

# The News and Observer.

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 49.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

## THAT LUNCH AGAIN

GOV. O'FERRALL STILL THAT HE KNEW NOTHING OF THE NEGRO.

## HE MAKES A FULL STATEMENT.

Says he knew there was a Negro Member of the Committee, but understood that he had gone to Wilmington from Raleigh—Col. Boyken Confirms the Statement of Gov. O'Ferrall—Mrs. O'Ferrall did not Shake Hands with Teamoh.

RICHMOND, Va., March 20.—When Governor O'Ferrall was shown at two o'clock this morning the telegram from Boston containing the interview with Senator Darling touching the treatment accorded Teamoh, the colored member of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee who was received at the Executive Mansion, he said:

"Senator Darling, I cannot think made the statement contained in the telegram. I never had the slightest intimation from a human being that a colored man was in the party. I talked with no one till Wednesday, when a clerk from the railroad office came to me with a message from Colonel Boyken that a business committee of the Massachusetts Legislature would arrive in Richmond the next evening from the South, and they would be glad to call on me. I replied:

"Very well, I will be glad to receive them. I think it would be more courteous to receive them at the Mansion than in my office, and will fix 2 o'clock Friday as the hour." I had no further communication with any one on the subject, except I was informed that the committee had arrived. A little before 2 o'clock on Friday I went from my office to the Mansion, my Private Secretary, Mr. Chesterman, accompanying me. I left Mr. Chesterman below, and went on to my room above. Soon a carriage drove up and stopped, but no one got out.

"Later three other carriages arrived. The first carriage changed position and I did not see the occupants alight. Pretty soon my doorman came up and notified me that the gentlemen were in the parlor. I went down with Mrs. O'Ferrall, and as we entered the parlor we were introduced to each member of the committee, winding up with the colored member. Not until I reached Teamoh did I know, nor had I the slightest idea that one of the committee was a colored man, and I was greatly surprised and embarrassed, but I concealed my embarrassment as much as possible. I was acting in my official capacity, and the committee were calling in their official capacity, and I could not do otherwise than carry out the programme.

"Light refreshments had been prepared, and I invited the committee to the dining room, not thinking that Teamoh would come. After the party got into the dining room, I discovered Teamoh and Mitchell with him. This embarrassed me still more, but I concluded that as Teamoh was one of the committee and Mitchell their friend, I could not invite them to retire without giving an affront to the other members of the committee, and in deference to the feelings of the latter, and because I could not do otherwise without being rude to them, I submitted and Teamoh and Mitchell remained and partook with them of refreshments.

"If my embarrassment was not apparent I succeeded in a most remarkable degree in concealing it. Mrs. O'Ferrall never spoke to Teamoh after she was introduced to him, but out of courtesy to Senator Darling and the other gentlemen, remained and conversed with them until they left the parlor.

"Senator Darling's statement that I told him that I knew Teamoh was in the party is absolutely untrue, and I cannot think he ever made it. If I had told him any such thing he would certainly not have spoken apologetically of Teamoh's presence at the Mansion, or have expressed himself as he did to me at the penitentiary and on our drive. He and the other gentlemen in the carriage with me expressed their embarrassment in having Teamoh with them, and stated that they had made every effort to shuffle him off, but he would get back with them.

"I feel greatly grieved in this matter, and that my desire to extend courtesies to a legislative committee of another State was taken advantage of and I was placed in a position to which I would not have submitted for a moment if I had not been setting in an official capacity.

"Of course Mrs. O'Ferrall did not shake hands with the negro. When she realized that Teamoh was a colored man she bowed slightly, stepped back and did not speak to him."

Col. H. M. Boyken, Passenger and Freight Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, through whom the reception of the Massachusetts committee by Gov. O'Ferrall was arranged, said to-day in referring to the matter:

"Senator Darling, as did the other white members of the committee, impressed me favorably, and I, like the Governor, cannot think the Massachusetts Senator made the statement referred to him. But if he did he made an entirely false statement, for in his presence I expressed regret at the negro's advent and he remarked to me that he as well as the other white men on the committee, regretted it also, and had all along the line regretted having started South with Teamoh and had hoped he was lost."

"As the Governor said in the interview in this morning's despatch, he was entirely ignorant of the negro's presence

until I was forced to present him, after he had fallen into the mansion. I myself that Teamoh would therefore could not see the Governor.

