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# REUNION OF CONFEDERATES

## Veterans of the Lost Cause Splendidly Entertained in Richmond, Virginia

### OLD SOLDIERS ARE HAPPY

**Governor Swanson and Mayor McCarthy Welcome the Veterans to the State and Richmond, Both Being Received with Enthusiastic Applause—Old Soldiers Rise to Their Feet ond Greet General Lee With the Utmost Enthusiasm.**

Richmond, Va., Special.—With the largest number of Confederate veterans gathered together since the war, and the vast horse show building, in which the convention was held, beautiful with flags and bunting and portraits of the leaders of the Confederacy, the twelfth annual reunion of the Confederate veterans began here under the most auspicious conditions.

General Bolling introduced Rev. J. William Jones, chaplain general of the grand camp, who presented Rev. Dr. J. R. Gravatt, of this city, and the latter offered the opening prayer.

Governor Swanson of Virginia, amid the wildest enthusiasm, welcomed the veterans to the Old Dominion.

Mayor McCarthy, of Richmond, welcomed the visitors to the city which 45 years ago they defended against the armies of Burnside, Pope, McClellan, Sheridan and Grant.

B. B. Morgan, of the local camp Sons of Veterans, added the welcome of those he represents to the welcomes, which already had been expressed.

General Bolling introduced the commander-in-chief of the Confederate veterans, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and the old soldiers rose to their feet and received him with the utmost enthusiasm. General Lee assumed the gavel of the presiding officer and delivered his annual address.

He said among other things, that the coming of a Confederate veteran to Richmond was like the return of a long-absent child to its mother—that Richmond is to the Confederacy what Calais was to that French Prince, who compelled to live in England, said: "When I die, you will find engraved on my heart the one word 'Calais.'"

At noon the first session of the reunion adjourned for the veterans to take part in the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, erected by the cavalry association of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The parade incident to this ceremony started at 2 p. m. and was a brilliant pageant. The weather was beautiful, and the display was witnessed by a vast concourse, estimated to number 75,000 to 80,000.

The people were packed along the whole course of the parade, a distance of about two miles, on the sidewalks, on the porches and in the windows of the buildings on both sides of the street.

The whole number in line and on the sidewalks is estimated at from 125,000 to 150,000. There are about 10,000 actual veterans in the city. Of sons of veterans and other auxiliary bodies, military and so on, there are about 20,000 and in addition to these, there are about 20,000 visitors drawn hither by the reunion ceremonies.

**Monument Unveiled.**

The grand serenade at 2 p. m. at the unveiling ceremonies at the Stuart monument were all that could be desired, both from a scenic view and the elegant manner of its being carried out.

**Veterans Stirred By Col. Lee.**

Richmond, Va., Special.—In his speech, which aroused the Confederate veterans' convention and which proved to be the leading feature of the reunion thus far, Col. "Bob" Lee said in part:

"There never has been a more critical period of American history than that which ushered the year 1860 upon the world's stage of action. The trouble was of recent origin, it was not the spasmodic outburst of an hour, nor the stubborn and senseless resistance of a factious maintenance of groundless opinions, but was the result of the existence of antagonizing forces operating for a long time in the country, the seeds being first sown by the forefathers, some in the fertile valley of the James, and some fell down on the rock-bound coast of New England. Sectional differences exhibited themselves long before the adpotion of the Federal constitution.

"For the purpose of this occasion we care not how the African slave first placed his unhallowed feet on Southern soil. Suffice it to say that although the South had at one time no inconsiderable career of maritime adventure, 'no ship or shipmaster of hers had ever in a single case been implicated in the illicit African slave maintained slavery to be the most dangerous element in the country. From the beginning the statesman of the South scented danger in the great race problem with which they were being saddled and the question that was uppermost in their minds was, what shall be done with the emancipated serf?

**The Evils of Slavery.**

"Much as I deplore slavery,' said Patrick Henry, 'I see that prudence forbids its abolition.' Henry Clay asserted that 'The evils of slavery are absolutely nothing in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably follow from sudden emancipation.' And again he says: 'If I were to invoke the greatest blessing on earth which heaven, in its mercy, could bestow on this nation, it would be the separation of the most numerous races of its population and their comfortable astablishment in distant and distinct countries.' Mr. Mason, of Virginia, went farther in declaring 'The traffic is infernal. To permit it is against every principle of honor and safety.' Mr. Calhoun was of the opnion that the existing relations between master and servant cannot be destroyed without subjecting the two races to the greatest calamity and the section to poverty, desolation and wretchedness.'

