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THE WESTERN SENTINEL

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On or about Oct 5th the undersign will open a new butcher shop on Third street near Liberty, in the old Winston Hotel.
I propose to keep a full supply at all times of fresh meats, including choice beef, sausage, pork and mutton, also eggs.
I will give my personal attention to all orders and see that same are carefully attended to. Meats delivered promptly free of charge. I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.
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FOURTH AT GETTYSBURG.

THE "YANKS" AND "REBS" CELEBRATE THE DAY.

Mrs. Pickett Holding a Reception and Given an Ovation--Driving Over the Points of Interest on the Battle Ground.

GETTYSBURG, July 4.—Just as the clock in the tower of the County Court House last night sounded the first stroke of 12, the midnight stillness was broken by the strains from a bugle of "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." Scarcely had its notes died away when the members of the Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's Division began the celebration of the Glorious Fourth with the booming of cannon on East Cemetery Hill and the explosion of fire-crackers in the town. Pandemonium reigned for one hour and a half. No such noise has disturbed this little village since the three memorable days of '63. Not only the citizens took part in the celebration but those who wore the gray as well. They joined in the festivities with a zest equal to any, and showed, as Judge William J. Clopton of Richmond, a prominent member of Pickett's Division said, "that we of the South take equal joy in the observance of the day with our brethren of the North. No one at Gettysburg to-day can forget the scenes connected with this anniversary of the birthday of freedom, binding still closer in the bonds of Union two great States, Virginia and Pennsylvania, as well as drawing still tighter the cords which, through scenes like these, are bringing about a complete and lasting peace and union of our country."

THANKS FOR EVERYBODY.

At 7 o'clock this morning, a business meeting of the Pickett Division took place in the court room, every man of them present. The eloquent great-grand-son of Patrick Henry, Col. William R. Aylett, presided, with Sergeant C. T. Loche as Secretary. A motion that each member contribute toward defraying the expenses of Mrs. Pickett in coming here was carried with the most hearty unanimity, and willing hands, prompted by devoted hearts, eagerly pressed forward to contribute to the fund, which is ample for the purpose. A motion in writing tendering the division's most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Philadelphia brigade for their kindness and hospitality was passed amid unbounded enthusiasm. While the motion was pending, Rev. Ferguson, chaplain of the Association, spoke briefly, saying among other expressions of fraternity, "let them hurl all their batteries of love against us and we of the South will return the same fire every time." Similar votes of thanks were tendered to the Burgess and people of Gettysburg; to the other soldiers not of the Philadelphia Brigade; to President Reeves and Secretary Loche for their endeavors in bringing about this happy occasion, and also to H. C. Petty, of the seventeenth Virginia, for his care as escort of Mrs. Pickett.

ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The meeting then adjourned and outside the building they joined in procession with the Philadelphia Brigade. With each Pickett man linked arms with a Philadelphian, the line proceeded to the Eagle Hotel, where the party took carriages and started over the battle field. In the first carriage were Mrs. General Pickett and her son George, Mrs. Charles Banes, wife of the commander of the Philadelphia Brigade, and Colonel Bachelder.

Fully one hundred carriages were in the line, which wended its way through the dust of the Emmittsburg road to the Spangler lane. Into this they turned and proceeded past the farm house to the rising ground beyond. Here all alighted and then the word went round that Mrs. Pickett was going to hold a reception on the very ground over which her husband's command had charged and within a few yards of the woods under whose cover he, 24 years before, had formed his division. The Pickett men were first formed in line, and one by one advanced and were introduced to the wife of their old commander by Col Clopton, of Richmond, Va., by name, stating their regiment and rank. She had a word for all and all had a word for her. The Philadelphia Brigade was next presented. Her son, George Pickett, stood at her side, and when she dropped a hand it was at once grabbed by him.

WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

The people then moved to the highest ground and Colonel Bachelder formed the survivors of Kemper's, Garnett's and Armistead's Brigade of Pickett's Division in the order they had been when the charge began and asked the commander of each regiment to step forward and point out the position his command occupied. When this was done the party once more resumed their ride and took the following route: Out the Emmitsburg road, along Sickles' line, to the peach orchard, thence across the bloody wheat field to the Devil's Den, through the "Valley of Death," along the base of Round Top, thence by the battlefield avenue along the Union line post, the umbrella copse of trees, where Hancock fell wounded, on by "Bloody Angle," "the high-water mark of the Rebellion," past Meade's quarters, through the beautiful National cemetery, and entered town by the Baltimore pike, over which the Union troops retreated after the bloody struggle of the first day.

