

GEN. GORDON SPEAKS

Great Feature of the Big Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

CONVENTION FORMALLY OPENED

General Gordon, Who Was Twenty Hours Late, Came in During the Proceedings and Was Given a Great Ovation.

The real opening of the big Confederate Veterans' reunion at Dallas, Texas, took place on Tuesday. The event of the day was the address of Gen. Gordon. It was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the hosts of old soldiers present.

GENERAL GORDON'S SPEECH.

General Gordon's address was as follows:

Governor, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of Committees and My Fellow Countrymen of Texas: How shall I tell you what we think of Texas, of her great-hearted people, her broad prairies and still broader hospitality? I but poorly express the thoughts of these veterans when I say that whether we look at her geographically, historically or sentimentally, Texas is about the biggest thing we ever saw. She can raise cattle enough on her wild lands to furnish all the canned beef for the armies of Uncle Sam, John Bull and the German Empire, and still have fertile lands enough left, if planted in the fleecy staple, to make more bales of cotton than are now produced by America and Egypt combined; or, if planted in grain crops, to feed every man, woman and child in the Union.

With such a territory—almost equal to that of the original thirteen States which threw off the yoke of bondage and wrenched freedom from the greatest of empires—this great Commonwealth holds today within its borders a population devoted to those same imperishable principles—a population which, if the occasion should come, would wage another seven years war in defence of this inherited republic, its flag, its laws and its regulated liberties.

In the few moments in which propriety permits me to speak, I dare not trust myself to make more than the briefest allusion to Texas history. I cannot survey even the confines of that vast field, made so rich and so inspiring by the great deeds of her martial sons. Indulge me just long enough to say that from her birth, through all her costly experiences as a struggling republic, and through subsequent wars, the sons of Texas, whenever summoned to the sacrifice, have poured out their blood freely on liberties' altars. From Goliad and San Jacinto, from Buena Vista and Scorro Cordo, from Chickamauga's hills and the shivered rocks of the Round Top at Gettysburg, from the charge of her cowboys and rough riders up the wire girdled steeps of Santiago, from every battlefield made memorable by American valor comes the thrilling answer of Texas to freedom's call. No wonder she has inspired her neighbors beyond the Rio Grande with such wholesome respect for her powers. No wonder that the Lone Star is so dazzling to Mexican eyes. You know that the Mexicans claim they could stand up fairly well against the whole of the United States if it were not for Texas.

But not only is Texas great historically and great in her geographical expanse, but she can do more in a small space than any other country in the world. As proof, I point you to little Spindle Top, where a few acres can pour out of the greasy throats of boiling, thundering furnaces, oil enough to light every hamlet in the land, and at the same time, if government experiments are successful enough, oil to kill all the mosquitoes from the Jersey shore to the Mexican border.

Again Texas has the biggest cities of their size in all the universe. Shall I illustrate by naming one? The throbbing heart of every veteran in this assembly has already answered with the name of Dallas—beautiful Dallas, holding now in her loving embrace more people from the outside than she has population inside. And who are those men whom she so tenderly and so lovingly embraces? What this outpouring of her people? Is some Prince Henry, or some potentate of kingly lineage pausing in her streets? There are no Prince Henrys here—no brothers, no other kin of the great Kaiser. But there are men here, who to your thought are greater than Princes, grander than potentates. Here are men of the purest and most royal lineage—men in whose veins runs the blood of the founders of this mighty republic, whose mission it is to light up for struggling humanity the highway to freedom. Here are the veterans of the proudest of armies—hoary with age and ennobled by sacrifice, who by their own individual heroism in the bloodiest of wars, by their self-control and self-reliance through the long crucifixion which followed, have won the admiration of all men who honor manhood and love liberty. In a word, you, my fellow countrymen of Texas, believe, and you have a right to believe, that every soldier who bravely fought in the Confederate army and remained loyal to its memories, as well as loyal to the republic, is a Prince in his own right and by his own achievement. You believe, and you have a right to believe, that every gray cap that ever sheltered the head of a faithful Confederate private, is a nobler crown than that worn by any potentate on earth. But I am trespassing and

must close with the affectionate greetings of these soldiers to this great State and glorious city. Our hats are off to both, and so long as life lasts we will hold you in loving embrace.

