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THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. VIII. CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890. No. 34.

THINK !

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING
CREATES many a new business,
ENLARGES many an old business,
REVIVES many a dull business,
RESCUES many a lost business,
SAVES many a failing business,
PRESERVES many a large business,
SECURES success in any business,
Therefore advertise in a popular paper, one the people are anxious to read.

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Will practice in Sampson county. feb27—tf

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How is This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 16 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

If putting a duty on wind-mills is going to encourage the cyclone industry we are "agin it."—Detroit Tribune.

A Safe Investment

is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY's Drugstore, Clinton, and Dr. J. R. SMITH, Druggist, Mt. Olive, N. C.

A poetess in the Philadelphia Times writes: "A soft wind blows down the western sky." No doubt, and a hard wind blows down a whole town and the suburbs.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale by Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY, Druggist, Clinton, and Dr. J. R. SMITH, Mount Olive, N. C.

There is something exquisitely cool in the following reply of a Yankee to a European traveller when the latter asked if he had just crossed the Alps. "Wall, now you call my attention to the fact I guess I did pass risin' ground !"—New York Ledger.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. R. H. HOLLIDAY, Clinton, and J. R. SMITH, Druggist, Mount Olive, N. C.

"Willie," said his father as he came home at night, have you been a good boy?"

Did you ask mamma?" said Willie, doubtfully.

"Don't you know?" inquired his father.

"Well, it's this way," explained Willie. "Ma's ideas and mine differ as to what is being bad, and I don't want to go back on anything she might say."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted merit.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Editor and the Opinion of Others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

AN ANSWER TO "K."

Two weeks ago a certain railroad attorney under the "nom de plume" of "K" took a clipping from the Wilson Advance that appeared in this paper, for a pretext to appear in type on the Railroad Commission question. He claimed that the article referred to left the impression that a commission could levy a tax on railroads, and he labored through nearly two columns, quoting from the State Constitution and the U. S. Supreme Court reports, wasting his time and our space trying to prove what was already known and what no one had ever doubted. It is needless for us to repeat, the article had no such meaning. Our readers knew it had no such meaning and "K" himself, and every other reasonable person knew it had no such meaning. That kind of argument will do on a log, but it will not do in a newspaper. Then, did "K" willfully misconstrue the meaning of that article simply to force the press to give him a hearing to defend himself? No. Because over a year ago, wishing to see every one have fair play and a hearing before the public, we offered the gentleman who calls himself "K," space in our columns (and the offer has stood open ever since) in which to defend himself and his action on the Railroad Commission. In fact many farmers requested him to do so through these columns. Our offer he did not accept and their request he did ignore. Then why does he take this flimsy excuse to say something to the public not pertinent to the question? Because, by doing so, he does not stand as one defending his own record, but merely as a criticizer of, what he would make to appear to be, our ignorance. This is sophistry, which not only does us injustice, but is also intended to mislead the public. In our answer to "K" of two weeks since, we asked him two questions. In this week's issue he answers by quoting section 1966 of the Code, with reference to a certain kind of discrimination, a decision of the Supreme Court under that section. But that is no an answer. Does "K" suppose that our readers and ourself were ignorant of the existence of that statute? Does he suppose that the farmers of North Carolina were ignorant of it when they asked for a commission? It is true that they might have been ignorant of it as for what good it has done them. The law is a failure and that is why the farmers asked for a commission. Yes, the law stands on the statute books, yet it will cost more to have a certain quantity of freight shipped from Wilmington to Clinton, than it will to ship the same freight from Wilmington to Fayetteville, about three times the distance.

We asked can railroads discriminate? "K" says no. We say they do, and we challenge him to disprove the fact. A commission would stand as a vigilance committee not only to see that the law was executed and that there was no discrimination, but also to report charges that were too high.

If Mr. "K" wishes to answer another question, he can tell our readers what profits his railroads make from the charges they now impose. And we hope he will not use subtifuges, but come directly to the point.

WELL SAID.