Mrs. Pickett was the centre of attraction on the field. She had gathered some daises and clover-heads; a member of the brigade asked her for a few. She gave them to him with a smile, and one by one they were given away to be treasured as mementoes. Her autograph was also eagerly sought and she refused no one. George Pickett showed the watch his father carried during the charge. It is a medium-sized gold one, with the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars crossed on the lid; on the inside are the names of the battles in which he participated in the Mexican war.

To say that Pickett's men are pleased would be putting it lightly. They are delighted with everything and everybody. In the words of a Confederate soldier: "We are pleased all to pieces, but Cowan this time has captured us body and soul."

While the band was playing a melody of Confederate and Union war songs as the veterans were starting on their ride over the field it struck up "Yankee Doodle." Instantly a rebel yell and a Union cheer showed that the war song of their fathers above all others, had touched a sympathetic chord in the breasts of both.

HOME AGAIN.

This evening Mrs. Pickett held a reception at the Pickett Division headquarters, and for an hour shook the hand of every one presented to her. Immediately after the reception she was serenaded by the Grand Army of the Republic band. The Pickett men then adjourned to the garden of the house where the Sixty ninth Pennsylvania men are holding forth. Speech-making and toast offering were then the order until late in the night.

Gladstone to Visit America.

Ed. Perry cables to the Boston *Herald* as follows: "Rumors are again afloat to the effect that Mr. Gladstone intends making a visit to America, and coupled with them are hints that the chief object of Mr. Blaine's trip to London is to induce the venerable English statesman to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Gladstone's private secretary some time ago denied the report of such an intention on the part of the great liberal leader in a letter which was given to the public, and the Grand Old Man himself intimated in a brief epistle to an American, also published that it was unlikely that a man of his advanced years would undertake such a journey. Notwithstanding these denials I find the belief quite general that the ex-premier has the trip in contemplation, having been persuaded to a favorable view of it by Mr. Blaine, who it is said, has represented that such a step would be of enormous benefit to the home-rule cause by stimulating the sympathy which already exists in the United States, and consequently enlarging the flow of pecuniary support which has proved of such incalculable advantage to the national cause in parliament.

"It Ain't So."

One of the pillars in one of our colored churches, a brother who excels in public prayer, and who is known for his ability to offer a more comprehensive petition than any man in the congregation, was called upon in the prayer meeting, Wednesday night of last week, to lead in prayer, and after touching a variety of subjects thus handsomely acquitted the administration of the responsibility for short crops, low prices and depression in business:

"O, God A'mighty," said he, "some folks say that it is on the account of the old man Cleveland that we are having these hard times, but it ain't so our father. The people must pray more and depend more on the Almighty arm and less on the old man Cleveland. That's what's the matter, O, Lord; the people don't pray."

The brother then went on to cite the Lord to a certain occasion when he had prayed for rain and got a splendid shower notwithstanding all the signs indicated dry weather and everybody said there would be no rain till the m on changed. This was a clincher, and "amen" and "yes, yes" went up from every part of the congregation.—*Statesville Landmark.*

The third annual meeting of the Orphanage Association of which Mr. J. H. Mills is general manager, will be held at Thomasville on last Wednesday in July.

TAMMANY HALL.

A GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY AND RINGING SPEECHES

On July 4th, "sunset" Cox Delivers Hot Shot Into Republican Ranks.--The Donkeys Denounced.

After a manly speech by Gov. Lee, of Virginia, and remarks by Wm. C. Maybury, of Michigan and Hon. Barnes Compton, of Maryland, "Sunset" Cox enumerated the great violations of representative government which the Republican party had been guilty of, and denounced them as insurgents against representative government. He continued:

"What have these insurgents against representative government as an issue? Eureka! Lacking better matter, and in order to chloroform their own conscience they would a score of years after the civil war; First, rectify and control State suffrage by Congressional law. This is John Sherman's latest scheme. Second, magnify and aggrandise corporate wealth and influence, and, third, make a new crusade as a sectional party against the South. The first is an old and obsolete dodge, unworthy of the name of Sherman. It shows the lamentable straits to which his party is driven. As to the second; the Democratic party could not do more than it has—either in Congress or in the State legislature, by investigations into the subsidized railroads, by forfeiture for non-use of the grants, and by attempts to nullify the action of a plutocratic Senate. What a catalogue of obsequious and corrupt jobs has been fostered in and out of Congress by the party of loose construction and habits! Now in matters for arbitration and facilities for labor organization, the Democratic aim has been and should be to see that labor receives its fair share of the rewards of industry and that its hours of work should, in so far as government may control, be such as to give relief for the education and amelioration of the industrious and their families. (Applause). As to the third. How they seized on the flag incident to raise a thunderous outcry against the South.