Reeves Pardoned.

Havana, By Cable.—Governor General Wood issued an order pardoning W. H. Reeves, who was recently sentenced to ten years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$35,516 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds. Reeves was liberated at once. General Wood says he pardoned Reeves because he was a witness for the State.

Governor Odell at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—Wednesday was New York Day at the exposition. In anticipation of the event a large party of business men, composed of members from the Merchants' Association of the New York chamber of commerce and New York cotton exchange, accompanied by many ladies, arrived this morning and Gov. Odell and staff arrived on a special train Tuesday afternoon.

Lajoie Taken Out of the Game.

Baltimore, Special.—While the second half of the eighth inning of Wednesday's American League games was being played here, Manager Mack, of the Athletics, received a telegram from Philadelphia, stating that the court had issued a temporary injunction restraining Lajoie from playing for five days. While Mr. Mack was not advised to take Lajoie out of the game, he decided to do so pending a conference with counsel.

To Settle By Arbitration.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—It is believed that the strike of cotton mill operatives, which was inaugurated two weeks ago, will be settled in a day or two. A conference between a committee of the King Mill strikers and the manufacturers has been arranged. An arbitration board will be appointed and its decision will be binding on both sides. As soon as the differences of the King Mill are arranged the lock-out in the other mills will be declared off.

Memphis Entertains Schley.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley will arrive in Memphis from Washington, early Sunday evening, and will be the guests of the city until Wednesday night. Preparations have been made for public receptions, river excursions and other entertainments. While here the admiral will be presented with a magnificent silver service bought with contributions solicited by The Commercial Appeal.

Port of Entry to Be Moved.

Washington, Special.—The ways and means committee ordered a favorable report on the bill of Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, to refund the taxes upon legacies for the use of religious, literary, charitable or educational institutions or for the encouragement of art, or for societies for the prevention of cruelty to children. A bill was favorably reported removing the port of entry from Edenton, N. C., to Elizabeth City.

Paine Not Guilty.

Washington, Special.—The Navy Department has received the findings of the court-martial, headed by Rear Admiral Cooper, which tried James A. Paine, a blacksmith aboard the United States steamer Cincinnati to the killing of Agnes Williamson, a water tender on the same vessel, while the Cincinnati was lying off Charleston, a few weeks ago. The court found Paine not guilty of the charge of manslaughter and he was acquitted.

Congressman Cummings Ill.

Baltimore, Special.—It was learned from a reliable source late Friday that Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York, is critically ill, from pneumonia, at the Church Home, in this city. It is understood that his recovery is extremely doubtful.

The baseball season now draws near. The bleachers soon will roar. Likewise that piping voice we'll hear; "Hey! Mister, wot's de score!"

What a Texas Cloud Did.

About dark a heavy cloud gathered southwest of Jacksboro and seemed to be rolling in the air. Just as it got over the fair grounds it appeared to dip and blew down the grandstand and bounded to the oil mill, a quarter of a mile away, and came down again, lifting off the roof and tearing it into shreds. Then it bounded about four hundred yards and took off the top of the T. N. Brown house and lifted a house off its foundation near by. Three hundred yards further it took away the sheds and fence of a wagon yard. It then seemed to rise and burst in the air. No one was hurt, and the damage done to property will not amount to more than \$1,000 to \$1,500. There was a light shower of rain, barely laying the dust.—Galveston Daily News.

THE PARADE OF THE VETERANS

Inspiring Scene When Old Wearers of the Gray Lined Up.

The great parade of the Confederate Veterans at Dallas, Texas, on Thursday was an inspiring and imposing affair.

"It was as fine a parade as I ever saw at a reunion," said General Gordon and General Moorman echoed this expression.

There was no business session of the association, a recess Tuesday having been taken till Friday.

The parade is thus described: Dallas, Tex., Special.—With their blood stirring to the same old airs which bade them do and die for their cause two score years ago, the veteran remnant of the Confederate army, represented at the Dallas reunion marched through the streets of the city Thursday, the object of wildly cheering throngs. The day was a holiday in the city, all public buildings being closed between the hours when the parade was passing. Thousands of visitors, coming for the sole purpose of seeing the old soldiers, were added to the multitude already on the streets. That the weight of years was on most of them was apparent in furrowed cheeks and snowy hair, in halting steps and rounded shoulders; but that the old pride of achievement and duty well done remained was also to be seen in the dogged persistence with which they followed the old flag and threw off their years to the strains of "Dixie." Many a veteran who in other days exhibited a brilliance of execution which added much to the success of the strategies of Confederate leaders, was compelled to drop out of line before the march was over.