The man whom the South honors to-day is one of the most impressive characters the world has ever seen. He rose superior to defeat and supreme over disaster and ruin. It does not matter in contemplating such a man as Lee what opinion is held of the cause for which he fought. The leader was, in the general view, greater than the cause. If he had flourished in an earlier and happier period he might have to-day the homage of every American as he has the homage of the South.—Washington Star.

That the object and end of the Sub-Treasury plan, proposed by the Farmers' Alliance, is to better the farmer and relieve the depressed condition of agriculture generally is admitted. Then let those who appose the bill and excuse their opposition on some technical ground, propose a better plan for effecting the same results, or cease their opsition.

IN MEMORY OF LEE.

Thousands of Confederate Veterans and Leaders

GATHER ROUND THE SHRINE

Gen. Joe Johnston Unveils the Grand Equestrian Statue.

FITZHUGH LEE LEADS THE PARADE

Richmond's Streets Smothered in Bunting and Thronged with Strangers.

COL. ANDERSON'S GREAT ORATION.

A Loving Tribute to the Leader of the Lost Cause.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—Never in the history of this capital, which has been the scene of so many public demonstrations and has witnessed the pomp and circumstance and experienced grim war's vicissitudes as no other American city ever has, have the streets of Richmond presented such an animated ap-

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

pearance as they do today. The strains of martial music fill the air and once more the erstwhile quiet streets resound with the measured tread of marching hosts, resplendant in brilliant uniforms, with gorgeous banners and gleaming steel.

Dense throngs of eager, enthusiastic humanity crowd the pavements, the buildings are smothered in red, white and blue bunting and the stars and stripes mingle harmoniously with the colors of the Confederacy. State colors are swung like banners across the principal streets.

Strangers Within the Gates.

Full 50,000 strangers are within the gates of Richmond today. From north, south, east and west they come to witness the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee and to honor the memory of Virginia's famous son. For three days the incoming trains have been crowded, and all night long the streets were filled with the sound of fife and drum and the tramp of marching men as the visiting veterans and military organizations arrived and sought their quarters.

Every southern state is represented by organizations, Maryland and North Carolina particularly turning out in force, and from the Empire State come the New York camp of Confederate Veterans and the Southern society. Among the more famous organizations are the Fifth regiment of Baltimore; the Washington Light Artillery, of New Orleans, and the Palmetto Guard, of South Carolina.

The Parade.

At 12 o'clock the parade moved promptly down Broad street from the corner of Adams. Mounted police led the way, followed by the Stonewall band. Then came the marshal of the day, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, mounted on a magnificent iron gray charger, followed by his aides, with Gen. John R. Cooke, chief of staff.

These were followed by a long line of carriages with invited guests and then came the veteran cavalry, Gen. Wade Hampton commanding. The Farmers'

THE LEE STATUE.

Alliance, mounted, 300 strong, followed, preceding the veteran infantry and the volunteer organizations.

The military occupied positions in line in order as their states seceded. South Carolina came first, followed by Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri.

Historical Incidents.

Many historical and sentimental incidents were recalled by the parade of the Marylanders. They carried four historic flags, which have been in fifty pitched battles and ninety engagements from first to last, from first Manassas to Appomatox.

The William and Mary college students carried a standard that was the flag of Virginia when she was a British colony. It greatly resembles the last adopted Confederate flag. The union is modeled after the British union jack, and the field is white, except that at the end are three red, white and blue bars. On one side is "Williamsburg, 1774." On the other "Raleigh; Cave."

The students of Washington and Lee university wore the university cap (white and blue) and carried reed canes with white and blue streamers. They carried a handsome banner. It bears the combined coat of arms of the families of Washington and Lee. It is made of university colors, and on it are the following dates: 1796, in upper left hand corner, time when Washington's name was given the institution; 1870, in upper right corner, when Lee's name was added; 1749, date of foundation.

The Fifth Maryland regiment mustered 450 muskets and made a fine appearance.

North Carolina turned out in force. She had about 1,000 men in line, headed by Governor Fowle and staff.

Veteran Organizations.

