction that has been unrestrained and can only be curbed and controlled by a superior power. Now then, just as it required in the Standard Oil Company's undertaking and its success large and combined capital, so it did not require any considerable amount to carry my undertaking to success, and I had provided all the means of making a profitable business, and with facilities now possessed and in hand here, I could have conducted at any point in the State a profitable business, taking the prices at which the Standard people have been selling oil at these other points the last two years.

In my case, then, it is clearly proven that the Standard Oil Company do not live up to the high standard that Mr. Rockefeller has set up for them, and there was no purpose in their coming here at all except to freeze me out of business, as the business to them, at best, would only have been small; but over small and great they are determined to establish their sway supreme.

In the face of Mr. Rockefeller's disclaimer, and in the interest of establishing the truth about this matter (and it is a public matter and of public interest), I join Mr. Rockefeller in asking Congress not to pass any law that will "condemn him or his people through prejudice, without substantial proof." I say now that here, nor anywhere else in America, can individuals engage in the oil business independent of the Standard Oil Company, if opposed or undertaken to be run down by the Standard.

I do not ask Congress to believe this without substantial proof, and for the purpose of giving this substantial proof I ask that Congress send an agent or committee here and take charge of my tank, and I say that such agent or committee as they may send cannot do business here, although with the same facilities and prices now existing they could do business at any other point in the State of North Carolina.

Respectfully,
S. R. KEPLER.

DEATH OF COL. SOL. WILLIAMS.

The 2d N. C. Cavalry at Brandy Station, Va., June 9th, 1863.

After the review of the Cavalry Corps by Gen. R. E. Lee, Monday, June 8th, 1863, on the plain along the railroad between Brandy Station and Culpepper Court House, the 2d N. C. Cavalry returned to its camp of the night before, about one mile north of Hon. John Minor Botts', near Gilbertson's, with orders to go on picket the next morning at Fox's Spring, about 20 miles distant on the Rappahannock River. On the morning of the 9th at about 6 o'clock "boots and saddles." "Saddle up" was the Confederate name for this signal, perhaps due to the fact that the boots were generally wanting. I went to headquarters and Col. Williams directed me to leave the cooks and sore-back horses in camp. Thirty minutes afterwards, "To horse—lead on!" was sounded, and just at its close Col. Williams' orderly came to me with orders to mount every man I had. He had received notice of the Federals crossing the river in the meantime, but the orderly said nothing of it. The regiment was quickly formed, my command being the second squadron, companies C and K, three men in the rear, as we moved off in "column of fours." A quarter of a mile distant we entered a road leading towards Beverly Ford, and forming platoons immediately took the "gallop," which we maintained for most of the distance, which must have been considerably over a mile to the battlefield. Up to this time the third of the regiment, known to the Federals had crossed, or were attempting to cross, at Thompson's (or Welford's). As we cleared a piece of woods the column headed to the left and came in view of the enemy's artillery placed between the Dr. Green residence and the river on the Cunningham farm. Just as the rear (2d) squadron turned into the field a shell cut off the top of a tree over our heads, and this was the first intimation we had of the presence of the enemy. We could see a portion of the 10th Virginia engaged in the direction of the battery. The 2d North Carolina passed Dr. Green's house, crossed Ruffin's Run, and took position behind a knoll on which two guns of Breather's battery, "horse artillery," under Lieut. Johnson were placed. This soon became engaged with the enemy. Col. Williams formed all the men in the regiment who were armed with "long-range guns" on foot and went to the front, where he was soon hotly engaged with the enemy, who had dismounted and taken position behind a stone wall three hundred yards in advance of his battery.

After a short time exchanging shots, he ordered a charge and captured the wall taking eighteen prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. In the charge Capt. S. Jay Andrews, Co. B, Brodell County, lost a foot and Lieut. J. G. Blazengame, Columbia, S. C., temporarily in command of Co. F, was mortally wounded. The 2d held this position with little change, although engaged part of the time with Ames' brigade of infantry, until 2 p. m. Dur-

ing the engagement Gen. W. H. F. Lee, with several of his staff, were standing in a few feet of a large hickory tree a few steps to the right of one of Lieut. Johnson's guns, when a shell struck the tree and threw pieces of it over them. A fair representation of "Co. Q." (Quartermaster and his cubs) had assembled on the high ground about half a mile in our rear to see the fighting. A well directed shot in their direction caused them to seek less conspicuous places for observation. About 2 p. m. Gen. Lee withdrew his brigade to the right, to form connection with Jones and Hampton. The 2d North Carolina being on the right was placed on the plain which extends to the railroad and in full view of Fleetwood, Gen. Stuart's headquarters. The 10th Virginia was next to us and at foot of the hills, the 9th and 13th Virginia were next to the enemy.