The line of march, covering the downtown district was a packed mass of humanity. The crowd was far and away the largest that the city has ever entertained. Windows were bright with the faces of women and girls with waving handkerchiefs and flags and the sidewalks were almost impassable by reason of the congestion. The decorations, by reason of the splendid weather recently, were as bright as on the first day. All the available police were kept busy trying to keep the crowd off the streets, but with ill success. The throng was far too large to admit of control by any ordinary force. The spectators were for the most part orderly and many were forced into the street by pressure behind them on the sidewalk.

AFTER THE BEEF TRUST.

Attorney General Knox Finds Cause For Action.

Washington, Special.—Attorney General Knox Thursday made the following statement regarding the so-called beef trust:

"On April 4th, this Department directed W. A. Day, Esq., of Washington, in his capacity as special assistant to the Attorney-General, to examine into as far as practical, the public charges so far as the effect that a combination of the large meat dealers of the United States had been effected contrary to the provisions of the laws of the United States. This preliminary examination resulted in instructions to Mr. Day and Mr. Bethe, United States attorney at Chicago, on April 7, to prosecute simultaneously in Chicago and the East, a more particular examination into the allegations and proofs alleged to exist in support thereof.

"From their reports I am satisfied that sufficient evidence is in hand upon which bills in equity for an injunction can be framed to restrain the combination mentioned from further proceeding under their agreements, which clearly appear to be in restraint of interstate trade. I have, therefore, in compliance with the law which provides that 'it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this act, directed the district attorney at Chicago to prepare a bill for an injunction against corporations and persons who are parties to the combination mentioned, to be filed in the United States Circuit Court for the northern district of Illinois."

Tornadoes in the West.

Joplin, Mo., Special.—A tornado struck this city at 4:15 p. m. Friday. Four fatalities are reported and many persons were injured. Meagre reports from Webb City and Cartersville, indicate great damage. The damage in this city is estimated at \$50,000. Houses were blown away and the city strewn with wreckage. Stores suffered heavily from broken plate glass. The loss is placed at \$200,000. The worst fury of the storm was felt in the suburbs west of Joplin.

Two dead and five fatally injured have been reported.

It is feared that the small mining camps at Central City and Cave Springs, four miles west of here, have suffered much loss, as apparently they were in the path of the storm.

Increase of Bonded Debt.

New York, Special.—Stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation received Friday the circular letter of the corporation, setting forth the exact terms under which it is proposed to retire \$20,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock, an issue of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, thereby increasing the bonded debt from \$300,000,000 to \$550,000,000.

REUNION A MATTER OF HISTORY

Closing Scenes of Veterans' Gathering at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The last session of the United Confederate Veterans' reunion was called to order by the commander-in-chief, Gen. John B. Gordon, Chaplain Jones being absent, Gen. Gordon led in prayer. A resolution, bidding Gordon "a loving farewell," was adopted with cheers. Gen. Gordon said in response:

"My Comrades: I have been touched many times and every year this old Confederate heart grows more tender and loving as the end approaches. When the end comes I want your hands to bury me and on my tomb I would have written, 'Here lies a Confederate.'"

A vote of thanks was given to Dallas and the State of Texas for their hospitality. Gen. Gordon embraced the opportunity to make a plea for the monument to Southern women.

It was a day of parting, and the question, "I wonder if we will meet again," was heard from many lips and many an aged head shook dubiously in answer. Yet the day was not given over to the sorrow of parting entirely. Every effort was made by the committee in charge to offset the gloom which it was known would come when good-byes were said. Bands played as they never had played before. "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag" monopolized the programme and cheers in the auditorium where the convention was being held.