"Time rolls along! A quarter of a century elapses! A new generation appears! Slavery is dead! Slaves are counted one for one in the representation. The amendments of the Constitution are unquestioned. The South is fraternal; they meet in one common Congress; they vote pensions to their enemies; they meet together at Gettysburg upon the old fields of strife, to renew their pledges to a united country—are proud to recognize the sentiment of Cicero—one thought for the Republic! (Cheers.) The flags of the battle lie mouldering in the attics of the War Department. A tender—illegal, but generous—is made of these new symbols of the unhappy strife, when lo! a cataclysm that has no parallel for violence, noise and quake since the world began! A party without an issue, a party without hope, seizes on this innocent and and clement thought to arouse into flame the embers, almost fireless, of sectional hate. I can find no parallel or illustration for the unseemly performance. I beg pardon. I have one.

"Last summer it was my pleasure to live in one of the isles of the Princes. It is called Prinkipos. It is a sort of Saratoga for pleasure and health-seekers, set on a mountainous island of pines—a Paradise—a new South, bursting out of the old and harried Propontis! There was one draw-back to pleasures of Prinkipos. The isle, like that in Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' was full of strange noises'—I hear an equivocal sort of bruit. It is the distant thunder of Jove from Mount Olympus, in sight of our isle. Is it the rolling of the Ismid train across the channel? It starts afar! It approaches! It is—No? Yes? It is the grand diapason of the jackasses. (Roars of prolonged laughter.) It frights the isle from its propriety.

"Be it known that the isle is full of donkeys. They carry water and vegetables—and tourists—up and down and over the mountains. I am not unfriendly to the donkey. He has a good name for patience and industry. I was familiar with them, in and out of Congress. I admire their courage. They can whip a California grizzly. Most of those who are donkeys don't know it, and therefore they are donkeys. (Laughter.) When they know it they are not donkeys. (Laughter.) The Republicans don't know it. (Laughter.) But I must draw the line on some of his qualities. It starts with an exaggerated case of Asthma. (Laughter.) I used to hear when a boy the creaking of the untarred wheels of the Conestoga wagon from Pennsylvania. I have lately heard the screaming shadool turned by blind buffaloes, pumping the Nile upon the fruitful land of Egypt, but never before or since have I heard such a diabolical concert as this braying of the donkeys of Prinkipos—until Foraker got the asthma about the flags and Fairchild got the palsy, and John Sherman both. (Roars of Laughter.) Wisconsin took up the asinine strain; Ohio gives its sonorous bray, and New York with her new Senator and her Greely *Tribune*—(I beg pardon of Horace Greeley! Not Greeley's *Tribune*)—adds her furious fulmination. All Bedlam was let loose in a howl of horror—and all for what? If not to provoke assassination, at least to regain political power; not by the still small voice of reason, but by the elemental fury which is as senseless as it is tempestuous. Do these howlers think the people do not know what the incident meant? A tender—it may be inopportune and not legal—but a tender of kindly regard, after a generation of the warp and woof, the mere threads, the colored emblems of a lost cause, which all good men would desire to be forgotten.

Small Manufacturing.

It is one of the great mistakes of the people of the South to think it takes large capital to build up successful manufacturing enterprises. With many the very idea of manufacturing is connected with spindles, and looms and bales of cotton, and expensive machinery. In reality the large factories of the North and East pay a smaller per centage on the capital invested than many of the smaller ones in which a few industrious men combine the few thousands, or even hundreds which they have saved and carry on safe and profitable business making shoes, or chairs, or mattresses, or any of the thousand articles which find a sale in every country. A list of the different kind of small factories in the city of Philadelphia would be almost bewildering to the industrial residents of the average Southern town. Philadelphia when superceded by New York as the commercial centre of the United States would have lost her importance as a city but for the ease with which the people adapted themselves to manufacturing. By these small manufacturing enterprises she has sustained her position as a city and is today one of the largest manufacturing centres in the Union. The South needs more manufacturing enterprises, and a single one, however small, will add more to the wealth and prosperity of the country than will a store or brokerage office.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Uncle Sam's Finances.

The one hundred and forty-ninth call for $19,716,000 three per cent. bonds matured on the 1st inst. Since then $15,512,600 of bonds have been redeemed by the treasury department, leaving $4,204,900 of that call outstanding. Of the bonds redeemed $11,000,000 had been deposited with the United States treasurer to secure national circulation. Of the three per cent. loan, amounting to $302,259,000, all of which has been called, the amount redeemed to date is $294,019,950. So that there is still outstanding $8,239,050. the payment of the treasury on account of pensions since the 1st inst. amounts to nearly $12,000,000. The expenditures so far this month exceed the receipts by over $9,000,000, and there is every indication that this excess will be maintained, if not increased throughout the month. It is mentioned at the treasury department that the large expenditures to be made between now and September 1st will reduce the treasury surplus about $36,000,000 by the first named date.