Following is a partial list of the organizations of Confederate veterans participating:

A. N. V. Louisiana division, 18 men, H. H. Marks commander, New Orleans.

Rowan county, N. C., Veteran regiment, 100 men, Capt. C. R. Barker commander, Salisbury, N. C.

Clinton Hatcher camp, 75 men, Col. E. V. White commander, Leesburg, Va.

Pickett-Buchanan camp, 150 men, Col. Samuel H. Hodges, commander, Norfolk, Va.

S. Bowie Strange camp, C. V., 200 men, Gen. T. L. Rosser commander, Charlottesville, Va.

Stonewall camp, C. V., 100 men, Col. W. R. McDowell commander, Portsmouth, Va.

Maury camp, C. V., 75 men, Col. D. M. Lee commander, Fredericksburg, Va.

A. P. Hill camp, C. V., 150 men, Col. H. B. Smith commander, Petersburg, Va.

R. E. Lee camp, C. V., 60 men, Col. W. A. Smoot commander, Alexandria, Va.

Army and Navy, C. S. of Maryland, 1,000 men, Gen. B. T. Johnson commander, Baltimore, Md.

Confederate Veterans camp, of New York, 150 men, Col. A. G. Dickinson commander, New York city.

Camp Garrett, C. V., 30 men, Capt. C. L. Thompson commander, Huntington, Va.

Ewell camp, C. V., 40 men, Col. J. E. Harvill commander, Prince William county, Virginia.

Winchester camp, 75 men, Col. E. Holmes Boyd commander, Winchester, Va.

Louisa county, Virginia, C. V., 62 men, Col. T. Smith commander, Louisa county, Virginia.

Frederick county (Md.) camp, 20 men, Rev. C. Randolph Page commander, Frederic county, Maryland.

Thirtieth Virginia infantry, 200 men, Maj. R. O. Peatross commander, Caroline county, Virginia.

Washington, D. C., C. V., 100 men, Alexander Hunter, commander, Washington.

Randolph Thirtieth Virginia Infantry, 30 men, Lieut. W. H. Wilson commander, Beverly, W. Va.

Person county (N. C.) Veteran Association, 50 men, J. A. Long Prescott commander, Roxboro, N. C.

Cabell Graves Camp, C. V., 75 men, Col. George C. Cabell commander, Danville, Va.

Ninth Virginia Cavalry, 200 men, Gen. R. L. T. Beale commander, Westmoreland county, Va.

Henderson, N. C., C. V., 10 men, mounted, Col. W. H. Cheek commander, Henderson, N. C.

At the Monument.

The line of march was down Broad street to Nineteenth, to Main, to Eighth, to Franklin, to the monument. At 2 o'clock the procession reached the monument and the organizations were massed around it. The distinguished guests were seated in a pavilion facing the statue and the speaker's stand.

The ceremonies of the unveiling will now proceed according to the programme already detailed in these dispatches.

Richmond is about as poorly provided with restaurants as any city of its size in the country and the problem of providing food for the multitude of visitors is a difficult one. A number of

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

eating houses have been opened for the occasion, but these proving wholly inadequate to the requirements of the occasion, it has been necessary for the citizens to exercise their proverbial hospitality, and a large number of strangers are finding accommodations at private houses.

Last night every public hall was filled with cots. Nearly 5,000 Confederate veterans slept on cotton ticking spread over straw, the only bed that the committee on entertainment could provide.

The Military Ball.

The formal festivities were opened last evening at the Richmond theatre with a military ball. The theatre had been decorated for the occasion with an elaborate display of flags and bunting. From the center of the high ceiling was swung a canopy of streamers in the colors of Maryland and Virginia. The same colors prevailed in the plush drapery of the balconies. Along the border of each of the balconies were the coats of arms of the Confederate states, while between them hung banners of plush. In the center of the stage was a fountain half hidden from view in a bower of blossoming plants.

Against the stage drop in the rear stood a bust of Lee. On either side was a stack of Confederate colors and beside them the coats of arms of Maryland and Virginia. The boxes on either side of the stage were dressed in the Confederate colors and the colors of Maryland and Virginia.