To embrace the attractions of the last day, a feast unique in the history of reunions was prepared. Six buffalo, brought from a ranch famous among cattlemen the county over, were made martyrs to the cause of a Southern barbecue. Thursday six immense pits were dug and as many heaping beds of coal produced under the direction of an expert in the barbecue business. All night long the immense carcasses slowly roasted and it was noon before the exacting taste of the chief was satisfied. The carcasses had been roasting for 36 hours and were done to a turn. An immense crowd witnessed the cooking and now a watery lot of mouths opened when the meat, fresh from the coals, was brought in.

All day the streets were crowded with people going to the depots. Freight trains were held on distant sidings to allow of the freest possible movement of the passenger trains. By tomorrow morning the greatest crowd ever entertained in the history of Dallas will have dwindled to a few thousands. Little complaint was heard. Many had suffered some inconvenience and discomfort, but it is believed to have been no fault of the men in charge of the reunion. An estimate of the number of visitors is practically impossible, but the best judgment places the number between 125,000 and 150,000. An average of 17,000 meals a day has been served at the mess tables of Camp Johnson and this was slightly reduced today, owing to the fact that many special guests were allowed to partake of the buffalo meat.

Mississippians held a reception during the day at the camp. Among the speakers were ex-Governor Robert W. Lowry, of Jackson; Gen. S. D. Lee, of Vicksburg; ex-Congressman Patrick Henry, of Brandon; Gen. B. Z. White, of Meridian; Judge John Rogers, of Fort Smith, Ark., and Private John Allen, of Tupelo.

Gen. Gordon was called away and left on a late train for home. Gen. Moorman, the adjutant general, however, will remain for the final orders, the chief of which will be a resolution of thanks to the people of Texas and Dallas, particularly. Before leaving, Gen. Gordon said: "It was a marvelous spectacle to witness, forty years after the war, the devotion manifested to these old Confederates, many thousands of whom were fed and furnished with sleeping berths during the whole time without one dollar's cost to themselves. The whole affair was a marvel of successful management, of good order and generosity."

The twelfth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans Friday afternoon passed into history. The boom of a cannon and the sounding of "taps" by the buglers, and Camp Albert Sidney Johnston was no more. The last delegations of veterans filed out of the fair grounds and workmen began striking the tents. The Sons of Veterans' convention also adjourned after a short session, devoted to the passage of resolutions of thanks.

Prices of Stoves Fly Advance.

Chattanooga, Special.—A meeting of the Southern Stove Manufacturers' Association was held to discuss conditions in the South. The recent sharp advances in iron and increased wages being paid to molders were discussed and it was agreed that should iron advance further an advance in the price of stoves will be made. However, no action was taken at the meeting. Business conditions were reported to be very favorable throughout the South and the manufacturers present expressed the hope that conditions will remain such that no advance in the price of stoves will be necessary.

Young Man Drowned.

Macon, Ga., Special.—J. H. Hough, Jr., son of the manager of the Manchester Cotton Mills, was drowned in the Ocmulgee Friday evening while trying to rescue a floating bateau. The companions of Hough were on the bank and saw him go down. He gave no warning. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTARY FOR MAY 4.

Subject: The Church at Antioch in Acts xi, 19-30—Golden Text, Acts 21—Memory Verses, 22-24—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

19. "Which were scattered abroad." We now turn back to chapter 8: 1-4 church. The authorities tried to blow out the gospel fire kindled by the Holy Spirit. They lashed the fire, but it only made it burn the brighter. The wrath of the Jews was made to praise God. The disciples went everywhere preaching the gospel. We have seen their success in Samaria, Joppa, Lydda and Caesarea. "Phoenicia" The district between the Mediterranean and the mountains of Lebanon, extending one hundred and twenty miles from point a little south of Tyre, and embracing the two cities of Tyre and Sidon. "Cyprus." A large island in the Mediterranean Sea, sixty miles from the coast of Palestine. It was remarkable for its richness of soil and the dissoluteness of its inhabitants. It was the birthplace of Barnabas, and one of the fields of Paul's labors. "Antioch." This city now comes the new religious center of the Jews only. This was the practice of the Jewish Christians when they were at Jerusalem. As yet they did not know the Gentiles were to receive the gospel.

20. "But there were some." Some of those scattered abroad because of the persecution. "Men of Cyprus, these were, Greek-speaking Jews, who having lived abroad, were less scrupulous about mixing with the Gentiles than were the Jews of Palestine. "Cyrene." A city of northern Africa. "Spoke unto the Greeks." The Gentile Greeks.

