

assembly the Declaration we have again heard to-day? And Graham, and Brees, and Kennedy, and Davidson, and Morrison, and Barry, were the committed to transmit copies to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. And Col. Thomas Polk and Dr. Joseph Kennedy, who appointed a committee to purchase powder and flints and ball for use by the militia of Mecklenburg county.

The men of that day knew the value of the militia. They had declared: "That all able-bodied men in the State should be trained for its defence under such regulations, restrictions and exceptions as the General Assembly should direct by law."

They knew then, as we know now, that the art of true obedience is the best guide to the art of true command, and that while learning to obey, men best become fitted to rule, that men comprehend how to rule when they have learned how to be ruled.

They recognized the truth of what old Sam Johnson said of courage—"which," said he, "is reckoned the greatest of all virtues, because, unless a man has the virtue, he has no security for enjoying any other."

They said to Cresus when in ostentation he showed him his gold: "Sir, if any other come that hath better than you he will be master of all this gold." Therefore, said Lord Bacon, "Let any prince or State think soberly of his forces except his militia of natives be of good and valiant soldiers."

It cannot be said, fellow-citizens, that the people of Mecklenburg, or indeed of North Carolina, ever exhibited a team of peace without honor. They seem ever to have been restless under oppression, unhappy when suspicious that their rights were to be infringed. The name of the "Hornets' Nest" was not misapplied to this locality, and those who rudely disturbed it were apt to discover the truth of the simile.

In the month of May, 1771, the battle of the Alamance proved to the Royal Governor Tryon that the Regulators of the county that bore the name were a people not to be trifled or scared out of their rights, and I myself have known the rights of how history repeated it—precisely one hundred years later, when another Governor, Holden by name, sought by the same means employed by Tryon to repress by brutal force social and political disturbance in the same counties and met with the same success. The history of this last campaign can be read in the testimony and reports of May, 1871, to the Congress of the United States.

And as—

"Now after age of sorrow and wrong  
The lark still carols the selfsame song  
As she did to the uncourt Adam."

So to the human heart the song of the passions continues, and it is the same as it was when its first owners found themselves outside the Garden of Eden. It is beset with the same seductions, and is as weak to resist as ever.

The men who founded the civilization of this country were especially endowed with the attributes needful for the work, and their records written not merely in words, but emblazoned on the very face of nature herself, here and all around us, speak to-day in the contrasts in physical nature between the days of 1770 and 1870.

They were hard-working and industrious, because the struggle for subsistence compelled them to be so; they were temperate, hardy, resolute and watchful, because without such qualities they could not have sustained themselves in a remote and wild country, in the neighborhood of superior numbers of savage and crafty Indians. And underlying all, they came here to do life-work, with intellects educated to the comprehension of the true principles of civil and religious liberty, and they were animated by convictions which were based in the conscience, and illuminated by the rays of a divinely revealed religion. Under such sanctions and conditions, moral and intellectual, they laid the foundations of this great State.

And has human nature changed? Have the dangers and temptations which beset it, all passed away? and have we the inheritors of a fertile soil, discovered by their industry and valor from savagery, and of institutes of free government framed and established by their learning and ability, and sealed with their life blood: Have we nothing more to do than to receive and to enjoy?

Is our lot one of easy, placid enjoyment?

Is there no longer need for the exhibition and active practice of the same virtues that founded and established free government, in order to continue and maintain it?

Are truthfulness, courage, fortitude, self-denial, industry and usefulness become obsolete and useless, in our new conditions of modern life, with all its luxuries, comforts, conveniences, and countless inventions?

In other words, has human nature changed, or have its manifestations only changed in name, in form, in number, but not in its reality.

My fellow countrymen! Our work of to-day calls upon us to be just as watchful, just as prompt, just as resourceful in defence of our rights and our welfare, as it did the men in homespun and buckram, in this town of Charlotte and in Mecklenburg, and in the same old-fashioned, single handed declaration of independence of tyranny and misrule 107 years ago.