"Virginia in October, 1778, and Georgia, in 1798, passed acts prohibiting the importation of slaves. The former act provided for a penalty of 1,000 pounds, and also 'every slave imported contrary to the true interest and meaning of this act shall, upon such importation become free,' thus, to the everlasting credit of the South, upon whose devoted head the vials of holy wrath have been so unjusily and brutally poured out for propagating, nourishing and harboring slavery, she leads the world in an earnest attempt to prevent the very thing of which she is accused.

"'How can the Union be saved? thundered Mr. Calhoun from the floor of the Senate 11 years before the beginning of hostilities. 'There is but one way by which it can be, with certainty, and that is by a full and final settlement on the principles of justice, of all the questions at issue between the two sections. The South asks for justice, simple justice, and less she ought not to take. She has no compromise to offer but the Constitution.'

"When the red curtain of war rolled upon the American stage it revealed the South in arms ready and willing to defend all that makes life worth living, the Freedom of country, the honor of the people, the sanctity of home."

**To Meet Next at Birmingham.**

The Grand Camp, United Confederate Veterans re-electedd its general officers as followins:

Commander-in-chief General Stephen D. Lee.

Lieutenant General, Department Army of Nortehrn Virginia, Gen. Irvine Walker.

Lieutenant General Department of Tennessee, General Clement A. Evans.

Lieutenant General, Trans-Mississippi Department, Gen. W. L. Cabell.

All the officers were chosen by acclamation.

Birmingham was chosen as the city for the next, the eighteen, annual reunion of the veterans. Other cities competing were San Antonio and Nashville. The vote at first stood about 1,600 to 800 in favor of the Alabama town.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted without debate. It recommends that the speeches of Gen. S. D. Lee, Senator John W. Daniel and Col. R. E. Lee, Jr., be printed in pamphlet form for distribution and endorses the objects and aims of the Arlington Confederate monument in Arlington National Cemetery.

On the correct representation of the Confederate battle flag the resolutions committee submitted as a substitute "that the action of this association, at its convention held in Nashhville, Tenn., in 1904, be endorsed and reaffirmed.

**Bush Acquitted at Atlanta.**

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Fred Bush, charged with assault with intent to commit murder, was acquitted. Bush was charged with sending an infernal machine to the home of Mrs. Julia McCarthy, on May 8th, the opening of which seriously injured Mrs. McCarthy and wrecked her home and the store over which she lived.

**Negro Tenant Killed by Farmer.**

Americus, Ga., Special—Charles Grant, a prominent farmer of Sumter county, in an altercation with a negro tenant, shot and instantly killed the latter after being struck with a brick. The tenant abused Grant because of being reprimanded for not properly working his crop.

# THE DAVIS MONUMENT UNVEILED

**Every Member of Remnants of Armies of the Gray Who Could Walk at All Took Part.**

Richmond, Va., Special.—Under a perfect sky, with bands playing crashing music in which "Dixie" and "Maryland" were preeminent, the remnants of the armies of the gray Monday passed through the streets of Richmond and out on splendid Monument avenue, unveiled an enduring memorial to Jefferson Davis, the first and only President of the Confederate States of America. The event came as the climax of the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and every member of the body of old men who was able to walk at all took part. The day and the event is one that will live forever in the memory of those present and the expressions of beautiful sentiment which were uttered by the speakers are destined to become a part of the history of the South. Second only to the tribute given to the memory of Dixieland's great chieftain were those offered on every hand to the women of the South, whose gift the monument is.

The ceremony was one of the South. No other section had any part in it. The veterans who fought for the "Lost Cause" were gathered together to pay their tribute to the man whose memory it revered above all others. Their descendants were assembled because it is bred in them to cherish that memory and because they wish to imbibe new lessons. The speeches counseled the teaching of loyalty to the cause for which there was nothing in the teaching but what excited the sympathy and approval of visitors from the other sections.

The first addess was by Gov. Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia.

The speech of Governor Swanson was a welcome to all veterans to Richmond and Virginia. In the course of his remarks the Governor spoke feelingly of the "Lost Cause."

