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As an advertising medium for Charlotte, Pineville, Fort Mill, and Rock Hill business houses The Times is unsurpassed. Rates made known on application to the publisher.

Local Telephone No. 26.

DECEMBER 5, 1900.

While in Rock Hill a few days ago we were informed that it is the intention of the laboring classes to offer a candidate for mayor in the election to be held in that city early in January. We were also informed that of the 325 registered voters in Rock Hill, more than 190 of the number are allied with the labor union which was recently organized there. If this be true, the outlook for a spirited election is bright, and as those of us who reside on this side of the Catawba have nothing at stake that is apt to be effected by the result, we are in a position to watch the progress of the fight with non-partisan interest.

SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The following article is one of a series that will appear in The Times giving a synopsis of the war record of members of the Fort Mill Camp of Confederate Veterans. Records will be published in the order in which they are handed in.

I, James Mar. in Armstrong, volunteered at Philadelphia church, in Fort Mill township, March 1, 1862, being then about 17 years of age. At this time Capt. J. M. White and Lieut. Campbell, of Company H (originally the York Guards), Sixth South Carolina regiment, were at home on a recruiting trip, and I, with about twenty others, enlisted and was sent forward under Lieut. Campbell. We joined the command at Orange Court house, Va., where it was on the retreat from Centerville. We encamped there about a month. The officers of our company at this time were Capt. Jno. M. White, Lieutenants Jno. Crosby, Lucius Love and Wm. Campbell. From Centerville we went to Yorktown, Va. Here our company was reorganized, with Jno. M. White, captain, and R. M. Sims, Tom Wylie and B. P. Alson, lieutenants. When the army retreated from Yorktown I was sent back to Richmond, being afflicted with mumps. After a few days I returned to my regiment and went into the battle of Seven Pines. Afterwards I was in the Seven Day's fight around Richmond and then in the fight at Thoroughfare Gap, near Manassas. We were then sent to Frederick, Md. I was in the battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg, after which we crossed back into Virginia and went into winter quarters at Winchester. My next service was at Fredericksburg and later two little engagements at Suffolk, Va. We were then sent to Chickamauga, Tenn., and drove the Yankees off of Lookout Mountain. I was in the battles at Raccoon Mountain and Loudon, Tenn. In the battle at Campbell Station I was knocked insensible. A blanket was thrown over my body and I was reported dead. I was next in the battle of Knoxville and a skirmish at Bean's Station. We were next sent back to Virginia and I took part in the following battles: Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Hanover Junction, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. After the last-named battle I was promoted to corporal. Then I was in the fight at New Market Heights, on the Williamsburg road, and then went back to Petersburg and was in the last days fighting there. Was in a skirmish at Farmville, Va., and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865.

During the whole term of my enlistment I was absent only one month from my regiment and was never under arrest or subjected to extra duty. I was one of the three first men of my company to arrive home, which was on the same day the railroad bridge over Catawba river was burned by Stoneman's army. J. M. Armstrong. December 1, 1900.

Sports that are no Longer in Vogue.

Prior to 1850 bird hunting was done by trapping and netting. Before that period very little was done for the improvement of fire arms. Shooting partridges was never heard of until percussion caps were introduced—not earlier than the middle of the century. Before that period the rifle was the gun that every gentleman was accustomed to handle, and he was an expert marksman. Shotguns were in use, both single and double barrel, but they were made for larger game. They were all muzzle-loaders, and were flint and steel locks. More than a century ago, when stage coaches were in their infancy, it was part of a driver's toilet to wear a double-barrel gun in his breeches, with the muzzle end pointing to a hole in the bottom of his boot, which rendered him a formidable antagonist, when attempting to rob a stage on the highway. Stage drivers wore them less than 50 years ago.