It is true the manual labor which has been attached itself in a greater or less degree to every station in society, has by the invention of machinery and the sub-division of pursuits, been lessened, but less industry, and other kinds of labor than with the hands, less requisite, or is it not more than necessary to respond to the present requirements of society as now organized?

It is true the farmer can now go to his distant field without his rifle, and free from danger of the arrow or bullet of his Indian foe. But because his agricultural machinery surrounds him, is his need of watchful industry the less, to enable him profitably to compete with his rivals in the market?

No; no: we have changed the forms, but we have not altered the reality.

The same blue sky, the same green earth, the same breezes, the same rains, the same Nature surrounds us to-day, and finds in the same human creatures as those upon whom the sun shone down a century ago in this very spot.

Withstanding the fact that Charlotte is no longer a straggling village but a beautiful and flourishing city.

Courage is as much needed now as ever in our daily lives. Its tests are varied, and we are not called so often to face a violent death, or serious personal pain or danger, because the spirit of

force is differently manifested and is more regulated by the operation of the spirit of law.

Instances of personal intrepidity in battle and conflict are countless in the chronicles and traditions of the colonists, who made the Atlantic seaboard a continuous battle-field from 1776 to 1782—but none touch me more than an exhibition of our own time.

But a little while ago, a deadly fever ravaged the communities in our southern western border, and all along the valley of the Mississippi rose the wall of sorrow and the cry for help! And at such a time were there no knights-errant—no leaders of the forlorn hope?

The hospital records will show how young men, trained in the cure of sick bodies, and others in the cure of sad hearts and sick souls, pale students of the healing art, left their homes in the North, where dwelt health and happiness, and, with unfaltering step, went down to scenes of suffering and high duty, soon alas! to be the scene of their own death. As they fell in the ranks, their places were rapidly filled, and sure! "The noble army of martyrs," never had a more ready or splendid body of recruits than the quiet gentlemen who died in 1878 in their endeavor to comfort and save their stricken fellow-countrymen.

But are there not other fevers to be cured? Is there not a fever of avaricious and pecuniary gain? Is there not the consuming fire of personal and political ambition, filling the breasts of men and urging them to gratify its demands at the cost of all considerations of delicacy, virtue and a generous sense of public welfare?

Are there not local jealousies, sectional animosities, tempting men to narrow and unpatriotic action.

In short, is not the sense of narrow personal aggrandizement—the desire to procure personal advancement and distinction, to reach place and power in politics, to-day threatening the welfare, the honor, and the credit of North Carolina, as dangerously as ever did British oppression or Indian warfare in May, 1775? And must not these foes of North Carolina of to-day be met, and overthrown by the exercise of the same virtues that saved her a century ago?

Gentlemen! The enemy comes in a different shape; he wears a different garb, but the evil intent is the same.

For what did your forefathers struggle and bleed and die? For a free government of laws, and not of men; to prevent the rights of property and person from falling into untrustworthy and unfriendly hands.

At one time kindly oppression sought to take from them their rights and liberties by force, to-day you are solicited and tempted by personal and partisan selfishness, and undermined rather than openly overthrown.

There is ever a struggle of forces going on in society between those that would destroy and those that would preserve it. Selfishness and corruption are all the time making combinations with ignorance and credulity to obtain public power for other than public uses.

The form in which robbery is accomplished makes no difference to the victim; ruin can be brought upon a country by false interpretations of its constitution, or under the pretences of legislation; while a corrupt and vicious administration of any government, however wise its form, will wholly defeat and overthrow the real objects of all government—the care of property and person—as completely as a hostile army sword in hand, could openly do the evil work.

And when it becomes plain that the public welfare is imperilled, a true man's duty is the same under all circumstances, simply to do his best to save and protect it, and in performing this duty the class of virtues brought into exercise are always the same.

If open, violent war assaults his government and people, he will not only reject all offers of rank and pay, all temptations of the false ambitions which the enemy may offer—but he will go at once into the service of his country in just such capacity as he is enabled, but serve her he will, either in high rank, or in the ranks.