Governor Swanson was followed by Mayor Carlton McCarthy, of Richmond, who introduced General Evans as orator of the day, who said in part:

**Gen. Evan's Address.**

General Evans began his address with a tribute to the women of the South, through whose efforts the statue to Mr. Davis had been erected. Taking up then the influence which had moulded the life of the future president of the Confederacy, the speaker traced his lineage from English ancestors. His father and grandfather, on his father's side, had fought in the revolutionary war and three older brothers had borne arms in the war of 1812. The speaker pointed out how Mr. Davis after a service of seven years in Indian compaigns during which he "won fame which his country gladly gave him then and should not forget now," returned to his Mississippi home; served in Congress; led a regiment of Mississippi Rifles in the Mexican war; rendering brilliant service at Monterey and Buena Vista and later serving in the United States Senate and the Cabinet. Gen. Evans discussed the issues which led to the civil war, mainly the right of secession. He said: "Mr. Davis accepted the ideas of the eminent makers of the constitution and believed that they had ordained and established a general government, which had ample powers to conuduct the State to the broadest and loftiest national glory, without having conferred a grant of even one power to oppress citizens, nor to discriminate against a section or scourge a State." He quoted Mr. Davis' words, "As long as I held a seat in the Senate my best efforts were directed to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union resulted from it, and to make the general government an effective agent for its prescribed purposes. As soon as the paramount allegiance due to Mississippi forbade a continuance of these efforts I withdrew from the position."

**Greatest Day of Reunion.**

All of the work of the reunion has been done and the fifth and last day was devoted wholly to the payment of the tribute to the momory of Davis. The streets were brilliantly decorated. There was scarcely a house or business building in the city that was not profusely draped with the Confederate colors and bunting.

**Young Women Attract Notice.**

A beautiful young woman in white, Miss Roberta Caldwell, attracted admiration at the head of Troop A, of Nashville, Tenn., of about 40 gray uniformed old men with sabers. Miss Caldwell carried a Confederate battle flag. Among the interesting features of the parade outside the appearance of the veteran bodies, were the sponsors from various Confederate States, attended by scores of maids of honor. These attractive young women in white, wearing the sashes of red, rode in carriages and let a charming addition to the long line of gray.

**The Davis Monument Unveiled.**

Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, Col., daughter of Mr. Davis, pulled gently the cord that held the canvas shroud which covered the bronze statue. Her two young sons the grandsons of the Confederate President, caught the two cords used to complete the unveiling. The monument was one of never to be forgotten imppressiveness. One moment of absolute silence, and then cheering burst forth, bands played and the Richforth, and wild enthusiasm reigned.

# RATHER HAVE BRYAN

**The Trusts and Monopolies Would Prefer Him to Roosevelt—Taft For Tariff Revision—The President's Great Speech at Indianapolis—Enemies of the President Shift Their Tactics—Wolves in Sheep's Clothing—Dodging as a Second Choice—Sentiment Still Growing to Tender a Second Nomination to Roosevelt.**

Special to the Caucasian.

Washington, D. C., June 6th, 1907. —The speech made by President Roosevelt at Indianapolis has been widely read and studied, as evidenced by the many thoughtful comments on the same by public men and the press of the country. The speech itself would have been an admirable message to Congress at the opening of the next session, on the further legislation needed to secure a "square deal" between the shippers and consumers, on the one hand, and the railroad companies on the other.

In one respect it might be considered conservative, and, yet, the position taken by the President for further legislation was so clear, forceful and convincing that it is bound on the other hand to carry renewed confidence and assurance to the great masses of the people. It was such a concise and admirable statement of the evils and the remedies needed that not even the railroad organs have found a line or sentence that they could successfully attack.

**Republican Sentiment for Tariff Revision Growing.**

The bold declaration made by Secretary Taft in favor of declaring for tariff revision in the next Republican national platform has developed the fact that the sentiment in the Republican party in favor of the same is deep and general. The position of Secretary Taft was known by many previous utterances of his.

This last declaration was called forth on account of recent vicious attacks which have been made upon him by the "stand-patters," in which attacks they denounced him as being no Republican and as being a free trader, etc. The bold, frank and open statement of Judge Taft in reply has met, as it deserved, with overwhelming approval from ocean to ocean.

It is noticeable in this connection that none of the other candidates have yet declared their position with reference to the tariff. It is understood that they are all more or less classed as stand-patters. Whether they will shift their positions in the future to get in line with the popular current remains to be seen. But one thing seems to be now certain, and that is, that no Republican candidate can be nominated or elected President of the United States who is not for tariff revision, and also, squarely and unqualifiedly for President Roosevelt's great and progressive reform policies.