Miss Mary Lee and Miss Mildred Lee, daughters of Gen. R. E. Lee, assisted in the reception of the guests.

The Army of Northern Virginia met in the hall of the house of delegates last night and heard an address by Gen. E. M. Low, of South Carolina. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, after which the body adjourned to Sanger Halle, and partook of a banquet. It was the largest gathering of the association since the war.

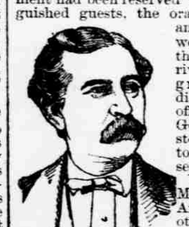
UNVEILING CEREMONIES.

Col. Anderson's Oration—Gen. Johnston Pulls the Cord.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—With blare of trumpets, beating of drums and the booming of cannon the monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee, erected by the ladies of the south, was unveiled in the presence of a great multitude of people.

During the passage of the processional column through the principal streets of the city there was a continuous ovation. Its progress was much impeded by the crowd that filled the streets, and it was nearly 2 o'clock when the monument was reached. An enormous crowd was in waiting there.

A large stand 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 Gen. Joe Johnston to escort him to the seat reserved for him. When Governor McKinney, Col. 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 them the veteran infantry



GOV. M'KINNEY.

leading and the veteran cavalry and volunteer infantry bringing up the rear.

Preliminary Exercises.

When the organization was complete and something like quiet could be had Governor McKinney, as president of the Lee monument, arose and called the assemblage to order.

Governor McKinney said 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. Amid all 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. 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.

After a brief invocation by Rev. Charles Minnigerode, of the Episcopal church, Governor McKinney introduced Gen. Early as chairman of the meeting. He was greeted with prolonged applause

COL. ARCHER ANDERSON.

and cheering. Taking the gavel from Governor McKinney's hand, Gen. Early announced in a few well chosen words the orator of the occasion, Col. Archer Anderson.

Col. Anderson's Address.

When the applause had subsided, Col. Anderson said:

Fellow citizens: A people carves its own image in the monuments of its great men. Not Virginians only, but only those who dwell in the fair land stretching from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, but all who bear the American name, may proudly consent that posterity shall judge them by the structure which we are here to dedicate and crown with a heroic figure. For, as the Latin poet said that wherever the Roman name and sway extended, there should be the sepulchre of Pompeii, so today in every part of America the character and fame of Robert Edward Lee are treasured as a "possession for all time."

And if this be true of that great name what shall be said of the circumstances which surround us on this day of solemn commemoration? That at the end of the first quarter of a century after the close of a stupendous civil war, in which more than 1,000,000 men struggled for the mastery during four years of fierce and bloody conflict, we should see the southern states in complete possession of their local self government, the federal constitution unchanged, save as respects the great issues submitted to the arbitrament of war, and the defeated party whilst in full and patriotic sympathy with all the present grandeur and imperial promise of a reunited country, still not held to renounce any glorious memory too dear to have shed upon their trusted leaders, living or dead—all this reveals a character in which the American people may well be content to be handed down to history.

All this and more will be the testimony of the solid fabric we here complete. It will recall the generous initiative and unflagging zeal of those noble women of the south to whom in large measure we owe this auspicious day. It will bear its lasting witness as the voluntary offerings of the people, not the governments, of the southern states; and, standing as a perpetual memorial of our great leader, it will not less stand as an enduring record of what his fellow citizens deemed most worthy to be honored.

Virginia's Honored Sons.

It is the singular felicity of this commonwealth of Virginia to have produced two stainless captains. The fame of the one, con-

GEN. LEE'S RICHMOND RESIDENCE.

secrated by a century of universal reverance and the growth of a collossal empire, the result of his heroic labors, has been commemorated in this city by a monument in whose majestic presence no man ever received the suggestion of a thought that did not exalt humanity. The fame of the other, not yet a generation old, and won in a cause which was lost, is already established by that impartial judgment of foreign nations which anticipates the verdict of the next age, upon an equal pinnacle, and millions of our countrymen, present here with us in our thoughts and echoing back from city and plain and mountain top the deep and reverent voice of this vast multitude, will this day confirm our solemn declaration that the monument to George Washington has found its only fitting complement and companion in a monument to Robert E. Lee.