About 3 or 3½ o'clock the shouts on the left told us that a brisk engagement was proceeding. Shortly afterwards Col. Williams came at full speed towards the regiment, passing the 10th Virginia. I suppose he gave the command as they immediately formed by squadron and started at a gallop. As soon as he was near enough to the 2d, he gave command, "Form column by squadron," and placing second squadron in front, gave the command "Gallop; march." As we rose the hill we saw the enemy driving the 9th and 13th Virginia in considerable confusion before them, in our direction. The 10th Virginia, when it reached a position that it could fire on the enemy without firing into the 9th and 13th, halted and opened fire. Col. Williams gave the command to 2d North Carolina, "Right oblique," as soon as we had cleared the 10th Virginia, turning in his saddle he shouted: "Forward; draw sabre; charge." The regiment raised the yell as it went by our stationary and retiring companions and the scene was immediately changed. The Federals were the fliers and the Confederates the pursuers. The 2d North Carolina drove the enemy about half a mile back upon their reserves of cavalry and infantry, who were posted on a hill, while our advance had reached an angle where two stone walls came together on an opposite hill, about two hundred yards distant. This, with a volley from the reserve, checked the advance. The leading four were Col. Williams, Sergeant Jordan, Company C; private Asbell, Company K, and the writer.

Asbell was felled from his horse with a wound through the head, almost immediately. Col. Williams gathered his horse to leap the wall, shouting: "Second North Carolina, follow me." The writer called to him: "Colonel, we had better get a line, they are too strong to take this way." He replied, "That will be best; where is the flag?" and as we turned, it was not fifty yards to our rear. He rode to meet it; halted it and was shouting to the men to fall in, when he was shot through the head, and died immediately, his body being carried from the field by his adjutant, John C. Pegram.

About this time the enemy enfiladed us with a piece of artillery, placed half a mile or more to our right, towards the river, and down the gorge, at whose head we had formed. This caused the regiment to give back a hundred or so, keeping its formation. The Federals charged us, we fired into them, and they retired and made no further demonstration. In the charge, we relieved a great many of our dismounted men, who had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and also a gun of the horse artillery, which went rapidly to the rear, as we relieved it of its danger of capture. Any information Gen. Pleasanton got of Gen. Lee's movements, must have been given him by Gen. Gregg, for Buford never pierced W. H. F. Lee's line without being immediately repulsed, and the brunt of this work, both on foot and mounted, was done by the 2d North Carolina, and so acknowledged at the time. Lieut. Tatum, Company F, (Greensboro, N. C.) who had a disagreement with Lieut. Col. W. H. Payne, 4th Virginia Cavalry, who was temporarily in command of the regiment a short time before, and had been placed under arrest, went into the charge without arms or spurs, and most gallantly led his men.

Col. Williams had been married but two weeks before to Miss Jennie, daughter of Capt. Pegram of the Confederate Navy, and had returned to camp on Saturday. He was beloved by his men; as brave and true a man as was in that army, yet with a gentle, affectionate disposition, almost equal to a woman's. Indulgent to his men in camp almost to a fault, yet, when duty called and occasion required, he proved himself a leader worthy of their admiration. I have, Mr. Editor, given this account of the battle of the 9th of June, 1863, that Col. Williams and his regiment might receive some of the credit to which they are entitled.

Capt. Strange, Company D, Fayetteville, N. C., who was in command after Col. Williams' death, I know prepared a report of the part taken by the regiment and submitted it to the officers before forwarding it to headquarters. The official records of the Rebellion have now passed that period, and the 2d North Carolina are hardly mentioned. Gen. Stuart says in his report of Col. Williams, "He was brave as he was efficient." The reports for the 2d North Carolina Cavalry are nearly all wanting, and a loss of only five is reported, when the loss in my own command was three times that. The brigade ordnance officer, Capt. B. B. Turner (Rebellion records, Vol. 17, part II, page 720) says of captured arms that "Reports are all in, except 2d North Carolina, which is on picket; none of the other regiments captured any." Consequently whatever prisoners, whether wounded or not, that fell into the hands of W. H. F. Lee's Brigade must have come to the 2d North Carolina and been its work.

Major H. B. McClellan has published a book entitled "The Campaign of Stuart's Cavalry." In this he is very unfair to the 2d North Carolina at Brandy Station. He dismisses it with a statement that Col. Williams requested permission to go into the charge—went in on the right of the 9th, was shot through the head and instantly killed. In making up his narrative, he says he got Col. Beale, of the 9th Virginia, to give him an account of the fight, who informs him when he reformed his regiment, and rode forward to reconnoiter, to his surprise he found the enemy moving back to the river.

Not one word about the 2d North Carolina, or how he got an opportunity to reform his regiment. Major McClellan does not seem to have considered it necessary to consult any member of the 2d North Carolina as to the action. I have met Mr. Biggs, now a resident of Charlotte, N. C., who was Stuart's "bagler," twice during the past twelve months. He was with Major McClellan at headquarters on Fleetwood Hill, and they witnessed the charge I have mentioned. He mentioned it to me the first time we met, and afterwards it was talked about frequently at headquarters.

