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## GEN. R. E. LEE.

THE HANDSOME MONUMENT UNVEILED AT RICHMOND.

A GRAND DAY FOR OLD VETERANS—FAIR HANDS THROW ROSES FROM WINDOWS—AND SOFT TEARS COURSE DOWN FURROWED CHEEKS—THE GREATEST PARADE EVER SEEN IN THE SOUTH.

With blare of trumpet, beat of drum and the booming of cannon the monument to General Robert E. Lee, erected by the ladies of the South, was unveiled last Thursday in the presence of a great multitude of people. The earlier trains from the north and the south brought many accessions to the enormous crowd which filled the city Wednesday. The military companies were met at the depots by members of the local military committee and escorted to the great Exposition building, where most of the citizen soldiery was quartered. As the later trains arrived, however, the new comers were escorted or directed to the place of assemblage, where gathering thousands were already preparing for the day's parade.

The streets of the city had been decorated very elaborately and tastefully for the occasion. From the business buildings were swung streams in which the colors of the Confederacy blended with the national emblem. The State colors of Maryland and Virginia were liberally displayed. On many buildings portraits of the leaders of the "Lost Cause," wreathed in laurel, were prominently displayed. On some of the buildings were hung battle flags tattered and worn, and as the veterans passed beneath them on their way to the place of assemblage they burst forth into hearty cheers.

The gathering of the militia began at an early hour in preparation for the parade. The head of the procession formed on Broad street, facing north, the left resting on Adams street. First came a squad of mounted police, then the Stone-wall band, and following was the Chief Marshal, ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee, wearing a broad sash as his badge of office; his chief of staff, Gen. J. R. Cooke, wearing a white sash, and the chief marshal's aides, among whom were Senator Tate, of Tennessee; Senator Colquitt, of Georgia; Senator Hampton, of South Carolina; Senator Ransom, of North Carolina; Colonel Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky; General Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; ex-Governor Seales, of North Carolina; General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, and many other distinguished Southern soldiers.

Following the marshals were the carriages containing the invited guests in charge of Capt. A. W. Garber, the veterans cavalry under command of General Wade Hampton, and the Farmers' Alliance mounted. On the other side of Broad street, under command of General Hath, were the veterans of North Carolina followed by the Confederate and navy line of Maryland, the Frederick county, Maryland, veterans and the veterans of the District of Columbia. Beyond them and on the side streets were formed the other military and civil organizations which was to follow in the parade, among them the veterans from Louisiana and Virginia and others of the Southern States, militia companies from every State in the South, students from the Universities of Virginia, Catholic union societies, the city fire department of Richmond and firemen from New Berne, N. C.

Noon was the hour fixed for the procession to move. Long before that time most of the militia companies and civil societies had formed in the places allotted to them and the chief marshal's aides were galloping backward and forward bringing to headquarters news of the formation. It was nearly 12:30 when word was brought to General Lee that the parade was ready to move. Turning to his marshals he gave the command to move and the head of the procession moved down Broad street.

As the veteran cavalry passed the vol-

unteer troops, infantry, artillery and cavalry fell into line behind them, followed by the Farmers' Alliance. The State troops were arranged in the order of secession of the Southern States, South Carolina being in the lead and Virginia bringing up the rear.

Each of the State contingents carried a distinctive banner. These banners were furnished by the local committee and served for the identification of each State delegation.

Of far more interest to the throng that filled the streets and looked down upon the procession from windows and house tops were the tattered and smoke-begrimed war flags carried by the veterans.

Waving handkerchiefs and ringing cheers from a thousand throats greeted them as they passed. The students of the Washington and Lee university carried a handsome banner bearing the combined coat of arms of the families of Washington and Lee. Each student wore white and blue, and carried a cane with white and blue streamlets. The faculty of the university including the president, G. W. Lee, and Hon. J. Randolph Tucker rode among invited guests. The students of William & Mary college carried a standard that was a flag of Virginia when she was a British colony. The surviving members of the cadet corps who took part in the battle at New Market carried the banner around which they rallied in that memorable fight.

At the head of the procession rode ex-Governor Lee, mounted on a spirited iron gray horse. In the first carriage were Governor McKinney, Col. Archer Anderson, the orator of the day, Jubal A. Early and General Joseph E. Johnston.