"I will say, however, that before leaving for Raleigh to accompany the party to Richmond, I was aware of the danger in the woodpile, but after reaching Raleigh was informed by the several white members of the committee that Teamoh had gone to Wilmington, N. C., and that in consequence of that they had decided to leave Raleigh at noon instead of 1:30 at night, thinking that by so doing they would render him unable to overtake the party. My telegram asking the Governor to receive the committee and take a drive with them was not sent from Raleigh until the matter had been fully discussed.

"We were joined by the negro," continued Col. Boyken, "at Allen & Ginter's factory, and he was afterwards given a carriage to see the city in company with Mitchell, but when we entered the executive mansion we found that Teamoh and Mitchell had preceded us and had entered with us."

"On my presenting him, the Governor's embarrassment, as well as my own, was very apparent. In fact the whole party appeared embarrassed and the white members of the committee took occasion several times during the day to express their mortification in being burdened with the negro.

"Mrs. O'Ferrall did not extend her hand to the negro, but bowed slightly, stepping back, and did not speak to him. The whole thing strikes me as an attempt on the part of the Northern press to stir up a tempest in a teapot over the unwarrantable intrusion of the negro."

Mayor Richard M. Taylor, who was with the Governor when he received the committee at the Executive Mansion and subsequently accompanied the party on their drive to the Soldiers' Home and the penitentiary, when approached regarding the matter, said:

"Gov. O'Ferrall has stated the case, and in my opinion what he has said should be sufficient to satisfy every one. I see no necessity for my discussing it. I will, however, say I am standing by the Governor. I am satisfied he did not know there was a negro in the party until confronted with him at the mansion. I did not know it. When the situation reached the point it did, the Governor could not, in my opinion, in performing an official function, and such it was, have acted otherwise."

Senator Lovenstein had been invited by Col. Boyken to meet the committee at the Mansion, but did not arrive there until just as the party was leaving. He said to-night he was not personally cognizant of what transpired in the Mansion. He went with the party on the drive, and the two members of the committee in the carriage with him expressed their embarrassment at the presence of the negro.

## THREW THEM OVERBOARD.

Three Cubans With Money for the Revolutionists Refused Passage.

TAMPA, Fla., March 20.—On Saturday three Cubans, Ricardo Fernandez, Abelardo Leona and another bought tickets for an excursion to Jamaica.

When they presented their tickets at the South Florida ticket office, this morning, they were told by the agent that he had orders to take them up and pay them the money back. He first got hold of the tickets before telling them this. They went to the port and boarded the Mascotte, tendering the money for passage. But money was refused and they were forcibly thrown from the steamer.

It is known that these three men had \$50,000 for the revolutionists and important papers for the patriots. By some means the Spanish vice-Consul found it out and ordered their passage cancelled. It is further known that one of these is a brother-in-law of General Marti, the leader of the movement.

## Heavy Snow in the West.

St. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—The snow storm in this vicinity has been general during the past 24 hours. Reports from Southern Missouri and Illinois show that the storm has been severe in these sections.

At Columbus, Ind., since this morning a heavy snow storm has prevailed. Street car travel has been stopped and railway traffic greatly impeded. The storm is still raging and is the most severe in years. The snow is six inches deep and is drifting.

At Percy, Ill., a steady northwest gale, with blinding snow and minute particles of ice, is blowing at the rate of 42 miles an hour.

Snow has drifted three and four feet deep in places, and business is practically suspended to-day.

## A Blizzard in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., March 20.—Roanoke was given another touch of winter to-day. A regular blizzard raged during the forenoon and snow continued to fall all the afternoon and evening. North and Western trains were slightly delayed.

## Snow Followed by Rain.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 20.—A heavy snow storm set in at 9 o'clock and continued until three, followed by rain.

## Negro Woman Lynched in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—A negro woman named Harriett Taylor was hanged by a mob near Petersburg, Lincoln county, last night. She was accused of burning a house belonging to a Mr. Bayless a few months ago. Particulars are meagre.

