

OUR SOUTHLAND PAYS TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO FOLLOWED LEE AND JACKSON

WASHINGTON HONORS AND EXTOLS THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

The Day Fittingly and Appropriately Celebrated. Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, the Orator, in Words of Beauty and Ornateness, Pays Just Tribute to Those Who Wore the Grey—The Exercises Occur in the School Auditorium and Are Attended by Large Concourses of People.

ALL HONOR TO THE HEROIC DEAD

They are brothers and comrades; they stand side by side. Their faith and their hope is the same. Who can tell when the Spring begins, who can say when throbs the first pulse of nature's awakening life—where springs the first blade of grass, where sounds the first note of retreating birds? Wearisome and long in the night of winter, irksome the way of darkness and cold. The sun's shafts amidst the colorless silence of earth and sky, the fresh fountains under the spell of death which seems to bind forest and field. Cheer seems benumbed and feeling grows torpid. Lack of the sensible symbols of beauty and melody and life. Yet nature is not dead. Within a seeming death she yet lives and waits. Never for a moment has her heart ceased beating. In root and bud sleep seed-time and harvest. All the while, over the edge of the world, the sun has not ceased to shine. And presently out of the shadow, each day more and more the patient earth turns her bosom toward the warmth of his rays; each day farther and farther the usurping darkness retreats. Gently the icy bonds are lifted, steadily the sky takes on more blue, the air mingles more of gold. All at once the brooks and runs show more of a fringe of green. Without warning the willow bushes are furry with catkins. A bluebird wakens the morning with his hoarse greeting, and we of North Carolina, the land of the brave and the home of the free, remember 'tis memorial day. Once again the moldering records of time are unfurled and we stand as it were on the field of Bethel, on the hills of Gettysburg, and with bowed heads leave the plains of Appomattox. We of the South never made a brow to look dark nor caused a tear only when we that wore the grey were a thin grey line during that memorable struggle; it is, so sadly thinner now. The veterans have tottered into our midst—what is left of them. There is hardly enough to make a remnant as large as the gallant four hundred of Balaklava. There is no finer specimen of the human kind than the Confederate veteran. Swiftly they are crossing the mystic river; these men who once breathed the waves of the Potomac, the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. The deeds of their exploits is the miracle of achievement—it is the wonder of American history. First at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg, last at Appomattox, it took a good soldier to win the heritage of glory for North Carolina and Washington and Beaufort county is glad to have him today within their gates. Thrice welcome is he. May his stay amongst us be all sunshine and may he return to his home a better Confederate than he was before. Yes, today was the occasion of another reunion of those who followed the immortal Lee. They are proud of their work and the entire South is ready at all times to lay garlands of admiration at their feet. They are worthy of every encomium. The day in Washington, as usual, was a memorable one. The comrades of other years once more grasped hands and renewed the deeds of long ago when on the battlefield they fought for home and native land under the leadership of "Uncle Robert" and "Stonewall." While their hair is silvered, the furrowed cheek and weakened step is evident, their hearts are still as young as of yore, and they stand as ready today to defend their country as when they answered the roll call and bivouaced on the Potomac 45 years ago. The sorrow of the old veterans today was like the gathering clouds in morning, ready to drop every moment in showers. Most

by year so many are answering the last reveille and passing over the river to rest under the shade of the trees. Today marks the anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson. It is also the anniversary of the suspension by President Lincoln of the writ of habeas corpus—the great sheet anchor of our civil liberties. This is indeed a festival of tears, and it is fitting that a day should be set apart in honor of the heroes of the Lost Cause, and an hour consecrated to their memories. The tendency of the time is to forget it, and in telling the story of the Republic to overlook the South's part. I would not wantonly recall bitter memories or engender sectional hostility, but the truth should be told and the South defended from the misrepresentations and slanders of its enemies so consistently and persistently told that even many of our own young people believe them, and in some cases these slanders are taught in our own schools. Justice to the South demands that I speak plainly. It has been customary for Southern speakers to say that the South fought for the right as God gave her to see the right. As a boy, I believed the cause of the South was just; as a man I