21. "Hand of the Lord." The hand of the symbol of power. The expression is common one in the Old Testament to express the direct interposition of God in the affairs of the world. "With them." God showed them favor and evinced His power in the conversion of their hearers.

22. "The report concerning them." (A. V.) This excludes the idea that it was a communication sent from the brethren at Antioch. It was natural that such a remarkable occurrence as the conversion of a large number of Gentiles should be reported at Jerusalem. "The church" is at Jerusalem. This was the original church of Christianity; not the church of Rome. There were Christian churches founded in many places, which exist to the present day, before Rome held the gospel. "They sent forth." To all the disciples and to give sanction and direction to the work. They had done a similar thing at the time of the revival which occurred in Samaria. Acts 8: 14. "Barnabas." He was peculiarly fitted for the work. He was a Levite and a native of Cyprus. "As far as Antioch." Implying that there were churches on the way to visit.

23. "When he came." The result is briefly recorded under three heads: 1. What he saw—the grace of God. 2. What he felt—he was glad. 3. What he did—he exhorted them all. "The grace of God." The favor, mercy and power of Christ in the conversion of the Gentiles. "Was glad." He at once owned the work and rejoiced in it, though the converts were uncircumcised. He saw nothing in the work of which he could disapprove; it was genuine. "He exhorted them." Entreated them. We find him exercising here the peculiar gift by which he was distinguished. The application which he received from the apostles (chap. 4: 36) describes a particular trait in his style of preaching. He comforted and encouraged them. We owe everything to the people who encourage us. You owe very little to the man who merely finds fault with you. "Purpose of heart." The heathen converts had much to endure for Christ's sake and to the weak there were many temptations to relapse. Barnabas exhorted them to make their settled plan of life. "Cleave." Adhere firmly, constantly, faithfully to the Lord.

24. "For." Here we see the reason why Barnabas was so successful. "Good man." Thus it is possible for poor, weak, sinful men to be saved and cleansed from his sin so that in the eyes of the Lord he will be "good." Barnabas was deeply pious, and exemplified the grace of God by living a holy life. "Full of, etc." He lived in the Spirit, was controlled by the Spirit, and was endowed by the power of the Spirit. He was also full of faith. He had unbounded confidence in Jesus Christ, and the gospel he was preaching. He knew there was no chance for failure. "Much people."—There were many conversions and accessions to the church.

25. "To Tarsus." Saul's native city; less than a hundred miles from Antioch if the journey was made by water. It will be remembered that when the Jews at Jerusalem sought to kill Saul the brethren sent him to Tarsus. Chap. 9: 30. "To seek Saul." Barnabas was well acquainted with Saul and had introduced him to the church at Jerusalem (9: 27); and it has been suggested that he may have known him in his youth.

26. "Assembled." We doubt not they assembled weekly, upon the Lord's day, for the earliest ecclesiastical history finds Sunday the sacred day at Antioch, and it is utterly improbable that any alternative took place of the day then first established by the apostles. "Christians." It is most probable that this name was given them by the brethren in ridicule. But Dr. Clarke seems to favor the idea, that the name is of "divine appointment," and was given by Saul and Barnabas. There is no necessity to discuss this question for the name is from God even though the heathens may have coined it.

27. "Prophecy." This was applied (1) to those who were engaged in preaching or explaining the word of God (1 Cor. 14: 3), and also (2) to those who were future events as Agabus did here.

28. "Agabus." We know nothing of this prophet except what we learn here and in chap. 21: 10. "By the Spirit." While under the influence of the Holy Spirit. "Great dearth." A great famine. R. V. "All the world." This probably means here, the land of Judea and adjacent countries; though some apply it to the whole Roman empire. "Came to pass." The famine continued two years, A. D. 44-45. During the reign of Claudius (A. D. 41-54) there were four famines in different parts of the empire.

29. "The disciples." The church at Antioch. Note that "every man" sent something. There evidently were no penurious people in the church at that time. "Which dwelt in Judea." They evidently did not expect the famine would extend to Antioch.

30. "To the elders." To be distributed to those in need. This was Saul's second visit to Jerusalem since his conversion.