## NO BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

The Washington and Boston Teams Will Play in North Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20.—Rain prevented the Boston-Washington game here this afternoon, and Managers Selee and Schmelz took their collection of Bean-Eaters and Senators and departed with them for Charleston, where they will play three games tomorrow, Friday and Saturday. Boston left some of her men here to get individual training, while the rest of the team works the exhibition games in Charleston and Savannah, returning here to play three games on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst. The team will then start homeward, playing North Carolina and Virginia towns en route. The Giants will arrive here Saturday and play a game with Rusie and Meekin in the box. The outlook for the successful organization of the proposed South Atlantic League at the meeting to be held in Augusta on Monday next, is flattering.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.—The Giants did not play to-day. They will play to-morrow if the weather is favorable. Friday they leave for the North.

## WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN.

The Southbound Vestibule Jumps the Track, But No One Seriously Hurt.

MACON, Ga., March 20.—The southbound vestibule train on the Southern railway jumped the track this morning at 2 o'clock near Jackson, Ga., and was almost completely wrecked.

No one was killed and all the passengers escaped without serious injury. The engineer, whose name is not yet ascertained, was badly bruised, and the fireman, Ed. Roberts, was very seriously scalded. Neither had time to jump. The engineer put on the brakes and this saved the forward coaches from being crushed by the sleepers. All the coaches left the track except the last sleeper and all turned over.

Dr. Rankin, surgeon of the Illinois Central railroad at Chicago was on the train and gave the wounds prompt attention. Dr. Rankin's hand was bruised and no other passenger suffered more severely than he.

The accident is said to have been caused by the taking out of a rail from the track.

## THURSTON REFUSES TO TALK.

Senator Ransom Pays a Farewell Visit to the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Hawaiian minister, Mr. Thurston, still declines to discuss the report that Secretary Gresham has asked his government to recall him. He maintains what is officially known as "diplomatic silence" with respect to the matter, and politely but firmly refuses either to deny or affirm the correctness of the story. No person in official life will discuss the subject but everybody else who may be assumed to have knowledge of it treats the recall as an assured fact and some trace the cause of it back to Thurston's comments upon Blount.

Ex Senator Ransom, Minister to Mexico, paid a farewell visit to his friends at the Capitol to-day. He leaves here for his home in North Carolina to-night, from where he will start for his new post. His intention is to start for Mexico on Friday next.

## Tennessee's Penitentiary Scandal.

CINCINNATI, O., March 20.—A special to the Post from Nashville, Tenn., says: "The penitentiary scandal is increasing in magnitude and involving some of the high State officials. Mr. W. H. Mitchell, secretary of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of this city, has testified that he was paid \$2,000 for perfecting the sale of land on which the penitentiary is to be built, and that he gave \$500 of this money to Adjutant-General Fite and \$500 to C. C. Estell, president of the Board of Railway Tax Assessors."

## Lost Over \$100,000 Gambling.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 20.—E. L. Harris yesterday got process for the arrest of ten of the best known gamblers of the city, and took steps to recover money he has lost in the local gambling houses. He claims to have lost \$110,000 in various forms of gambling in the last two years, which represents his patrimony, which consists of estates in Mississippi.

## A Cashier Commits Suicide.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 20.—E. A. Butler, cashier of the Arlington National Bank and an alderman, committed suicide by shooting this morning. Mr. Butler was taken ill a few weeks ago with grip and has been suffering mentally. Mr. Butler had been cashier of the Arlington bank since its incorporation in 1890, and leaves a widow and three small children.

## Norfolk and Southern Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Norfolk and Southern Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent., payable April 10. For the second week of March the company earned gross \$221,898, increase \$13,567 and for eight months ended February 28th of \$264,302, a decrease of \$2,033.

## A Terrific Monsoon in Texas.

DENISON, Texas, March 20.—A terrific simoon, filling the air with sand, swept over this section last night. Houses were unroofed, trees blown down and a great deal of damage done. It was the most violent wind storm ever experienced in this section. So far it is not known that any lives were lost.

## TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT UNVEILED ON THE BENTONSVILLE BATTLEFIELD.

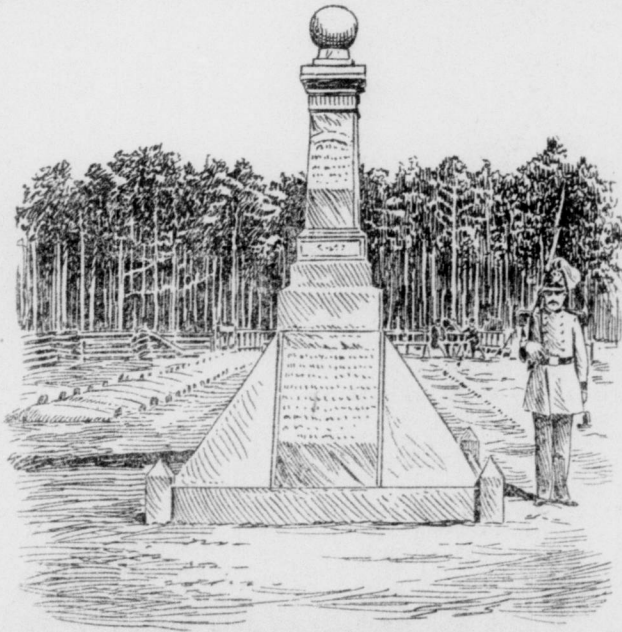
## GENERAL HAMPTON THE ORATOR.

It Commemorates the Deeds of Confederate Soldiers Just Thirty Years Ago and is Said to be One of the Handsomest in the South—General Hampton's Eloquent Address—The Monument Unveiled by Thirty Young Ladies in Military Uniform. Special to News and Observer.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 20.

Thirty years ago yesterday there lay dead and dying, on the field at Bentonville, near this city, which was fought the day before between the left wing of Sherman's army and the remnant of General Joe Johnston's gallant troops, several hundred of the immortal heroes of the Gray. Among the dead was the young son of General Hardee who saw his first service in that fight, having reached the command of General Hampton, to which he had been assigned on enlisting, only two hours before the battle.

This information was received from General Hampton yesterday, who was present at this memorable battle.



The Bentonville Monument.

Sherman's routed forces were driven for refuge into this city, while Johnston made only a feint at following them, drawing off his troops in the opposite direction toward Greensboro, hoping to join and reinforce Gen. Lee in Virginia, but he was cut off by superior numbers of the enemy, and surrendered near Durham, N. C.

To-day, thirty years after the chivalric spirit of the South that never dies nor forgets, made itself manifest on the same field by unveiling there a beautiful shaft of imperishable marble deeply imbedded in the earth that holds the sacred dust of the deathless heroes whose fame it commemorates, and pointing heavenward whence their immortal spirits have flown, and telling to the passing generation "till the last syllable of recorded time," that the Southern people honor the heroes of the Gray and the cause for which they went to battle and to death.

The monument was unveiled about 10 o'clock this morning under the auspices of the Goldsboro Rifles, and General Wade Hampton was the orator of the hallowed occasion.

The Goldsboro Rifles, Captain T. H. Bain commander, were present with their two splendid batteries and in uniform of gray, together with thirteen young ladies of this city, representing the Southern States, in military dress, who were an especial escort of honor to General Hampton, and who unveiled the monument, which is of white burnished marble, appropriately inscribed, of broad slanting octagon base, bearing the names of 360 of those who died on the field, and standing fifteen feet high, with a marble cannon ball cap.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Harper, of Kinston, and Gen. Hampton was gracefully introduced by Mr. W. H. H. Cobb, of this city, a brave veteran, who saw service under him in the war.

The General's address was one of the finest of all the war orations, in splendid spirit, true to the South, true to history, true to the dead and just to the living, without recrimination. His tribute to the women of the South was sublime. His pledge of the South's fealty to the restored Union should bring the blush of shame to her maligners everywhere. It was eloquent, it was able, it was full of pathos and feeling, it thrilled with inspiration and fire.

General Hampton left this afternoon for Fayetteville, where he will spend sometime with his old time friend and comrade, Col. Wharton J. Green.

The very inclement weather prevented hundreds of people from attending the unveiling who would otherwise have been present. A large number of people from Raleigh and other points spent the day at Smithfield, being unable to reach the battle ground on account of the rain and the impassable roads.

## Story of the Battle.

Bentonville is a little hamlet in Johnston county, some 20 miles from Smithfield, the county seat.

The battle of Bentonville occurred on March 19th, 20th and 21st. General Sherman was moving from Columbia toward

Charlotte and Fort Fisher and Wilmington had fallen, putting an end to all blockade running. The arsenal which had been constructed at Fayetteville by the United States Government had also been destroyed by the Federal troops, but it was as yet uncertain whether General Sherman intended to take the route through Goldsboro or through Raleigh. Therefore General Bragg's troops and those of the Army of Tennessee were ordered to Smithfield, about midway between the two places, and Lieutenant-General Hardee was instructed to follow the road from Fayetteville to Raleigh.