know the cause of the South was right and just. Now every student of the United States Constitution admits that the South was fighting for the rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, but which by might and not by right had been denied her. In the measures that brought about American independence the South took the lead. In the War of the Revolution from Moore's Creek, measured by results one of the most important battles of the Revolution, on through King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, Guilford Courthouse to Yorktown, the South bore the brunt of the war and was the great recruiting ground for the Continental armies. North Carolina furnished over 35,000 soldiers, though only about 5,000 show of record on the pay rolls, as they fought for love of country and not for pay. When Washington, disgusted by the commercial spirit of the New Englanders and disheartened by their want of patriotism crossed the Delaware, he was met by General Nash with six regiments of North Carolinians and turned about and gave battle to the British at Brandywine and Germantown. While Southern men fought the battles of the Revolution, Southern statesmen also shaped and guided the destiny of the ship of state. Among them may be mentioned Peyton Randolph, president of the first Continental Congress; Richard Henry Lee, the author of the resolution declaring the colonies free and the mover of its adoption; Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; George Washington, commander-in-chief of the army and first president of the Republic; James Madison, author of the Constitution; Joseph Hawes, organizer of the American navy; John Paul Jones, the naval genius who carried the American flag into foreign ports and made the Stars and Stripes known and feared on every sea. In the second war for independence, in 1813, while Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey were raising troops to the government, Gov. Thomas Brown, of North Carolina, with the North Carolina brigades of Gen. Thomas Darby and Joseph F. Dickinson were fighting the British at Norfolk. While Bolton was illuminated in honor of British victories, Johnston, Blakely, of North Carolina, was sweeping the high seas. While blue lights were burned on the New England coast to give information to the British, old Andrew Jackson, in command of the North Carolina and Tennessee backwoodsmen, was hammering the life out of the British at New Orleans. In the Mexican war when 50,000 volunteers were called for, 47,000 were offered from the South, and this was fought and won largely by South-

ern troops under Southern officers while Massachusetts threatened to secede. In all the great developments of our country those men who have aided most in its expansion were Southern men. Thomas Jefferson added the great Louisiana Purchase; James Monroe added the Florida territory; James K. Polk, of North Carolina, acquired Texas and all that great western part of our country that belonged to Mexico—more than an empire in extent. The foundation of New England's power and wealth was based on her fisheries, slave ships, the manufacture and sale of rum, and later other manufacturing interests. In many cases Indians were "Christianized" by being doped with rum, shot off their lands and sold into slavery; but it is of African slavery I would speak in the Constitutional Convention, the only protest against slavery came from Virginia. Jefferson charged as a grievance against England that she sold African slaves to Virginia. In 1874 when Virginia voluntarily ceded to the United States the great Northwest Territory, from which were made the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, the (Virginia) express-

ing each other in cannibal orgies to the sacrament of Christ. The greatest tribute that the North has ever paid the South is that they believed three or four generations of Southern training made pagan savages worthy of citizenship, and worthy of a part in directing the affairs of the great republic in the world; and furthermore, they believed these slaves were not only their political, but social equals. When Great Britain freed her slaves she paid their owners, for them. When France freed her slaves she paid their owners for them; but the North sold her slaves to the South, pocketed the money, and then fought us because slave labor competed with them and because we resented the discriminations in their favor and against us by the government. The Constitution guaranteed the rights of the slave holder, the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision (1857) reaffirmed the Southern view of the Constitution. On December 22, 1860, President Lincoln in a letter to A. H. Stephens writes as follows: "Do the people of the South really entertain the idea that a Republican administration would, directly or indirectly, interfere with the slaves,

CARL KELLY ARRAIGNED BEFORE COURT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON
The Trial Is Set for Tomorrow Afternoon—A Verdict of 150 Has Been Drawn—Case Will Be Interesting.

BOTH SIDES ARE WELL REPRESENTED

Carl Kelly was arraigned in court yesterday afternoon just before the hour for adjournment for the murder of Samuel O. Taylor. The courtroom was filled with people at the time. Kelly through his counsel, Stephen C. Bragaw, Esq., entered a plea in abatement. It was alleged that there were irregularities in the drawing of the jurors by the county commissioners as of this term and in consequence of this irregularity the defendant moved that the bill of indictment be quashed. Judge Ferguson overruled the motion and Kelly was arraigned, pleading not guilty, and that he would be tried by God and his country.

and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. Every statesman of the day in urging the adoption of the Constitution repudiated every idea of the surrender of State sovereignty and even Hamilton resented the intimation that a consolidation of the States was intended. The Peace of Paris was ratified by North Carolina at Tarboro in 1787, and from '83 to '87 North Carolina was a self-governing republic and as such was recognized by Congress in several acts before it adopted the Constitution and acceded to the Union. When Virginia, New York and Rhode Island acceded to the Union they expressly reserved the right to resume their independent sovereignty whenever their best interests required it. That this Union was a compact of the States was the view held by every President from Washington, Jefferson and Adams on to Lincoln. All the great statesmen of the day were of that mind; Hamilton, Marshall, Clay, Calhoun and even Webster admitted it in his Capon Springs address. It was taught in the schools and from the pulpit on the Constitution." Lee, Grant, Jackson, Sherman and others learned at the U. S. Military Academy the principles of State sovereignty. This doctrine was embodied in the famous Virginia and Kentucky resolutions written by Jefferson and Madison. Many of the lessons of secession were learned from the North as the doctrine was not confined to the South.

