

Correspondence on current subjects is invited, but we do not agree to publish communications containing more than 300 words, and no responsibility is assumed for the views of correspondents.

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 19, 1900.

The newspapers of last Sunday published the intelligence that Wm. J. Bryan will establish a weekly newspaper in Lincoln, Neb., to be called The Commoner, and that the paper will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform. The first issue will appear in January.

Mr. Bryan says the idea of running such a newspaper first occurred to him while in Congress and he would have become an editor at the conclusion of his public service had not the place of editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herald been tendered to him. He occupied that place for two years, shaping its editorial policy and writing its leaders. He regards a weekly paper as much the better for the discussion of public questions. He thinks that the editor of a daily paper, who has to write upon the inspiration of the moment or be thought unenterprising by his fellows, can not give to his editorial writings his ripest thoughts and that the opinions of the editor of a weekly would be the more influential because better considered. He says he intends to do the bulk of the editorial writing himself, for the present at least, and that his staff will be limited in number until he has built up a circulation. He anticipates no trouble in getting a sufficiently large number of subscribers to make the investment a paying one, and says that he intends to take only a few advertisements. He will have the paper printed at a Lincoln publishing house, but expects to become his own printer soon. When asked why he picked the name The Commoner, he said it had always appeared to him as excellent for a journal devoted to discussions of economic questions, and that he picked the name out while in Congress.

It isn't often that a man is sentenced to be hanged and then becomes a Congressman, but Representative Richardson, of Alabama, who succeeds Gen. Wheeler, has had that experience, says the Washington Post.

Judge Richardson was a Confederate soldier. He was captured and taken prisoner, but escaped and made his way to Nashville, where he had relatives. While in Nashville he met another soldier, who proved to be, although Richardson did not know it at the time, a famous Confederate spy. Judge Richardson and the spy started out together to make their way further South and had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Gen. Crittenden. The identity of the spy was quickly established and he was sentenced to be hanged at dawn on the following morning. Richardson, being in his company, was naturally regarded as another spy and was doomed to share the same fate at the same time. It so happened, however, that Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, the dashing Confederate general, heard of the capture and descended upon Crittenden, arriving just in time, as the morning was about to dawn, to rescue the condemned men.

It was a narrow escape for Richardson—probably the narrowest in the experience of any member of Congress.

A Card of Thanks.

Editor Times: Please allow me space in your paper to thank in the name of the Fort Mill chapter No. 246, United Confederate Veterans, for their kindness and the presentation of the Confederate veterans' badge to Mrs. T. B. Belk, of Beulah, N. C., and Dr. Mr. L. N. and Dr.

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 was 16 years old in April, 1862, and in November of that year I entered the army of the Confederacy as a substitute for my father. I was first sent to Camp Hampton, in Columbia, and remained there about two weeks, during which time I was assigned to Company I (Capt. Bowen, commanding), Third regiment of reserves. From Camp Hampton I was sent to Potomac, this State, to guard the coast and was stationed there until March 1863. I then came home and stayed until November 1863, when I joined Capt. J. A. Berry's company, First South Carolina cavalry, at Hamilton's crossing, near Fredricksburg, Va., at which place I remained until April, 1864. I was in no regular engagements, but did some hard picket duty in the ice and snow and almost starved on several occasions. In April I was sent back to the coast of South Carolina, between Charleston and Savannah, and stayed there until June; was then taken to James Island, where I was in a few skirmishes and was a target all the time for bomb shells, but I never received a wound. I stayed on the island until November and then went back to Coosawatchie, near Savannah, and remained there until General Sherman's raid. I was sent on ahead of him to Branchville, where I was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Columbia; stayed there a few days, but upon seeing Sherman's army nearing the city, I concluded to take a walk one morning and never returned. I was quite weak, but made my way home. Being without a horse, I remained at home a few days, then struck through North Carolina, got a horse and went to Bennettsville. There the last fighting was done. I was on detached service at that time, hunting up forage for the army and driving cattle, and remained at that place until Gen. Johnson surrendered at Greensboro, in April, 1865. From there I made my way to "home, sweet home."