If public safety, and the honor and welfare of his State is assailed by a political foe—if profligate self-seekers combine to capture the legislative and other powers, and the weapons employed are those of corruption, combined with ignorance and vice,—he must shun all such contaminating alliances, and spurn all offers of power, place or fortune to be acquired at the cost of the welfare and reputation of his State and the respect of the good and true.

He must steadily maintain the organization which he believes will guard the public councils from the presence and intrusion of the venal, ignorant and incompetent; he will sedulously maintain upon the bench, learning, purity and justice, and bestow executive power in honest, intelligent and trustworthy hands. By his vote and efforts he will prove himself the unselfish, steady soldier of North Carolina, on the same principles and under as many trials and difficulties as the men of Mecklenburg of 1775.

There is courage especially required at this day in the United States of as high a type as any hitherto exhibited in our history. I mean the courage to proclaim and maintain opinion and conviction upon public questions, which are in opposition to temporary public clamor. To stand by the truth until the sober second thought of the people shall come—as it always ultimately will—to its rescue.

There are hundreds of men who would risk their lives in the heat of battle, who will not vote or speak, even upon the most important public questions, in a way that they believe would subject them to the disapproval of a majority of their fellow-citizens. They have not, in short, the same spirit of conscientious independence and public devotion which breathed in the Declaration of Mecklenburg in May, 1775, and was caught up and reiterated by all the colonies in chorus on the 4th of July, a year and two months later.

The Mecklenburg men pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor" to the cause of liberty and independence. It cost them severely afterwards to keep that pledge, but they did it.

And I am persuaded that the one thing the politics of the United States needs, and will always need (and which is needed by every people, no matter what the form of government they may live) is the same spirit of noble courage to assert an independent conviction of the truth in any and every essential question affecting the welfare, the honor and happiness of our country.

It is true, we have prohibited the

grant of any title of nobility by a State to any citizen of the United States; but a system of political expediency that tends to prohibit great men and noble men, as well as titles, will end in giving power to a set of political spoilsmen and parasites, who, in that hour of trial, will prove their total want of those conscientious, manly, self-respecting qualities, which make men faithful friends and safe counselors in private life, and trustworthy and patriotic public servants.

It lies in public opinion to reward or punish, to encourage or discourage, these qualities which make the true cornerstone of good government, whatever may be its form.

We train our children to look back to the patriotic examples of the men who, with truth in their hearts and courage on their foreheads, steadily in the face of the frowns of power and the seductions of ease and gain, served their country unselfishly, and secured its government on the foundations of virtue and honor.

Such traditions are of untold value to a people; they are a treasure which grows with its use; they give a tone of character; they create a moral atmosphere which permeates every branch of their government and strengthens every institution.

If we would create such memories for the living; let us encourage the actors in public events of our own day and generation to feel that—"last infirmity of noble mind"—the ambition to live in the memory of a grateful people.

In the generation of such a public spirit, the base passions of politics will be rebuked and discredited, so that time serving and petty self-seeking will give place to a nobler solicitude for the public welfare; and in which the elements of an enduring and real national greatness will be found.

When John of England, with knitted brow and trembling hand set his seal at Runnymede to the Great Charter, he was a girl with many a Baron bold who stripped him of undue powers inimical to the safety, honor and self respect of free Englishmen, and what the Barons gained that day for themselves they could not keep from all other classes of their countrymen.

The Federal constitution is our Magna Charta; it contains every principle for which freedom struggled in England, through the nine centuries, from the Saxon Alfred to George the Third; and additional checks upon governmental power, and safeguards to individuals and minorities were placed in its provisions.

The Mecklenburg Declaration was the first clarion note heard among the mountains of North Carolina, whose echo reverberated through the Provincial Congress of this State, until it reached the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and ended only in the Federal Constitution of the great Union of States.

"Cervantes smiled Spain's Country away," said Lord Byron;—and Burke nearly a century ago despairingly declared:—"The age of chivalry has gone; that of sophists, economists, and calculators has succeeded."

As an institution this is true, but as to that which created chivalry, it is surely untrue, and never will be true;—for it was not the helmet, nor shield, nor corselet, nor lance, nor spurs, that made the true knight;—but the brave heart, the dauntless will, the unselfish and gentle soul that lay within his breast.