In 1807 John Quincy Adams notified the President of the United States that unless the Embargo Act was repealed, the State of Massachusetts and New England would nullify it and secede. In 1812 Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island refused to furnish troops which was in effect nullification. In 1814 the New England States in the Hartford convention openly threatened secession and affirmed the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky resolution. By 1833 more than half of the States had proclaimed the doctrine of nullification, viz.: Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. This included eight of the original thirteen.

For the formation of the Union there was a conflict of interest between the well-organized, commercial North, and unorganized, agricultural South. The South was prosperous and rich, and had all the natural advantages. Agriculture was their chief occupation. The New England people engaged in manufactures and commerce and the highest genius of their statesmanship was directed to gaining commercial advantages and exploiting the government to their sectional benefit. Thomas H. Benton shows that by 1828, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were paying three-fourths of the expenses of the Federal government, and getting nothing or next to nothing in return, and from that day to this, the same process of governmental favoritism and discrimination has been going on. The tariff of which you have heard so much, provoked bitter antagonism between the North and South. The cupidity of man never before invented such an ingenious system for despoiling one section of a country for the enrichment of another—the North got all its benefits, the free soil and tariff agitation grew more bitter each year. In 1850 there were four tickets in the field for president:

Douglass and Johnson, Lincoln and Hamlin, Bell and Everett, Breckenridge and Lane. By this election Lincoln was elected by 59 per cent. of the voting population. He represented these elements most hostile to the South. Feeling the administration would convert the government into an engine of oppression and despotism, and that they no longer had a chance to secure their rights in the Union, the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas reassumed their sovereignty. As soon as they left the Union, the Northern party being in an overwhelming majority, passed the Morrill tariff act which raised import duties to an average tariff of 60 per cent.

The Virginia Legislature in a last effort to preserve the Union sent a committee to wait upon President Lincoln to urge measures to secure the return of those seven States to the Union and to insist upon the restoration of a low tariff, but the seven governors of the North got the ear of Mr. Lincoln and assured him that if he would maintain the high Morrill tariff they would furnish the men and means necessary to coerce the South. Mr. Lincoln then issued his call for troops to invade the South and war was upon us. (Any one interested will find a full review of this matter with official papers in Alexander H. Stephens' "War Between the States" in which it is conclusively shown that the tariff was the cause of the war.) The causing cause of that great war was not slavery, but the tariff. The statesmen of the North, however, were adroit enough to combine the elements of philanthropy, abolitionist fanaticism, avarice, and hostility to the South and succeeded in placing the South before the world as fighting for slavery when we were fighting against commercial robbery and for our Constitutional rights. In some parts of the South there was a sentiment for the gradual manumission of slaves. The Federal Government fought the bloodiest war of modern times to keep the South in the Union because they said that under the Constitution the Union was indissoluble. As soon as they had subjected us and after peace had been made they declared the Southern States out of the Union and imposed on us the most ingenuous and humiliating conditions. North Carolina was put out of the Union by Federal despotism and went back on terms dictated by Thaddeus Stevens and his conspirators. We then adopted the Constitution of 1862 in which we declared the Union to be perpetual and denied the right of secession.

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HON. J. BRYAN GRIMES, THE MEMORIAL ORATOR.
In the second war for independence, in 1813, while Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey were raising troops to the government, Gov. Thomas Brown, of North Carolina, with the North Carolina brigades of Gen. Thomas Darby and Joseph F. Dickinson were fighting the British at Norfolk. While Bolton was illuminated in honor of British victories, Johnston, Blakely, of North Carolina, was sweeping the high seas. While blue lights were burned on the New England coast to give information to the British, old Andrew Jackson, in command of the North Carolina and Tennessee backwoodsmen, was hammering the life out of the British at New Orleans. In the Mexican war when 50,000 volunteers were called for, 47,000 were offered from the South, and this was fought and won largely by South-



tion had its evils, but it was the greatest manual, moral and intellectual training school for a weak and inferior race that the world has ever known. It may have been God's own way of civilizing these poor beings. The high value of the slaves was in itself a boon for their kind and humane treatment and the family example and teaching soon converted them from wandering wild men and