If the neglect of Major McClellan to do justice to the 2d North Carolina was not intentional, it certainly is inexcusable, for he saw the charge, and by request of Gen. Roberts, or other members of the regiment, could have gotten an account if he desired it. I would be glad if Gen. Roberts, Capt. Andrews, or some other member of the regiment, would give an account of the action of the dismounted men. Also if J. E. Euse, Capt. Reese, or some other member who participated in the Hanover (Penn.) fight on June 30th, would give an account of it. The Official Records almost ignore us. The writer was in charge of the "impressing squad" that day, and was noted at Hanover. Gen. Stuart states: "Chambless, leading regiment charged into the town, driving Farnsworth and Kilpatrick before them." McClellan says the 2d North Carolina did this. The 2d was not the leading regiment when I passed out through the brigade that morning. How did it get to be, and why was there no support from the brigade? I do not desire to stir up any bad feelings, but the brave men who gave their lives on this occasion deserve that their comrades see they get the honor to which they are entitled. I have notes of the campaign from Brandy Station to Gettysburg, except Hanover, and if I find leisure will give you an article on it during the summer.

On the 9th of June W. H. F. Lee's Brigade received no assistance, although Robertson's cavalry and a portion of Iverson's (R. D. Johnston's) infantry brigade, afterwards came upon the field; they fired no gun, and saw no enemy. After sunset we rode to a clover field near by, dismounted, and held our horses "to graze" until half-past nine o'clock when we marched to Fox's Spring, and as the sun rose next morning the writer dismounted, having placed pickets on the river. The regiment thought this very unjust, as it had borne the burden of the fight during the day, but Col. Chambless, of the 13th Virginia Cavalry was in command of the brigade, and continued through the campaign, and I do not suppose there is a member of the 2d North Carolina Cavalry that has a single pleasant recollection of his treatment of it during his command. He was promoted to Brigadier, and fell at the head of his Brigade in 1864. His bravery was never questioned, and was displayed on many occasions. It is to be regretted he did not add to this, impartiality of treatment to the regiments under his command in the Gettysburg campaign. As the regiment formed "platoons" on reaching the Beverly Ford road, on the morning of the 9th, my negro servant Edmund formed the officers' servants and colored cooks in line immediately in the rear of the regiment, and flourishing an old sabre over his head, took command of them. As we galloped down the road he was shouting to them: "I want no running. Every man must do his duty, and stand up to the rack," &c., &c. When the shell cut off the tree, as we came in view of the enemy, he and his sable warriors disappeared in every direction, except the front, and we did not see them for three days. W. A. GRAHAM.

DURHAM & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Sunday, March 2d, 1890.

—Trains Daily Except Sunday—

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Pass'gr.	Pass'gr.
Lv Durham	5:20 p m	10:25 a m
" Beanehan	6:04 p m	11:10 m
" Creedmoor	6:32 p m	11:32 a m
" Hester	6:58 p m	11:42 a m
" Tar River	7:15 p m	12:02 p m
" Clag	7:40 p m	12:24 p m
" Watkins	8:03 p m	12:42 p m
Ar Henderson	8:30 p m	12:45 p m

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Pass'gr.	Pass'gr.
Lv Henderson	2:10 p m	6:00 a m
" Watkins	2:33 p m	6:38 a m
" Clag	3:01 p m	7:02 a m
" Tar River	3:18 p m	7:22 a m
" Hester	3:29 p m	7:52 a m
" Creedmoor	3:40 p m	8:17 a m
" Beanehan	4:03 p m	8:40 a m
Ar Durham	4:30 p m	9:30 a m

WM. MONCURE, Sup't.

R'LEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Effect Sunday, Dec. 23, 1889, at 9 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

No. 52.	No. 38.	
Fast Ft and Pass.	Pass. & Mail.	
Daily ex. Sun.	Daily ex. Sun.	
Lv Raleigh	7:00 pm	11:35 a m
Mill Brook	7:40 pm	12:02 p m
Wake	8:25 pm	12:27 p m
Franklinton	9:04 pm	12:35 pm
Kittrell	9:35 pm	12:51 pm
Henderson	10:05 pm	1:40 pm
Warren Plains	11:10 pm	1:44 pm
Macon	11:25 pm	1:52 pm
Arriv. Weldon	1:20 am	2:55 p m

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

No. 41.	No. 53.	
Pass. & Mail.	Fast Ft. & Pass.	
Daily ex. Sun.	Daily ex. Sun.	
Lv Weldon	12:30 a m	1:40 a m
Macon	1:15 am	3:37 am
Warren Plains	2:25 am	3:52 am
Henderson	2:07 am	5:04 am
Kittrell	2:29 am	
Franklinton	2:40 am	6
Wake	3:02 am	6:45
Mill Brook	3:25 am	7:32
Arriv. Raleigh	3:40 am	