Therefore, if the convention was to be held tomorrow, there would seem to be but two available candidates, namely, Roosevelt or Taft.

**All Claiming to Stand With Roosevelt.**

A prominent Republican from North Carolina, here a few days since in the course of a conversation on the political situation, said: "It is noticeable how all of the boomers of every candidate for President are now declaring that they are squarely for the policies of the administration, and that their candidate is just the man to step into Roosevelt's shoes and carry forward his great fight for a square deal."

Continuing, he said: "While this is a great tribute to the President's popularity and to the loyalty of the masses of the people to him and his policies, yet this new tack shows that their tribute to the President and to the people is a forced one; for it is well known that the enemies of the administration started out to attack Roosevelt and to show how much "safer and saner" their candidate for President was. But they soon learned that they could make no headway in that direction as long as they worked in the open. Then it was that they decided to shift their tactics and work under cover. They knew, that to succeed, that they had to pretend great admiration for the President."

**Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.**

Another significant observation made by this Republican is as follows: "Some of the enemies of the administration have been forced to go so far as to declare that they are in favor of renominating the President himself. But it is noticeable that every such person does not speak of nominating the President for a second term, but always refers to it as a 'third term,' and they usually couple with this, that they would be for him for a third term "if he should be a candidate," etc. It is usually by this kind of apologetic statement that such enemies can be at once identified. But, at any rate, they are declaring loudly that they are the strongest Roosevelt men in the country, and, of course, they are doing this to fool the people into sending them as delegates to the next national convention in order that there they may betray the policies of the administration and the people at the same time."

**Non-Committal on Second Choice.**

Another significant observation by this Republican is: "It is also noticeable that every one of these pretended friends of the President has so far dodged saying whom he favors for second choice, "if Roosevelt is not a candidate again," as they always put it."

This Republican concludes his observations with the following: "This class of men are not fooling the administration, and I do not believe that they can fool the people in many places this time."

**The Demand For Roosevelt for a Second Term Will Not Down.**

Since the last issue of the Caucasian the legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a resolution pointing out the fact that the country has had but one term of Roosevelt, and that the people have a right to demand that he accept a second nomination and serve his country through a second term.

Not a day passes that interviews from prominent Republicans over the country do not express the same view. Indeed, it grows plainer each day that if the sentiment of the people is honestly represented at the next national Republican convention that the convention will then and there tender to Roosevelt a second nomination and urge him to yield to the wishes and demands of the people.

It also grows plainer each day that if the people do not instruct their delegates to the next national convention squarely as to their second choice in the event the President refuses to be drafted, that then the enemies of the administration may succeed in nominating a reactionary candidate, which could result in nothing but the defeat of the Republican party and the election of Mr. Bryan.

**They Would Rather Have Bryan Than Roosevelt.**

It should be remembered that the most powerful enemies of the Roosevelt administration are great financial interests which are neither Republican nor Democratic in politics, and that they care not as to which party may win, provided that they may prevent a continuation of the great reforms now being pressed forward under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

Many observant and thoughtful men have recently expressed the the great trusts and the combined opinion that, with this hope in view, financial interests of Wall Street, believing that less of the Roosevelt policies would be enacted in the law under the leadership of Mr. Bryan as President, are determined to defeat the President at the next national convention, even though they were sure that the result would be the election of a Democratic candidate.

**Found Guilty on Circumstantial Evidence.**

Buehanan, Ga., Special. — After deliberatign all night, the jury in the case of Ben Adams, white, and Milliard Lee, colored, charged with the murder of Reese Jones, a white man, February 11 last, returned a verdict of guilty and recommended life imprisonment for both men. The evidence against the defendients was entrely circumstantial. Motions for a new trial were made for both prisoners.

**Representative in Florida Legislature Dies of Typhoid Feyer.**

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.— Representative John R. Dudley died this morning and his body was taken to his home at Plant City, in Hillsborough county. Mr. Dudley was seized with typhoid fever shortly after the convening of the Legislature and his seat was vacant during the term. The remains were accompanied by an escort composed of members of the House.

**Assitant Attorney General to Look Into Lottery Cases.**

Washington, Special. — Assistant Attorney General Cooley left Washington for Mobile, Ala., on business connected with the prosecution of the so-called Honduras Lottery Company. It is understood that the matter will come up in the United States Court in Mobile next Tuesday when final action will be taken on the proposition of the company to pay a fine to be named by the government and go out of business.