Let it Broaden.

The war on the nude cigarette pictures has gotten over in Virginia. The Richmond *Whig* condemns the thing and says to lure boys "on to the cigarette habit with the corrupting photographs, shamefully aggravates the wrong." We trust the press generally will work up such a public sentiment that the traffic will be stopped throughout the country. On with the reform!—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

Maxwell Gets a Reprieve.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 7.—The State Supreme Court, in the case of Brooks, alias Maxwell, condemned for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, and sentenced to be hanged August 12, to-day overruled the motion for a rehearing. A reprieve was granted to defendant until August 26. The defense will take an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A cave has been discovered near Cookville, Tenn., in which the ghastly find of sixty human skeletons has been made. It is supposed that in the old days of stock travel between Kentucky and South Carolina and Georgia, thugs, who had here their home, waylaid the stockmen when returning with their money, and murdered them and dumped them in the cave.

But for the large bustle worn by Miss Annie Jordon, of Youngstown, Ohio, she would have been killed by a train that hurled her over the fence. Hereafter let no one abuse the big bustle. Old papers cheap at this office.

MORE FLAG TALK.

JEFFERSON DAVIS WRITES A LETTER

Regarding the Proposed Return of the Battle Emblems. The Roman Idea as Applied to the Late Tempest in the Teapot.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following letter from Jefferson Davis in reference to the return of the Southern battle flags: "If the object now be to unite the people of the North and South as brethren in the Union, as a means to that end, every sign of past conflict should, as far as practicable, be obliterated. To retain as a point of pride a flag captured in battle by either the Union, or Confederate soldiers, would be equivalent to renewed exultation of triumph by one or the other, and surely not a step toward the restoration of peace. Flags captured from a foreign enemy may be retained as trophies after peace, but here a cessation of hostilities is not pretended to be equivalent to fraternization. I have heard of various instances in which Southern soldiers having retained flags captured in battle, did, after the war, send them back to the organization from which they were captured, and I have heard of no instance when such trophy has been displayed at a re-union of Southern soldiers to manifest their success in battle over their Northern brethren. Our men fought for a principle, and that they have not surrendered, but rather hopelessly lived to see the good sense of the Northern men revert to the good teachings of their sires and re-establish the Government according to the Constitution on which it was founded. That is the only victory which would be to them and their children a thing to be prized and glorified in.

"When the Confederate Government evacuated Richmond, many flags captured in battle were deposited in the War Office in Richmond. So far as I know they were left there and found by the United States troops when they entered the city. This would at least exhibit proof of the fact the South did not wish to treasure up such evidence of any triumphs it had over the North. When Washington received the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown he required the British colors to be delivered to him in cases. The United States Government presented those flags to Gen. Washington, and he left them to George Washington Park Custis, by whom they were intrusted to me when I was Secretary of War, and left in the War Office at Washington. Tho' these were foreign flags and signs of a very memorable occasion, the then United States Government did not deem them of sufficient importance to be exhibited as trophies of a victory over a former enemy, but presented them to the soldier to whom they had been surrendered.

"The South has manifested no desire to have possession of the flags lost in battle; their value departed when they were surrendered, and the excitement which has been created over the proposition to return, both to the North and South, the flags they had lost in battle seems very like a tempest in a teapot. Whether they should lie and be consumed by moths in the United States War Office or be returned to their former owners, has one element of value which is that the restoration would be a declaration such as the old Romans made, that there should be no triumph for a victory won in civil war. So far as it should express the feeling of restored fraternity, it would be an advance toward that condition which all reasonable men will recognize as desirable among those who are to live together."

Well Deserved.

Mr. T. B. Kingsbury, editor of the Wilmington *Star*, is one of the ablest and most faithful of journalists. He is a scholar and a gentleman, in the best acceptation of those terms. His welcome to the new paper, a formidable rival and competitor, was creditable to his head and heart. It was a model of good sense and Christian manhood, and will be so appreciated by the people of North Carolina.—*Anniston, Ala., Hot Blast.*

An Analysis of Senator Edmunds' Smile.

A slight contraction of the muscles of the left cheek, an almost imperceptible quivering of the nostrils, an elevation of the right eye-brow, and a dull, stony glare. P. S.—The analysis of his cloak-room smile: Whisky, Angostura, lemon, ice, sugar.

Didn't Like the Ending.