It is the recognition in Lee of the principal elements of high ideal—courage, will, energy, insight, authority—the organizing mind with its eagle glance and temperament for command, broad, based upon fortitude, hopefulness, joy in battle, all exalted by heroic purpose and kindled with the glow of an unconquerable soul; it is, besides and above all, the unique combination in him of moral strength with moral beauty; of all that is great in heroic action with all that is good in common life, that will make of this pile of stones a sacred shrine dear throughout the coming ages—not to soldiers only, but to all "helpers and friends of mankind."

The orator then went into an elaborate biographical review of the life and character of Gen. Lee. His marriage to the great-granddaughter of Washington's wife formed a tie which connected him by daily association of family and place with Washington's fame and character, and it may well be believed that Lee made Washington his model of public duty.

Lee's personal appearance and moral characteristics in his early manhood, and his services in Mexico, especially at the battle of Contreras, were sketched lightly. "History," said the orator, "will record, as Scott himself nobly admitted, that Lee was Scott's right arm in Mexico." After leading up to the period when it became necessary for Gen. Lee to make his choice of which side he should fight on in the coming conflict, Col. Anderson said: No more painful struggle ever tore the heart of a patriot. He had served the whole country in a gallant army which commanded all his affection. He better than most men knew the great resources of the north and west. He knew northern men in their homes. He knew the bravery of the northern soldiery who filled our regular regiments in Mexico. He was above the prejudices and taunts of the day which belittled northern virtue and courage. He knew that, with slight external differences, there was a substantial identity of the American race in all the states north and south.

Lee's Views on Slavery.

He was equally above the weak and passionate view of slavery as alone in some way which the fanatical and unconstitutional agitation of the Abolition party had driven many strong minds in the south. He regarded slavery as an evil which the south had inherited and must be left to mitigate, and, if possible, extirpate by wise and gradual measures. He, if any man at that time, was capable of weighing with calmness the duty of the hour. With him the only question then, as at every moment of his spotless life, was to find out which way duty pointed.

Against the urgent solicitations of Gen. Scott, in defiance of the tempting of ambition—for the evidence is complete that the command of the United States army was offered to him as the manifest sacrifice of all his pecuniary interests, he determined that duty bade him side with his beloved Virginia. He laid down his commission and solemnly declared his purpose never to draw his sword save in behalf of his native state. The orator then carried his audience with him through the battles of the late war in which Gen. Lee's army participated. In the attack on Cheat Mountain he laid his plans with skill and vigor, but the attack ended with failure and mortification. The verdict of the general public on him at this time, the winter of 1862, might have been summed up in the historian's judgment of Galba, who "by common consent would have been deemed fit to command had he never commanded."

After Gen. Johnston's retirement from severe wounds, Lee assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The loss of Richmond at any time would probably have been fatal to the Confederacy, and this fact will explain and justify in Lee's conduct many apparent violations of sound principles of war. The various movements and the resultant battles by which he sought to effect this object—the protection of Richmond—were sketched with a bold hand. His campaigns against McClellan and McDowell raised him in the minds of friend and foe to the full stature of a great and daring leader. The advance to the Rapidan, the invasion of Maryland and the battle of Sharpsburg were outlined. Here Lee, said the orator, gave the supreme proof of a greatness of soul as much above depression under reverses as elation in success.

In such moments the army feel the lofty genius of their leaders. They acknowledge his royal right to command. They recognize their proud privilege to follow and obey. To such leaders only is it given to form heroic soldiers. Such were the ragged, half starved men in gray who stood with Lee at Sharpsburg. It is the vision of some such moment perhaps, that our sculptor, Mercie, has caught with his eye of genius and fixed in imperishable bronze. The general has ridden up, it seems to me, in some pause of battle, to the swelling crest of the front line, and, while the eyes of the soldiers are fastened on him in keen expectancy, but unwavering trust, the great leader—silent and alone with his dread responsibility—is scanning, with calm and penetrating glance, the shifting phases and chances of the stricken field.