In our Southern States the rifle was regarded as little less than something sacred, and was handled with more affection than some people bestowed on their children. Nor are we surprised at this attachment when we remember that it was with this same rifle that the victory of King's Mountain was won in 1780, or that the Revolutionary war was concluded honorably to our country. Consequently it was thought too much of to be used to bring down such small game, but was used for large varieties, as deer, turkey, wolves, etc. Occasionally a squirrel or scalp hunt of two or three weeks would be taken; two men were selected for captains, and they would select the assistants for each side, and see which side would get the most evidences of game. The scalps were counted in the following order, viz—a deer counted ten, a fox ten, a wild cat ten, otter, raccoon, turkey, etc., five, and squirrels, opossums, rabbits, hawks and all kinds of birds, one each. And at the appointed day the appointed captains and their retainers would meet and count the proceeds of the hunt, and which ever side was defeated would set up to a big treat of apple brandy, in which both sides would indulge, and while away the late hours of the night in telling stories and singing popular heirs of the day.

This age was altogether different from the present in social customs; dress did not give social standing, nor would money purchase an entrance into good society. A man who would steal, or take an advantage of his neighbor might be admitted to the "punch bowl," but not till after the gentlemen had first been served. There may have been rough sports and games, but only those who were regarded as honorable men would be tolerated. "Gander pulling" was a popular amusement in the early years of the century and probably dated back a half century earlier. It is now looked upon (by the aesthetic) as a barbarous pastime, tending only to cruelty, vitiating what otherwise would be a refined taste and should not be countenanced by good people. It is all owing to the standpoint you occupy. The national foot ball game, now so very popular, and patronized by the elite of the land, and applauded to the echo when one or the other university teams is declared victorious, although one or more university students may be crippled for life. Popular amusements, like everything else, serve their day and change for something new. Cat, bull-pen and town ball, that were common 50

years ago, are scarcely known to the young people of the present day. Changes become more frequent as the years roll by.—J. B. A., in Charlotte Observer.

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THE FORT MILL DRUG - STORE,

OPPOSITE THE SAVINGS BANK, Is the place at which you can always find everything usually kept at a first-class apothecary shop. I am running a drug store, in every sense of the word. I can prescribe for you, fill prescriptions, and sell you drugs. I have had years of experience and am thoroughly acquainted with the drug business. A full line of the best—CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. EVERYTHING IN STATIONERY. T. B. MEACHAM, M. D.

R. F. GRIER,

DEALER IN HATS, SHOES, PANTS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, ETC., AND THE BEST LINE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY IN TOWN.

Cotton Warehouse. Anyone wishing to store their cotton in a clean dry place will find that we are prepared to store and insure same in our standard warehouse, near our mill. Our price for storing and insuring will be 15 cents per bale per month or fractional part of a month. We will advance money on any cotton stored with us at 8 per cent interest. FT. MILL MANUFACTURING CO. September 29, 1900.

Photographs. The best in the city at the price. Cabinets, \$2 per dozen. Smaller quantities and other sizes reasonable. O. J. RADER, Charlotte, N. C. No. 1 West Fifth street.

J. U. Traywick & Co., DEALERS IN FINE LIQUORS AND WINES. No. 42 East Trade St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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the popular smooth-faced Overcoating fabrics, have not been neglected this season by the famous Rochester wholesale tailors, the Stein-Bloch Company. While fashion decrees that the rough-faced garments shall rule this season, many men will be loth to forsake the extreme servicableness of the Kersey or Melton Overcoat. Those that bear this label are made from the high-class standard fabrics, but are tailored in the most fashionable forms. One thing is certain, that the man who buys a Stein-Bloch Kersey or Melton Overcoat this season, will not only be properly dressed, but he will have a garment that will practically be just as well looking three years hence as now.

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We look especially after the shipping trade and below quote very close figures. Will be glad to have your orders. Terms cash with order. Corn, per gallon, in jug (boxed), \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2. All first-class goods at \$1.75 and \$2 VERY OLD. Ryes from \$1.60 to \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per gallon. Gins from \$1.60 to \$2, and \$2.50. Genuine Imported "Fish Gin" at \$3 per gallon. Apple Brandy, \$2.25 per gallon. Peach Brandy \$2.50 per gallon. No charge for jug and box on above, and no charge at these prices for keg when wanted in such quantities. Let us have your orders and oblige, W. H. HOOVER.

THE OLD RELIABLE STORE.

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At 10 Per Cent Over Actual Cost.

This Sale Does Not Include Hardware and Groceries.

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