"That is the last novel I shall ever read," said a gentleman throwing the book down in disgust. "What's the matter dear?" inquired his wife. "Doesn't it end happily?" "No, they were married."

Dyspeptic Fare!

While the American eagle is having a good time in the way of peace jollification there are certain birds of prey that are sitting over the tattered remains of a bloody shirt shrilly clucking and wildly pecking away.—*Wilmington Star.*

A Genuine Yankee.

From the Hot Blast.

There is a Yankee in an Illinois town who plants a sunflower seed in every hill of beans. The stalk serves for a bean pole, while the seed is utilized for chicken food.

CLASSIC CHAPEL HILL.

A Carolina "Sleepy Hollow" of Rest and Recreation--Personals.

Correspondence of The Sentinel.

CHAPEL HILL, July 11.—In July people begin to think where they shall pass the time during the dog days. The away down East people like the mountains and the up-country people balance things by going to Morehead. They are generally extremists and don't want want to stop anywhere short of the mountains or the seashore; but in the last year or two several places in middle Carolina have begun to make a reputation as desirable summer resorts. Among these might be mentioned Chapel Hill and neighboring town of Pittsboro in Chatham. They are both old boroughs which have been somewhat rejuvenated in the last few years by the screech of the steam whistle. Chapel Hill hasn't built up as fast as it was thought it would after the completion of the road. It remains to be seen what benefit it will be to Pittsboro. C. H. can't be called a "fast" town or a booming city, yet it offers many inducements as a summer resort to those who like to get off in some out of the way corner of the world where they can be free from the rush and "far away from the madding crowd" and recuperate.

There is a library with 20,000 volumes which would make the book worm see visions. There is also a reading room with all the best periodicals. Both of these are open daily except Sunday.

If some Yankee could by any means transport the college grounds to New York and charge an admission fee he would soon be as rich as Jay Gould. The shade and clear cold water are superb. We also have a mineral spring for those who care to drink that kind of stuff.

Before Christmas Chapel Hill will have a fine new Methodist Church, thanks to the labors of Rev. J. R. Griffith, our energetic pastor. Soon after he came here he prophesied that we would have a new church by November—a thing we hadn't dreamed of, and we begin to believe it, as the walls are up and the roof covered. He is to be commended for this work.

The crops in this section are looking well—cotton and tobacco especially. The seasons have been all the most exacting farmer could ask, and we don't see why there shouldn't be an unusually big crop of everything.

PERSONAL.

Profs. Graves and Toy left for the mountains July 8th. They will go to Asheville, Waynesville and other points.

Hon. John Manning's Law School opened July 1st. There are about a dozen young men in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Grausman and son, of Raleigh and Mr. and Mrs. Willett, of New Berne are spending the summer here.

Prof. and Mrs. Gore are in Baltimore.

Mrs. Mangum and daughter, Miss Ettie, have been visiting relatives in Salisbury.

The Lost Kiss.

Senator John Sherman is a pretty cunning politician, but he slips up once in awhile. He took a walk around Springfield one day last week. A buxom young lady, holding a baby in her arms, was leaning over the gate in front of a large, fine-looking house. "What a lovely child," exclaimed Senator Sherman; "pray, may I kiss it."

"Certainly," said the buxom young lady, and the eminent Ohioan gave the baby a smack that made it put out its under lip and wrinkle its red face all up for a howl.

"That's as fine a child as I ever saw, madam! I'll warrant you it's the picture of its father!" said the Senator. "In fact, the child interests me so much I would be pleased to have its father call on me at the hotel." With this he handed out a card.

"Sakes alive, sir!" cried the buxom young lady, "it hain't got no father; this is an orphan asylum!"—*Chicago News.*

Bless Us, Yes!

Woman is just too awfully lovely in newly laundried wamsutta lawn, when fresh from close communion with toilet soap and a crystal watery bath. She has the ripe peach fragrance of paradise and the breath of the cape jesamine of the tropical empyrean. When a fellow passes to the windward of a lovely woman who is filling the air with sweetness and purity as she trips gracefully along, he delicately sniffs the air for an hour as if he had got a snatch of heavenly perfume and was trying to woo another whiff over the celestial battlements. God bless the women! If there were none on earth bald-headed men and babies would be awfully scarce, and courting would lose more than half its flavor.—*Wilson Mirror.*

Dr. McGlynn Notified of his Excommunication.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Daily News* says: Archbishop Corrigan has forwarded to Dr. McGlynn formal notice of his ex-communication from the Catholic church. Notices to this effect with an explanation of its bearings on Catholicism generally will be read in the churches of the diocese next Sunday.—*News and Observer.*

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