A Commanding Figure.

Such is the commanding figure which will presently be unveiled to your view; and I indeed must be the dull imagination that does not henceforth people this plain with invisible hosts and compass Lee about, now and forever, with the love and devotion of embattled ranks of heroes men in gray. The campaign of 1863, with the battles of Chancellorsville—which in the orator's opinion, will rank with Blenheim, Austerlitz, and Jena as a model battle—and Fredericksburg, resulting in forcing the Union army behind the Rappahannock, I next reviewed. Gettysburg and Grant's campaign in 1864, in which he steadily beat back Lee, who crossed his path and confronted him at every turn, bring the orator up to the evacuation of Richmond, when nothing remained to the Army of Northern Virginia, but its stainless honor, its unbroken courage.

In the last solemn scene, continued Col. Anderson, when strong men, losing all self control, broke down and sobbed like children, Lee stood forth as great as in the days of victory and triumph. No disaster crushed his spirit; no extremity of danger ruffled his serene soul. Serene, calm, he faced fate calmly in the face, and when it finally proved inevitable, when its inexorable decree was recognized, the impossibility of making another march or fighting another battle he bowed his head in submission to that power which makes and unmakes nations. The surrender of the fragments of the Army of Northern Virginia closed the imperishable record of his military life. What a catastrophe! What a moving and pathetic contrast!

Our belief in it rests upon the unanimous testimony of the men who lived and acted with him, among whom nothing is more common than the declaration that Lee was the purest and best man of action whose career history has recorded. In his whole life, laid bare to the gaze of the world, the least friendly criticism has never discovered one single deviation from the narrow path of rectitude and honor. What was strained eulogy when Montesquieu said of another great soldier Turenne, that "his life was a hymn in praise of humanity," is, if applied to Lee, the language of sober truth. No man can consider his life without a feeling of renewed hope and trust in mankind.

On the one side, complete and dazzling triumph after a long succession of humiliating disasters; on the other, absolute ruin and defeat—a crown of thorns for that peerless army which hitherto had known only the victor's laurel. But the magnanimity of the conqueror, not less than the fortitude of the vanquished, shone out on the solemn scene and softened its tragic outlines of fate and doom. The moderation and good sense of the northern people, breathing the large and generous air of our western world, quickly responded to Grant's example, and though the north was afterward betrayed into fanatical and baleful excess on more than one great subject, all the fiercer passions of a bloody civil war were rapidly extinguished.

There was to be no Poland, no Ireland in America. When the Holly wood pyramid was rising over the Confederate dead soon after the close of the contest some one suggested for the inscription for a classic verse which may be rendered: "They died for their county—their country perished with them." Thus would have spoken the voice of despair. Far different were the thoughts of Lee. He had drawn his sword in obedience only to the dictates of duty and honor. But, facing the duty of the hour, Lee saw now that the question submitted to the great arbitrament of war had been finally answered. He recognized that the unity of the American people had been irrevocably established. He felt that it would be impiety and crime to dishonor by petty strife of factions that pure and unselfish struggle for constitutional rights which, while a single hope remained, had been loyally fought out by great armies, led by heroic captains and sustained by the patriotic sacrifices of a noble and resolute people.

The Reunited Country.

He therefore promptly counselled his old soldiers to look upon the great country thus reunited by blood and iron as their own, and to live and labor for its honor and welfare. His own conduct was in accord with these teachings. Day by day his every simple utterance what his manly words declared, that "human virtue should be equal to human calamity." After a brief reference to the remainder of Lee's life, passed in the discharge of his duties as president of Washington college, the orator ended his address as follows:—

As the people saw him fulfilling these modest, but noble, functions; as they saw him with antique simplicity putting aside every temptation to use his great fame for political gain; as they saw him in self respecting contentment with the frugal earnings of his personal labor, refusing every offer of pecuniary assistance; as they realized his manifest devotion of all that remained of strength and life to the nurture of the southern youth in knowledge and morals, a new conviction of his wisdom and virtue gathered force and spread abroad into all lands.