**Railroads Asked for Information.**

Washington, Special.—Letters have been sent by the inter-state commerce commission to the officials of all the railroads in the country doing an inter-State business requesting information as to the commission's order on bonuses paid to those who solicit or route freight or passenger business The commission is engaged in compiling information respecting these matters so that it may issue a ruling covering the entire subject. It is desired that the information be in the hands of the commission by the 15th of June.

**The long feathers of a bird's wing** are fastened to the bone. It is this which gives the wing the strength and surface wherewith to beat the air.

# WEATHER OF PAST WEEK

**Official Report on the Weather Conditions for the Week Ending Monday, June 3.**

The North Carolina section of the weather and crop service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following bulletin of weather conditions for the past week:

Temperature.—Theh temperature for the State averaged nearly 7 degrees below the normal; the greatest departure below the normal was 9 degrees at Raleigh, and the least was 5 degrees at Hatteras. The first day of the week was the coldest, temperatuures between 33 and 40 degrees being recorded in the central and western districts. Light frosts were reported all over the State on that day. The temperatures were somewhat higher Wednesday and Thursday, but fell again on Friday, and cold weather prevailed during the remainder of the week. The damage due to frost was slight, but the low temperatures and particularly the cool nights were very unfavorable.

Precipitation.—The average precipation for the State was about 1.25 inch above the normal. It was unevenly distributed, but an abundance fell in all districts. There was a slight deficiency in the extreme east, and a considerable excess in the north-central and south western counties. Some rain fell on the 28th of May. With this exception the weather was fair until the 31st when heavy rains fell at night and continued on the next day, succeeded by light showers in places on the 2nd of June. The rain was generally beneficial except in a few places where lowlands were flooded.

Sunshine and Cloudiness—There was a deficiency of sunshine in every district. The first part of the week was partly cloudy and the latter part cloudy.—A. H. Thiessen.

**Postoffice Salaries Raised.**

The postoffice Department announces the raise in salary of the postmasters in North Carolina, to go into effet July 1st. The increases are as follows: Albemarle from $1,400 to $1,500; Belhaven from $1,100 to $1,200; Burlington from $1,900 to $2,000; Carthage from $1,300 to $1,400; Davidson from $1,400 to $1,300; Donnoha, 4th class $1,300; Durham from $2,700 to $2,800; Enfield from $1,400 to $1,500; Franklin from $1,100 to $1,200; Gastonia from $2,100 to $2,200; Graham from $1,400 to $1,500; Greenville from $1,800 to $1,900; Henderson from $2,200 to $2,300; Hendersonville from $1,900 to $2,000; Hertford from $1,400 to $1,500; Hickory from $2,200 to $2,300; High Point from $2,600 to $2,700; Hillsboro from from $1,200 to $1,400; Kittrell from $1,500 to $1,400; LaGrange from $1,100 to $1,300; Lenoir from $1,700 to $1,800; Lexington from $2,000 to $2,100; Lincolnton from $1,500 to $1,600 Lumberton from $1,700 to $1,800; Marshall from $1,000 to $1,100; Maxton from $1,500 to $1,600; Mebane from $1,300 to $1,500; Milton from $1,300 to $1,400; Mocksville from $1,200 to $1,300; Monroe from $1,800 to $2,000; Morehead City from $1,200 to $1,300; Mount Olive from $1,400 to $1,500; Murphy from $1,400 to $1,500; Newton from $1,600 to $1,700; North Wilkesboro from $1,500 to $1,600; Oxford from $2,000 to $2,100; Plymouth from $1,200 to $1,300; Randleman from $1,000 to $1,100; Red Springs from $1,500 to $1,600; Reidsville from $2,100 to $2,300; Rockingham from $1,600 to $1,700; Rocky Mount from $2,300 to $2,400; Roxboro from $1,300 to $1,400; Rutherfordton from $1,300 to $1,500; Sanford from $1,700 to $1,800; Scotland Neck from $1,500 to $1,600; Selma from $1,200 to $1,300; Shelby from $1,700 to $1,800; Shore, 4th class from $1,000; Smithfield from $1,400 to $1,500; Southern Pines from $1,600 to $1,500; Spencer from $1,400 to $1,500; Spray from $1,400 to $1,500; Spring Hope from $1,100 to $1,200; Spruce pine from $1,200 to $1,300; Tarboro from $1,900 to $2,000; Thomasville from $1,700 to $1,800; Tryon from $1,200 to $1,300; Wadesboro from $1,600 to $1,700; Wake Forest from $1,400 to $1,500; Warsaw from $1,100 to $1,200; Washington from $2,200 to $2,300; Williamston from $1,300 to $1,400; Windsor from $1,300 to $1,400.