In some of the other carriages were Captain R. E. Lee, Miss Mildred Lee, Miss Mary Lee, Senator Reagan, of Texas, ex-postmaster general of the Confederacy; Gen. H. Walker, of Morristown, N. J.; Senators Butler, Barbour, Daniel, Kenna and Pasco; Governors Fowle, of North Carolina; Fleming, of Florida; Fleming, of West Virginia, and Richardson, of South Carolina; General W. H. F. Lee, wife and sons; Capt. Dan Lee, wife and children.

As the leading carriage passed down Broad street it was greeted with wild demonstrations by the enormous crowd. Fair hands flung roses from the windows and banners were torn from the fronts of buildings and tossed high into the air and as the band struck up the familiar air "Dixie," gray heads bowed low and soft tears coursed down furrowed cheeks.

The passage of the processional column through the principal streets of the city was a continued ovation. Its progress was much impeded by the crowd that filled the streets and it was nearly four o'clock when the monument was reached. An enormous crowd was in waiting there.

A large stand erected in front of the monument had been reserved for the distinguished guests, the orator of the day and ladies.

It was well filled when the procession arrived and the grand marshal dismounted and offered his arm to General Johnston to escort him to the seat reserved for him. When Governor McKinney, Colonel Anderson and the other distinguished guests and officers of the occasion had taken positions on the front of the stand, the procession passed in review before the veteran infantry leading and the veteran cavalry and volunteer infantry bringing up the rear. The infantry organizations were marched as rapidly as possible in front of the grand stand, the mounted veterans on the left near the monument. The artillery took position in line west of the infantry and facing the statue. The volunteer cavalry formed facing the grand stand.

The arrangement of the mass of people occupied fully half an hour. When the organization was complete and something like quiet could be had, Governor McKinney, as president of the Lee Monument association, arose and called the assemblage to order.

Gov. McKinney said that it was his desire not to perpetuate animosity or excite bitterness of feeling in any portion of this country, but to express the love and adoration of the people of the South for those who had fallen in their behalf. That feeling was unconquerable and eternal. [Applause.]

Amid the Southern States there existed a feeling of love for the Confederacy, "which," he said, "is now dead." Governor McKinney called attention to the fact that all of the Confederate States were represented in the gathering of to-day. He named each State and the chief representatives which it had sent to the exercises. As he named in succession Reagan, Longstreet, Gordon, Holt, Hampton and Johnston, each name was greeted with prolonged cheering. "Not with sorrow do they come," said Governor McKinney, "but as conquering heroes they are here."

A response to Mrs. Davis as one who suffered for us as none have suffered since "Gethsemane," was greeted with applause.

Chaplain Minnigerode, in his invocation, referred to General Lee as "our great and noble leader," whom it was right and proper to cherish to the memory of later generations, whose trials "have been to us a blessing and a glory." He spoke of General Lee as a "grand and noble and heroic officer," and said of the monument, "we offer it as a thank offering to thee, our Heavenly Father."

General Early, in introducing Mr. Anderson, said: Nearly twenty years ago a meeting of the Confederate soldiers was held in Richmond, presided over by the illustrious president of the Confederacy, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the great commander. It was not thought that such a monument was necessary to perpetuate his fame but to show that the soldiers who had followed him were not unworthy to have been the followers of Robert E. Lee. General Early said it was not his purpose to make a speech. He was glad to see so many survivors of the war and so many of his old comrades. He was particularly glad to welcome the private soldier who did his duty before the war, during the war, and who had been doing his duty and remaining faithful to his colors ever since. The private soldier was equal to the highest in rank and he cordially greeted him. [Applause.]

Every point in Col. Anderson's address was greeted with warm applause and several times he was obliged to suspend his remarks while the crowd cheered again and again.

At the conclusion of his address a wave of applause swept over the crowd and rippled out again and again until hands were tired and throats were hoarse.

When in a measure silence had been restored Gen. Jos. E. Johnston arose from his seat behind the orator's stand and leaving the platform walked toward the monument—on either side a veteran ex-Confederate from the Soldiers' Home, Jos. Marion White and J. J. O'Neil. His progress was greeted with continuous cheering. Reaching the foot of the monument he took in his hand the end of the long rope which held the great white veil about the statue. A gentle pressure and the veil parted and falling on either side disclosed the beautiful outlines of the statue. As they came into view a shout went up from the assemblage in volume so great that it almost drowned the boom of the cannon. In a minute the whole assemblage had broken from the ranks and was flocking about the base of the statue cheering and tossing hats, canes—anything into the air. The crowd on the platform responded with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and flags. It was a long time before the crowd quieted down and offered Governor McKinney and other distinguished people on the platform an opportunity to regain the seats in the carriages which were to bear them back to the city.