The plain attire, the homespun garb may cover—may does cover to-day, all that made chivalry, first the precursor, and at last the hand-maid of religion and law.

Sir Walter Raleigh landed his expeditions on your shores three hundred years ago, and his name is linked with the capital of the State—whose soil he was destined never to see.

History tells us how he gained favor with the Virgin Queen of England by casting his costly and embroidered mantle before her in the mire, that she might pass dry shod. In this lofty courtesy he typified the dignity of unhesitating service to his lawful ruler.

And because we are citizens of a Republic, is there nothing to which we owe unhesitating service? Is there no cause in which we would as willingly throw down our cloak, and if need be go down with it? Is not Queen Carolina as worthy of devotion as Queen Elizabeth? and are not the men of Carolina as devoted to the cause of her safety, honor and welfare?

Filled with such a sentiment, how infinitely poor and small become the tradings and hucksterings of patronage and petty politics! How much better and nobler and wiser to be true to the fortunes of a grand old commonwealth, than to see them endangered at the behests of selfish and self-seeking personal ambition.

Our dangers to-day are not from a savage and treacherous foe, whose scalping-knife and keen arrow were the dread of our forefathers; nor a tyrannical ruler across the sea in all the bigotry of power, seeking to oppress and strangle freedom. But evils and dangers arising from a false arrangement of the forces of our government threaten us on every side.

We must recur to the fundamental principles upon which liberty was founded, and which must be revived, if liberty is to be maintained.

It was in the balance of free society was found. Each force needs recognition and in the distribution and diffusion of power safety was found. Observing this rule powers were not suffered to accumulate.—Not being consolidated men of moderate abilities were enabled to execute them.—No governing class was created, and it was never intended to have a privileged class. Property was to be made secure by law and to have its due weight, but the political power of wealth, or plutocracy was never to be permitted. Numbers were to have weight, but the whole arrangement of our government, showed the principle of absolute numerical majority was never admitted, but, on the contrary rendered impossible in every department.

Elections were made frequent, for the purpose of bringing the holders of official power, back to the people at stated periods, to receive judgment upon their administration;—but whoever contemplated that which we now see of every engine of public power?

Legislative, executive and judicial, all bent to the power of a term of power, and without change or reformation of administration?

Nearly a century and a half ago, an English statute, punished by heavy fine the solicitation of a vote by an officer of the government, for said Blackstone:—"To use the offices of society to con-

rol society, what is the punishment up government by its very vote."

And yet here in the United States to-day the official who does not voluntarily exercise his powers, and use his salary and influence to prolong party power, is deprived of his office for that reason. Do not men sit openly in public to receive involuntary contributions from the civil officers of the government, just as regularly as the collector of lawful taxes? Are not thanks publicly rendered by men high in station, for the debauchery of a canvass and overthrow of the free elections in a great State?

The campaign of to-day is against the allied armies of greed and corruption, combining with ignorance and corruptibility, to use the powers of the government for personal and party ends. The weapons to be used in opposition to these forces, are education, moral and intellectual consistency and dignity, appealing to all that is best in men's natures to preserve those things which are most essential to their welfare.

And now, my countrymen, my part in the commemoration of the Declaration of Independence by the freemen of Mecklenburg county has been performed. No one is more conscious than I of the imperfect manner in which the duty assigned me has been executed, for when I yielded to the friendly influence of your invitation, I confess I did not sufficiently weigh the difficulties of the attempt to reconcile the demands of legislative duties with the preparation of such an address.

When again I shall see the good people of Mecklenburg county I know not, but I cannot forbear the wish that from the rich quarries of the old North State, marble and granite will be found with which to build a fitting monument to the simple yet heroic men, to commemorate whose deeds we have here to-day assembled.

Surely as Timrod, the sweet poet of South Carolina, has sung:—"Somewhere waiting for its birth The shaft lies in the stone."

The time has come when the shaft should rise, and be inscribed with the names of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and hither shall be led the youth of this and later generations yet unborn, to learn the lesson how men should live and die for their country.

To the dead I have paid my tribute of respect and honor; to the living I have tendered the earnest and affectionate counsel of a friend, and my task is done.