W. E. PATTERSON.

Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia Ry.

Work has begun on the new railroad between Monroe, N. C., and McBee, S. C., which will give Charlotte and western North Carolina a short connection with Columbia, Savannah and other points in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The railroad is to be known as the Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia Railway. The company which is building it owns 40,000 acres of valuable timber land at the South Carolina terminus. A standard gauge road will be constructed, which will be up to date in every respect and permit of the operation of the heaviest trains. The contract for the construction of the first half of the road has been let, and the work of grading has commenced on the South Carolina end.

The new road is being constructed by a company of gentlemen who are identified with the Seaboard, and it seems evident that the Seaboard intends to erect this short line in order to compete with the Southern Railway for traffic between western and central Carolina and points in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The new road will give the Seaboard a direct line from Charlotte, where connection is made in western Carolina, to Columbia, S. C. Trains will be operated over the Carolina Central from Rutherfordton and Charlotte to Monroe, and thence over the new line to McBee, where connection is made with the Seaboard's main line to Columbia, Savannah and Florida. The construction of the new link between Monroe and McBee has given rise to the story that the Seaboard will push the Carolina Central on to

Seaboard's new line will be equally as short, if not shorter, than the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, the Southern Railway's connection.—Raleigh Post.

Harder Times For Drunkards.

In the meantime, while the world is discussing his case, the lot of the drunkard, the all-the-time drunkard, grows worse, says an exchange. He is no greater nuisance than he was a hundred years ago, but he is not as tenderly and tolerantly regarded as he was then. Courts and the general public do not care as formerly for the plea that he is a good man when sober. The unfeeling answer is returned that his spells of sobriety should come nearer together and his intervals of drunkenness further apart. His offense is condoned by society as it was in the days when drunkenness, once a religious, became a social rite. Habitual drunkenness is a bar to employment now. The drunkard is blacklisted and boycotted without any formalities.

The Penitentiary Report.

The report of Superintendent Griffith, of the penitentiary, will make a splendid financial showing for the year, says the Columbia Record. While no cash will be turned into the treasury, owing to various improvements made, yet these are its equivalent, and will result in better work in the future. The penitentiary has made about \$25,000. About \$14,000 of this will be spent on the new prison building. Besides this, a new sand roof has been put on the hosiery mill, new boilers and machinery has been purchased, the reformatory has been built and new barns and stables have been erected. After paying for all of these things, there will be about \$5,000 left, which will be used for ordinary expenses. There has also been raised enough wheat, corn, oats, etc., to last until the next crop is harvested.

The Times will be published as usual next week.

AN HOLIDAY SUGGESTION.

Now is the time to buy your Xmas GROCERIES. All the good things in the line of eatables are here in tempting array. I am well stocked for the season and am sure to please you. Order now and avoid the vexatious delays which will surely occur if your buying is put off till the last moment. Phone 14.

All kinds of FIREWORKS are here in abundance.

A. O. JONES.

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.
PT. MILL MANUFACTURING CO.
Sept. 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.

Kersey and Melton,

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 serviceableness 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.

\$12.50 to \$40.00.

ED. W. MELLON & CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Mail orders promptly filled.

W. H. HOOVER,
LIQUOR DEALER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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.

GREATEST

CLEARANCE SALE.

Commencing Saturday, December 1, 1900, and continuing until Monday, December 24, 1900.

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND STOVES

At 10 Per Cent Over Actual Cost.

This Sale Does Not Include Hardware and Groceries.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY

And advise our friends to call as soon as possible and get the benefit of first chance, as we include everything in the lines mentioned. As all goods have advanced, you will buy a great many things for less than they are worth now at wholesale. Of course these prices are for CASH ONLY.

Yours for business,

T. B. BELK, Prop. Old Reliable Store.