When the crowd had been partly cleared from the field a sham battle was inaugurated, infantry, cavalry and artillery participating.

That night the city celebrated the unveiling of the Lee monument with banquets, receptions and fireworks displays. At the governor's mansion a reception was given to the distinguished guests from other states. At Maj. F. M. Boykin's a reception was given to visiting Marylanders. At Stranger Hall there was a military banquet of gigantic proportions. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, who served on Gen. Johnston's staff, gave a dinner in honor of his old commander, having among his guests Gov. Gordon, of Georgia; Gov. Fowle, of North Carolina; ex-Governor Lee, Senators Reagan, Daniel, Carlisle and Hampton and Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Maryland.

### HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT.

The day on which General Lee died there was a meeting of his old soldiers in the town of Lexington who at once took steps to organize the "Lee Memorial Association" which prosecuted their work to a most successful conclusion and placed over the grave of Lee, at Lexington, Valentine's "recumbent figure," which has been pronounced by competent critics one of the finest works of art in the country.

About the same time the ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association organized an effort to place a monument of Lee in Richmond—it being then expected that the remains of the chieftain would finally be brought to the old capital of the confederacy.

On the 24th of October, 1870, General Jubal A. Early, the senior surviving officer of the Army of Northern Virginia, residing in Virginia, issued a call for a meeting of Confederate soldiers in Richmond to pay a proper tribute to the memory of their chief and organize an association to rear a monument to his memory. In pursuance of this call there assembled at the First Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening, November 3d, 1870, the grandest gathering of Confederate soldiers that has assembled since the war. Among those present were Generals Early, Gordon, Edward Johnson, Trimble, Talferro, Smith, Pendleton, Fitz Lee, Ransom, Terry, Huger, Lomax, Geo. H. Stuart, Inboden, Wise, and scores of others, and also ex-President Davis. General Early was chosen temporary and Mr. Davis permanent chairman. Eloquent addresses were made by Davis, Early, Venable, Preston, Gordon, Wise and others.

An association was formed with Early as president; Col. T. M. R. Talcott, secretary; Col. Wm. H. Palmer, treasurer, and sergeant C. P. Allen, auditor. There was an executive committee located in Virginia and an executive committee for each southern state. This association went to work and collected a good deal of money; but there was some confusion owing to the fact that several associations were collecting for the same object and the collections for each were retarded by this seeming collision.

During the administration of Governor Kemper a law was passed constituting the governor, the treasurer and the auditor of the state a board of managers for the Lee Monument association. The Soldiers' association disbanded and turned over to this board their funds, and by the zeal and efficiency of the secretary, Capt. S. Bassett French, collections were pushed and there was considerable addition to the fund. An unsuccessful effort was made to unite with the Ladies' association. There was a competitive exhibition of models for the monument and a committee of gentlemen from each southern state examined them but none were found worthy of the award. Meantime the ladies pushed their work, secured a site on Libby Hill from the city council, advertised for models and awarded several prizes the first being given to Nichols and the second to Ezekiel.

Soon after Governor Lee came into office he made overtures to the ladies for a consolidation of the associations and terms were agreed upon, proper legislation was had and the consolidation effected making the board consist of Gov. Lee Auditor Marye, Treasurer Harmon, C. J. Archer Anderson, Miss Sarah Randolph. Last January Gov. McKinney

succeeded Gov. Lee and this is the only change that has been made in the board. After a long consideration the Allen lot was selected as the place for the monument and Mercie, the noted French sculptor, was chosen as the artist.

The corner-stone was laid October 27, 1887, a very rainy day. There was a creditable parade of veterans and military. Col. Charles Marshall, of Gen. Lee's staff, delivered the oration.

Mr. C. P. E. Burgwyn was the supervising engineer in the erection of the monument. The pedestal was erected of Virginia and Maine granite. Mr. James Netherwood, of Richmond, was the contractor, and was paid \$42,000 for his work. Mercie's bid was \$18,000. The monument complete costs, as near as can be ascertained, about \$67,000.