The failure of the righteous cause for which he fought denied him that eminence of civil station in which his great qualities in their happy mixture might well have afforded a parallel to the strength and the moderation of Washington. But what failure could obscure that moral perfection which places him as easily by the side of the best men that have ever lived, as his heroic actions make him the peer of the greatest.

There are men whose influence on mankind neither worldly success nor worldly failure can affect. "The greatest gift the hero leaves his his race is to have been a hero." This moral perfection, breathing the very spirit of his Christian faith, is no illusive legend of a succeeding generation, exaggerating the worth of the past.

The Lessons of His Life.

There is about this exhibition of moral excellence the same quality of power in reserve that marks him as a soldier. He never failed to come up to the full requirements of any situation; his conduct communicated the impression that nothing could arise to which he would be found unequal. His every action went straight to the mark without affectation or display. It cost him no visible effort to be good or great. He was not conscious that he was exceptional either way, and he died in the belief that, as he had been sometimes unjustly blamed, so he had as often been too highly praised. Such is the holy simplicity of the noblest minds. Such was the pure and lofty man in whom we see the perfection of Christian virtue and old Roman manhood. His goodness makes us love his greatness. And the fascination which this

THE STATUE ON THE PEDESTAL.

matchless combination exerts is itself a symptom and a source in use of moral health. As long as our people truly love and venerate him; there will remain in them a principle of good.

For all the stupendous wealth and power which in the last thirty years have lifted these states to the foremost rank among the nations of the earth, are less a subject for pride than this one heroic man, this human product of our country and its institutions.

Let this monument, then, teach to generations yet unborn these lessons of his life. Let it stand, not as a record of civil strife, but as a perpetual protest against whatever is low and sordid in our private and public objects. Let it stand as a memorial of personal honor that never brooked a stain; of knightly valor without thought of self; of far reaching military genius unsullied by ambition; of heroic constancy, from which no cloud of misfortune could ever hide the path of duty.

Let it stand for reproof and censure, if our people shall ever sink below the standards of their fathers. Let it stand for patriotic hope and cheer, if a day of national gloom and disaster shall ever dawn upon our country. Let it stand as the embodiment of a brave and virtuous people's ideal leader. Let it stand as a great public act of thanksgiving and praise, for that it pleased almighty God to bestow upon these southern states a man so formed to reflect his attributes of power, majesty and goodness.

Johnston Pulls the Cord.

At the conclusion of his address a wave of applause swept over the crowd until hands were tired and throats were hoarse. When, in a measure, silence had been secured, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston arose from his seat behind the orator's stand and, leaning on his crutch, walked toward the monument. On either side walked a veteran ex-Confederate from the soldiers' home—Joseph Marion White and J. J. O'Neil.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

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 crowd had broken from the ranks and was flocking about the base of the statue, cheering and tossing hats and canes in the air. The crowd on the platform responded with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and flags.

When the crowd had been partly cleared from the field a sham battle was inaugurated, infantry, cavalry and artillery participating. In a cavalry charge a negro was knocked down and badly injured. No other damage was done. The only other accident reported during the day was one in which Maj. T. M. Carter, a distinguished son of Charleston, S. C., was badly hurt by a kick of a horse.

The Evening Festivities.

Last night the city celebrated the unveiling of the monument with banquets, receptions and pyrotechnics. At the governor's mansion a reception was given to the distinguished guests from the other states. At Maj. F. M. Boykins' a reception to visiting Marylanders was tendered.

At Sanger hall there was a military banquet of giant 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 Governor Gordon, of Georgia; Governor Fowle, of North Carolina; ex-Governor Lee, Senators Ransom, Daniel, Carlisle and Hampton, and Hon. Robert McLane, of Maryland.

The pyrotechnical display was given in the field opposite to the monument in view of 50,000 people.

HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT

Inception of the Enterprise That Is Now Completed.