Rev. J. T. Bagwell returned from Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

We were pleased to meet Mr. Jos. Caldwell, of the Statesville Landmark, yesterday. Joe brought just 760 Ireland people along with him.

Fall From a Top Story Window.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, John Robey, who has been employed at Wilkes' foundry, was sitting in the window of the top story in the building on College street occupied by Torrence & Bailey, when he lost his balance and tumbled out. The window was on the rear side of the house and to the ground was a fall of seventy feet. Robey struck on the platform which runs along the first story of the house and crashed through it to the ground, entirely demolishing a section of the platform about six feet long. He was picked up and laid out in a room, dead, to all appearances, but when Dr. O'Donoghue arrived and made an examination, he pronounced the man to be living. A severe concussion of the brain and several fractures about the skull, was the extent of his injuries. In the course of an hour or two the man could talk, and showed some signs of improvement. The doctor thinks the man will get well.

How It Was About the Depots.

It was a wonderful sight to see the Carolina Central trains unloading at the depot yesterday morning. The train from the West was composed of ten coaches, jam full and with many on the tops of the cars and swinging to the platforms. The train from the East was made up of sixteen coaches, packed so full that the half of a man was sticking out of every window. After embarking and starting up town the crowd made a line on each side of the street reaching from the depot to the Central Hotel. The conductors of the two trains say that the number they brought in was 1,600. The Richmond and Danville train which came in at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, brought 800 visitors, and the Statesville train brought over six hundred, while the Carolina and Augusta, and Air-Line trains brought ten and twelve coaches full. There was a terrible jam at the depots last evening, of people endeavoring to get aboard the departing trains, but many, perhaps half of the crowd, had to wait over in the city, being unable to find room on the cars.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral service of Mrs. Jos. C. Smith will take place at 11 o'clock, at R. M. Church, at 10 o'clock this morning.

There are fierce brain storms that shatter a man's organization, his nerves shriek for relief, and neuralgia banishes rest. At such a time, if the miserable sufferer would use Benson's Celery and Camomille Pills, he would find perfect relief.

On Wednesday,

May 31st, the 44th Drawing will occur. Quietly and regularly every month this company distributes its prizes. Now is the time to invest for the 44th Drawing. Tickets only \$2, and may draw a prize ranging from \$30,000 down to ten dollars—amounting to \$1,250,000; remit to R. M. Boardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

"The Best in the World."

At Asheville, N. C., August 8, 1881. H. H. Warner & Co.—Sirs: I consider your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure the best medicine in the world for kidney and liver diseases. Col. B. C. O'BRYEN.

Don't Forget It!

That the 44th Grand Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company comes on May 31st. Whole tickets, \$2; halves \$1. Remit by mail or express to R. M. Boardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

**WOMAN.**  
**HER HEALTH AND LIFE**  
Depend more on the regularity of her menstrual functions than on any or all causes combined. An actual or a "living death" is the inevitable result of derangement of a function which makes woman what she is in every respect, and especially in her mental and bodily constitution. Hence, immediate relief from such derangements is the only safeguard against wreck and ruin. In all cases of such serious nature, involving the blood, and dependent directly to the organs of menstruation, it is a scientific prescription, and the most intelligent physicians use it. Prepared by J. Bradford, Atlanta, Ga. Price: Trial size, 75c; large size, \$1.50. For sale by all druggists.

**Can't Get It.**  
Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some purged up stuff that will only harm you.

**FREEMAN'S MILLS.**  
Guilford county, N. C., May 9th, 1879.

Mrs. JOE PERSON:—  
Madam—My son, 20 years old, has had the Scrofula eight years—tried going to the Springs, and treatment under several doctors, but is no better, except that he has lost weight, and he sends me medicine, if not, do not send any. I do not wish to kill the boy giving him everything that is advertised, but am willing to pay for what will do good. You have no idea how many different things we have tried, fully, fully, none did any good is the reason I write so plainly. I am W. FREEMAN

Of course the Remedy was sent.

Very truly,  
J. W. FREEMAN.

