

Enos Johnson, (Ka-re-wah-da-we) Warming-tone Voice.

In contrast with these Indian descendants of the North Carolina native population, I throw upon the screen a few pictures of some of the Indians of the Northwest, as they appeared at their homes upon a recent visit.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

Nez Perces Chief, Hig Heart, on a visit.
Chief Vandenburg, (Flathead) on a visit.
Vandenburg and his family; visit returned.
Delaware Jim, on visit.
Delaware Jim at home; visit returned.
Ugly Joe, the gambler, caught.
A gambling group at sunrise.
Visitors in full dress.
"Take our picture, too."
Hunting party, on visit.
Changing quarters; a family group.
Indian girls, on a visit.

Passing from the period of the original owners of this country, I glance at that of the Revolutionary struggle. I wish I had an hour for this review, instead of but a few minutes. In 1847, while residing at Tarrytown, New York, Mr. Washington Irving, then completing his life of Washington, called my attention to the gallantry of the First and Second North Carolina Continental troops, and his suggestion imparted special interest to my examination of their battlefields, and their ante-Revolutionary history. The contest between Governor Tyron, afterwards Governor of New York, with the North Carolina regulators who fought him at Alamance on the 16th day of May, 1771, in resistance to oppressive taxation and monstrous perversions of his authority, four years before blood was shed in resistance to Gage, near Boston, was a small part of the antagonism with which the people of the Old North State were prepared to resist British control. As early as 1765, at the passage of the famous Stamp Act, by Parliament, Governor Tyron asked Colonel Ash, (afterwards General Ash) then speaker of the North Carolina Assembly, what the North Carolina House would do with the Stamp Act. He replied, "We will resist its execution to the death." This was the year when the great evangelist Whitefield preached to this people the everlasting Gospel, and when tens of thousands, electrified by his eloquence, imbibed new spirit with which to assert their manhood and contend for national independence. It was not until May 19th, 1775, that news of the Lexington tragedy reached Mecklenburg county. The entire night was spent in a people's conference, and the immortal "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" was the result, not a voice protesting. Fourteen months later, followed the action of the Continental Congress on the 4th day of July, 1776. Meanwhile, on the 12th day of April, 1776, the North Carolina Congress, assembled at Halifax, unanimously adopted instructions to their delegates in the Continental Congress, to "concur with the delegates of the other colonies, in declaring independence, and forming foreign alliances." Even Patrick Henry, in Virginia, had not at that time brought Virginia to the same climax of resistance to the British crown. The organization of the Continental army found such heroic men as Ashe, Casewell, Howe, Moore, Nash, and others quick to respond to the call "to arms."

Time will not permit the record of the gallant action at Moore's Creek Bridge,

King's Mountain, and other spirited engagements. Washington selected two of the North Carolina companies for the hazardous storming of Stony Point, and when Clinton sailed southward in 1779 the North Carolina regulars were dispatched to face the veterans of the British invasion.

Two battles I wish to illustrate by maps, and the use of the blackboard and camera. The maps were derived from personal examination, and compared before completion with every record or manuscript in the British archives. The Battle of Cowpens is first noticed because it was the ante-type and precursor of the succeeding Battle of Guilford Court House. I will give the outline, and then with you follow the movements, regiment by regiment, on the map.

General Morgan, of Morgan's Rifles, distinguished at Quebec and ever afterwards, was pursued by Tarleton and his "Invincible Legion of Horse and Foot." "Tarleton's quarter," as it was termed, meant, "take no wounded." This notorious proverb was unjust to a brave soldier; but it had its terrors. He had, with his legion, the gallant 71st Highland British regiment, in part, which for nearly two centuries has competed for the highest honors in the British army. Morgan placed his militia in two advance lines, with orders to reserve their fire until the enemy came within thirty yards, and after delivering two volleys, to feign retreat and scamper off to his left and re-form behind a hill upon which he rested his regulars. Still behind him, out of view, were McCall's and Washington's dragoons. Tarleton vigorously and confidently attacked. The militia fled, only to re-form in Morgan's rear and advance within reach of orders. Tarleton dashed madly after the counterfeit fugitives. Suddenly the American horse, following the bank of the deep, impassable, Broad river, and under cover of woods and river's bank, swooped upon Tarleton's scattered troopers, and the battle was soon over. Few escaped. Tarleton was wounded by Colonel Washington. The British loss was 129, besides six hundred prisoners, and the American loss was seventy-two. When General Greene wrote to Morgan, criticizing his placing his men in the angle of the Broad river, he simply answered "I was determined that my men should fight or drown."

The battle of Guilford Court House, near the present city of Greensboro, has been fully described by Judge Schenck in his admirable volume. I wish that he were present this evening, that I might extend to him my appreciation of his courtesy when I somewhat recently visited under his guidance the beautiful park which honors the gallantry of Greene in that battle. I will not anticipate the elucidation of this battle by the charts. Although called a British victory, it was well said in British councils that "one more such victory would end the war." Cornwallis hastened to Wilmington; soon chased by Greene, and then marched to Yorktown and his surrender. A single vindication is due to the North Carolina militia who have been charged with Greene's defeat. More than six hundred of his militia, gathered in haste, enlisted for six weeks, including the time of their return home. Others, suspected of tory predilections, were forced into the service as a sort of pun-

ishment. Neither had time for discipline and drill; but they faced, gallantly, for a time, the flower of the British regulars.

In closing, I wish to add, that the people of North Carolina, before the war, during the war, and in settling the subsequent terms of peace, like the people of every other section, were invariably in advance of the Continental Congress. Grand leaders in debate, great civil captains, and far-seeing statesmen largely directed public sentiment; but the ferment of the American blood was pulsed under wise control of the great Washington. As the war advanced, jealousies, partisanship, and selfish aspirations became so rife and virulent, that Washington himself, who read men as he read a book, was compelled to say, "An assembly, a concert, a dinner, a supper, will not only take men off from acting in this business; but even from thinking of it." To the people came the divine inspiration for liberty. From the people emanated the courage of their representatives in Congress, and the whole nation owes to this grand Old North State a debt of gratitude for the nobility of its people, the wisdom of its statesmen, and the gallantry of its soldiers who bore part in securing American Independence.

And now, yes, on this 10th day of March, while this great Republic enjoys as never before the full import of its recognized title before the world, "The United States of America;" while muttering thunders, the world around, seem to vibrate a warning of contests for human liberty, the greatest in human history; while it may be the will of the Almighty Father to make us the responsible and sufficient example for all struggling peoples; and while it may be in store for us to contend for humanity at large, as we struggled for independence here more than a century earlier, I will cast upon the screen one more picture. We did not fight against, but for British Magna Charta and the people's rights in 1776. Today, mother and child, in language, in civilization, in Christianity, and in all that makes nations truly great before God, are one in essence, and together can command the peace of the world. How mysterious was the mere incident, undesigned, by which the young theological student was led to accept for his patriotic apostrophe to country and liberty, the same musical air, so that wherever, on sea or land, the flag of mother country and of this, its child, are saluted in song, each bears part in tribute to the other. On the morning of the death of the author, it was my privilege to catch his features as he was seated in his study. So let us part, with his face in mind, and unite our voices with a spirit never more intense, and sing:

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee, I sing."

She was from the city, but she wished her country friends to understand that she was not so green as they might imagine. When the honey was brought on to the table, she smiled in a gracious manner as she remarked carelessly, "Ah, I see you keep a bee."

She (on the bicycle): "I'm so afraid I'll fall." He: "Oh, well, its an old wheel, anyway; and I don't believe you'll hurt it much."—*Exchange.*

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