General Hardee with his command met Sherman at Averysboro on the 16th and stoutly held his ground until, night coming on, he withdrew his force and retired toward Bentonville. At that point General Johnston had collected 15,000 men, March 19th and awaited the onset of the enemy. The rest of the story is told in General Johnston's own words in his "Narrative of Military Operations During the Late War Between the States."

"As soon as General Hardee's troops reached Bentonville next morning, [19] we moved by the left flank, Hoke's division to the ground selected by General Wade Hampton, and adopted from his description. It was the eastern edge of an old plantation, extending a mile and a half to the west and lying principally on the north side of the road, and surrounded, east, north and south, by dense thickets of black-jack. As

as that just described had been by Hoke's.

"Lieutenant-General Hardee was then directed to charge with the right wing—Stewart's troops and Taliaferro's division, as they faced—obliquely to the left; and General Bragg to join in the movement with his brigades successively, from right to left, each making the necessary change of front to the left in advancing.

"The action really ceased with the repulse of the attack made upon Stewart's corps; but desultory firing was continued until night.

"Four pieces of artillery were taken; but as we had only spare harnessed horses enough to draw off three, one was left on the field.

"The impossibility of concentrating the Confederate forces in time to attack the Federal left wing, while in column on the march, made complete success also impossible, from the enemy's great numerical superiority. One important object was gained, however, that of restoring the confidence of our troops, who had either lost it in the defeat at Wilmington or in those of Tennessee. All were greatly elated by the event.

"Early in the morning of the 20th Brigadier General Law, temporarily commanding Butler's division, which was observing the Federal right wing, reported that that wing, which had been following the Fayetteville road to Goldsboro, had crossed to that from Averysboro, on which we were, about five miles east of us, and was coming up rapidly upon the rear of Hoke's division. That officer was directed to change front to the left on his right flank, by which his line was formed parallel to and fronting the road, and near enough to command it. In this position the usual light intrenchments were immediately begun and soon finished. Hampton prolonged his line to the left to Mill Creek, with Butler's division, and Wheeler's, which had come up from the direction of Averysboro.

"The Federal army was united before us about noon, and made repeated attacks, between that time and sunset, upon Hoke's division; the most spirited of them was the last, made upon Kirkland's brigade. In all the enemy was so effectually driven back, that our infantry brought in a number of their wounded that had been left on the field, and carried them to our field hospitals."

On the 21st, the skirmishing was resumed with spirit by the enemy with Hoke's and McLaw's divisions, and the cavalry on the left of the latter, and though about four o'clock in the afternoon they broke through our skirmish line they were soon again repulsed and driven back. It was in this engagement that Lieutenant General Hardee's only son, a noble youth of 16, charging bravely in the foremost rank, fell mortally wounded.

These repeated successes, however, had not been achieved bloodlessly. The stubbornness of the conflict was illustrated in the case of the First North Carolina Battalion. This command carried 267 men into battle and lost 152. The enemy lost largely in prisoners and 12 Napoleon guns. The Confederate loss on the 19th was 180 killed, 1,220 wounded and 515 missing; on all 1,915. On the 20, it was 6 killed, 90 wounded, 31 missing; and on the 21st, 37 killed, 157 wounded, and 107 missing; amounting in all three days to 223 killed, 1,467 wounded, and 653 missing.

Sherman withdrew to Goldsboro, where, three days later, he was joined by the corps of Schofield from Kinston and that of Terry from Wilmington.



The House of Mr. Harper, which was used as a Hospital.

## INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Twenty Men Held for the Murders in the New Orleans Labor Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—At 12:30 the members of the grand jury fled into the court room and as soon as the court could give attention to their presence, the roll was called and the foreman presented fifteen indictments charging twenty men with murder committed on last Tuesday morning in the Levee troubles. All have been in custody but were released from the Recorders Court on bond.

All of the indictments contain clauses: "And other persons who are not as yet unknown to the grand jury aforesaid, being workmen and laborers in the art mystery and manual occupation of reeling, placing and stowing compressed cotton on board of vessels at the port of New Orleans."