**FREEMAN'S MILLS.**  
Guilford county, N. C., May 24, 1882.

Mrs. JOE PERSON:—  
Madam—I commenced using your Remedy two years ago on my son. He was twenty years old, had been afflicted with Scrofula eight years, had been treated by several physicians, and spent one season at the Hot Springs in Virginia. Nothing did him much good. He was very much reduced in flesh and looked badly, with poor appetite, and seven frightful running sores on his neck. After using your Remedy awhile his strength increased, his appetite, complexion and general health were much improved, but the flow of corruption continued for some time. First the swelling began to decrease until it nearly reached the sores, then they began to heal, and have not discharged in eighteen months, and are entirely well. I use a blood Purifier and Tonic it is the best I ever tried. It has been worth its weight in gold to my son. He is looking well, and his health is good. I know it to be all you claim for it. Wishing you great success, and with many thanks for the benefit we have received from your remedy, I am, W. FREEMAN.

I am prepared to PROVE that I have discovered the vegetable antidote for Scrofulous taint or impurity of the blood—an antidote which will expel the disease from the system, thus rendering it the best blood purifier known. As a Tonic and Alterative it is highly recommended. Infalible for Scrofula, Kruptions, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I have sold 4,000 bottles, and never received one unfavorable report. For sale and endorsed by the Druggists of North Carolina. Send for circular containing testimonials of wonderful cures—these testimonials come from the Far West or the Territories, but from well known citizens of this State. Ask your Druggist for the remedy, and for further information address Mrs. JOE PERSON, Franklin, N. C. may 19 18

**YORK RIVER LINE,**  
**PASSENGER ROUTE.**  
TO BALTIMORE AND ALL PORTS NORTH.  
Daily except Sunday.

Note the reduced first-class rates to

**BALTIMORE.**

Leave Brunswick,	4:22 p.m.	fare \$ 2.70
" Danville,	10:12 p.m.	fare 3.70
" Greensboro,	8:22 p.m.	fare 7.90
" Raleigh,	3:56 p.m.	fare 11.80
" Charlotte,	4:41 p.m.	fare 11.85
" Spartanburg,	12:25 p.m.	fare 18.00
" Greenville,	11:40 a.m.	fare 14.30

Arriving at Baltimore, 7:30 a. m., connecting with the morning trains for Philadelphia and New York.

By this line the opportunity is given of spending a few hours pleasantly in Richmond before departure of trains for West Point.

For further information apply to agents at the above named points.

A. POPE,  
Gen'l Pass. Agent.

**THE MOST ELEGANT**



**BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM,**  
EVERY IN CHARLOTTE

Has just been opened next door below the Central Hotel Building on Tryon street, where the purest WINES and LIQUORS can always be found.

**KENDRICK & BIXBY**  
may 19 18

**PRO and GON!**

What we are Not, & what we Are!

Not a "Baazar"

WHERE

Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs, a General Bartering Exchange.

NOT A CIRCUS OR MENAGERIE

Where a Little of Everything and but a poor assortment of anything is gaudily displayed, NOT A CHAUNCE street or Bowers "DEWALL" show of CLOTHING at "HALF VALUE" which of course indicates VALUE LESS!!!

BUT WE

Are Strictly Clothiers!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THIS PARTICULAR LINE AND CLAIM FOR OUR CUSTOMERS THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

EVERY NOVEL STYLE, all the New Designs in Fabrics are shown from our counters, and to Preserve the Reputation of our establishment as being HEAD-QUARTERS for RELIABLE Goods, we clear out all goods as soon as they have run their course, and state to our customers that the styles are off and therefore sold at a price.

Reliable goods are NEVER sold at half price in season, our purpose in business is to MAKE MONEY and to accomplish this

REASONABLE PROFITS

are to be expected. Note this! and decide whether you want inferior rubbish at "ANY price" at all, or choice reliable goods from a responsible house, sold upon a fair statement, and a reliable guarantee that in case of a hasty purchase the money will be cheerfully refunded.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF!!!

**E. D. LATT & BRO.**  
NORTH CAROLINA'S LEADING CLOTHIERS.