The site selected is on a broad plain which lies at the western end of Franklin street and between Broad and what will hereafter be Park avenue extended. Going out Broad street it is the field on the left just after Richmond college is passed. The site is nearly opposite Pinel Hospital. The tract which has now been divided into lots with streets and avenues laid off, is a part of the vast estate of the late William C. Allen, on the western boundary of Richmond, reaching from Main to Broad streets, and which having been held in a solid body has heretofore prevented the extension of the city in that direction, and forced it, as it bought ground for expansion, to combine itself, to the sections south of Main and north of Broad.

In a few years all that section around the monument will be built up with the most costly and fashionable houses in Richmond.

### A FREAK OF NATURE.

There was recently born in Johnston county a white child which is pronounced to be the most wonderful freak of nature ever seen in this State. It had two well developed heads—one at each end of the body. Each head was capable of nursing and crying. The child was twenty-two inches long and eighteen and a half inches across, with arms extended. It had three feet—two on one side of the body (or trunk) and one on the other, and four arms—two on each side.

### AN AGED COUPLE.

Mr. Shade Wooten, a citizen of Swift Creek township, this county, is 81 years old. His wife is 79 years old and they have been living in happy wedded life for 64 years. Both of them are remarkably well preserved for their advanced years, and Mr. Wooten can read small print without the aid of glasses. He used glasses up to 6 or 7 years ago, but his eyesight is as good as in his younger days. He is quite active for an old man and walks a great deal. The aged couple have nine living children, a host of grandchildren, (we could not learn exact number) and three great-grandchildren. The *Reflector* hopes there are yet many years of happiness for these excellent people, and that they may live to celebrate their diamond wedding. Their descendants are among the best citizens of our county.—*Greenville Reflector*.

### TOBACCO IN NASH.

There was only one tobacco barn in Nash county in 1884. A thousand new ones are going up now and have been built this spring, while a great many more will be erected before the crop matures. It looks as if our tobacco crop will bring over a million of dollars. The farmers say that never in their experience was there the promise of a more abundant harvest.—*Nashville Argonaut*.

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### TO LOAN MONEY.

MR. MCCLAMMY'S BILL TO HELP THE FARMERS.

Representative McClammy, of the third North Carolina district, has a bill prepared provided for the issue of eighteen hundred million scrip, to be loaned to the several States for the people. These notes are to be a legal tender for all dues except interest on the public debt; all loans are to bear one per cent. interest, and not more than \$2,500 will be loaned to one person.

Preference is to be given to the borrower, whose lands are already mortgaged so that they may escape from burdensome interest charges. The interest collected is to go into a school fund, which, in turn, will be distributed among the several States according to their school population. The measure, in brief, embodies some of the features of the sub-treasury scheme, and some of the features of the Blair bill.

Mr. McClammy is a farmer and is very much in earnest about the passage of some relief measure by this Congress. He has no hope for the Pickler bill and does not think that altogether practicable.

"We must have something," he remarked this morning. "We are like the fellow down in your State who was digging for a gopher. There is no meat in the house."

### AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It is claimed that another property of steam has been discovered, and, if the discovery stands the test of experience it may prove valuable both in applying the power of steam, and in preventing accidents.

The new discovery was exhibited several days ago, in Bridgeport, Conn., before a society of engineers, during an address by F. G. Fowler, of that city. He asserted that the newly discovered property of steam would, under some circumstances, cause an instantaneous doubling of boiler pressure without the application of more heat. His claims were demonstrated by a small boiler, in which the pressure was raised to 40 pounds, and after being removed from the fire suddenly thrown to 80 pounds. In another experiment the pressure was raised in an instant from 80 pounds to 160. It was claimed that this property accounted for many so-called mysterious boiler explosions, or those which withstood the inspector's test and then exploded at lower pressures. It was shown how this property could be readily removed from the boiler, and the same was demonstrated by successful experiments.

### MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The State Medical Society has elected the following Board of Examiners.—*Drs. L. J. Picot, Littleton; W. H. Whitehead, Battleboro; Geo. W. Long, Graham; Robert S. Young, Concord; Geo. G. Thomas, Wilmington; Geo. W. Purefoy, Asheville; R. L. Payne, Jr., Lexington.* The first three will serve for six years, the next two four years, and the two last will serve two years.

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