Gen. Robert E. Lee died on Oct. 12, 1870. On Oct. 21, 1870, a call was issued by Gen. Jubal A. Early, asking the survivors of the army of Northern Virginia to organize a Lee Monument association. In pursuance of this call a representative meeting was held in the First Presbyterian church in Richmond on the 25th of October. It was called to order by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who nominated Gen. Jubal A. Early as temporary chairman. Hon Jefferson Davis was made permanent president, and the long list of vice presidents was headed by Maj. Gen. James B. Gordon.

The Association Formed.

It was resolved to form an association to erect a monument at Richmond to the memory of Robert E. Lee as an enduring testimonial of love and devotion to his fame, and for the purpose of securing the requisite efficiency an executive committee of seven, with a president, etc., was appointed to invite and collect subscriptions, to procure designs for the said monument, and to do whatever else is required in the premises.

Thus the monument movement was formally inaugurated, with Gen. Early as president of the association. All portions of the state organized memorial associations and proceeded to active work. In a short time $20,000 had been collected. It was necessary that this sum should be invested. It was sent to the late W. W. Corcoran, who invested it to very great advantage. The Lee Monument associations were merged into the State Monument association; the governor, the first auditor and the treasurer of the state were to represent the state Virginia and three lady members of the original ladies' association were to serve on the board of directors of the new organization. By this time the monument fund had reached $60,000, most of which had been collected during the administration of Governor Kemper.

Growth of the Fund.

In the meantime, when Fitzhugh Lee came into the executive office the Lee Monument fund had sufficiently increased to insure the success of the monument. The Lee monument was indeed one of Governor Lee's pet ideas. After many meetings of the board the present location at the head of Franklin street was decided upon. Mercie, of Paris, was selected as the sculptor.

On the 27th of October, 1887, the cornerstone of the monument was laid with splendid ceremonies, the United States Marine band being conspicuous in the parade. On the 3d of April the statue was shipped from Havre on the steamer Othello, reaching New York on the 30th of April, and arriving in Richmond May 3.

On the 7th it was unpacked and drawn through the streets from the depot to the pedestal, thousands of enthusiastic citizens—men, women and children—having hold of the ropes.

THE RECUMBENT STATUE.
[Over Gen. Lee's grave at Lexington, Va.]

A beautiful and inspiriting recumbent figure of Lee in marble, by Valentine, was unveiled at Lexington. This was not ordered by the Lee Monument association, but was the enterprise of a Lexington association.

The Sculptor.

Marius Jean Antoine Mercie is recognized by all artists in Europe as a man of genius. Besides being a sculptor he is a painter of renown. He is associated with Falguiere in making the Lafayette statue which is designed for Lafayette square, opposite the president's house, in Washington city. Mercie is 45 years of age. His bronze statue of the young David, in the Luxembourg palace collection is often pointed out as his masterpiece. It was shown in 1872. Others call the Muse of Art on Pegasus—"Gloria Victus," 1877—the greatest of his achievements. He has, however, done no work more important to his fame than the equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee.

M. MERCIE.

Pujol's Superb Pedestal.

A word or two remains to be said of the pedestal, which is at the same time a magnificent piece of architecture designed by Pujol, also a Frenchman, who is celebrated for his work all over Europe. As has been stated, the pedestal is forty feet high, larger at the base than at the top. By itself it would stand a noble and impressive monument. The material is fine granite, which takes on a beautiful polish, and is much used for mortuary memorials.

On the eastern and western panels is the simple word "Lee" in large raised block letters. The ends of the pedestal are rounded and beautifully carved. The whole stands like a magnificent altar, approached by many steps perfectly in harmony with the massive grandeur of the superincumbent bronze.

The statue is unquestionably the finest equestrian statue in America. It impresses the beholder with awe by its magnificent beauty and harmony. It conveys the impression of Lee's dignity of bearing. No picture can reproduce it. Like the great painting Beatrice Cenci, which no painter has succeeded in exactly copying, so is Mercie's Lee.

Closing of Faison High School.

(Special Correspondence.)

FAISON, N. C., May 30th.

On Friday, the 29th inst., it was our good fortune to attend the closing exercises of Faison High School, taught by Mr. J. S. Hill and Miss J. B. Hines.