**North State Notes**

Trinity College trustees have established a new chair—that of science and history of education.

Jack Huff, aged 50 yearrs, fractured his skull by jumping from a street car at Asheville on Monday.

Wilson, Special.—Tobe Jones is expected to die as a result of being shot by another negro Monday night. Jones refused to give the man a drink. On account of feeling over his girl, the negro pulled his gun and fired three times, the balls taking effect in the abdomen, arm and leg. The assailant escaped.

**Twenty-Seven Persons Poisoned by Drinking Adulterated Milk.**

Gomez Palacio, Mexico, Special.—Adulterated milk poisoned 27 people here, most of whose lives were saved only through the heroic measures resorted to by medical men. Three gendarmes were the first to feel the effects of the poison. Orders were at once sent out for medical men to attend the sufferers. This order probably saved a score of lives.

# ROOSEVELT ORATOR

**President Makes a Memorial Day Address**

**TALKS OF INDIANA SOLDIERS**

**The Executive Pays Warm Tribute to Oliver Morton, the War Governor of Indiana.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Special. —President Roosevelt delivered the principal address here at the unveiling of a monument to Gen. Henry W. Lawton. He discussed railway problems and incidently paid a warm tribute to Oliver Morton, the war Governor of Indiana.

At the conclusion of the address the President and Vice President were driven to Grove Hill Cemetery, wheer the President placed a wreath on the grave former President Benjamin Harrison.

The programme of exercises included an invocation by Rev. D. R. Lewis an address by Gov. J. Frank Hanly, music by the Seventh Regiment Band, the reading of a poem dedicated to General Lawton by James Whitcomb Riley, the introduction of the President by Governor Hanly and President Roosevelt's address. The President said in part:

**THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.**

"For more than one reason I am peculiarliarly glad that this year I speak on Memorial Day in the State of Indiana. There is no other class of our citizens to whom we owe so much as to the veterans of the great war. To them it was given to perform the one feat with which no other feat can be compared, for to them it was given to preserve the Union. Moreover, you men who wore the blue, blessed beyond the victors in any other war of recent times, have left to your countrymen more than the material results of the triumph, more even than the achieving the triumph itself. You have left a country so genuinely reunited that all of us now, in whatever part of this Union we live, have a right to feel the keenest pride, not only in the valor and self-devotion of you, the gallant men who wore the blue, but also in the valor and self-devotion of your gallant opponent who wore the gray. The hero whose monument we to-day unveil, by his life bore singular testimony to the completeness of the reunion. General Lawton in his youth fought gallantly in the civil war. Thirty-three years afterward he again marched to war, this time against a foreign foe, and served with distinguished ability and success as general officer, both in Cuba and in the Philippines. When he thus served it was in an army whose generals included not only many of his old comrades in arms, but some of his old opponents also, as General Wheeler and General Fitzhugh Lee. Under him, both among the commissioned officers and in the ranks, were many men whose fathers had worn the blue serving side by side with others whose fathers had worn the gray; but all Americans now, and nothing but Americans, all united in their fealty and devotion to their common flag and their common country, and each knowing only the generous rivalry with his fellows as to who could best serve the cause for which each was ready to lay down life itself. To General Lawton it befell actually to lay down his life; a tragedy, but one of those noble tragedies where our pride rises above our sorrow. For he died in the fullness of time, serving his country with entire devotion —a death that every man may well envy."

**At Other Points.**

National Memorial day was generally observed throughout the country. In the principal cities, both North and South, the graves of the dead were srown with flowers, and all the public addresses breathed of patriotism and with kindly references to the fallen heroes who fell upon both sides of the memoriable struggle.

**Seaboard Takes Initial Step.**

Norfolk, Special. — At the office of President Garrett, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway it was stated that the Seaboard has officially announced its willingness to comply with the request of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commanding the Confederate veterans of the South, that all trains on Southern roads be stopped for five minutes at 2 p. m. June 3d, the birthday anniversary of Jefferson Davis, and the hour of the unveiling of the Davis monument at Richmond providing other roads will join in and comply with General Lee's request.

**Prominent Railroad Man Dead.**

Atlanta, Ga., Special. — A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., announced the death there of P. J. McGovern, of Atlanta, chairman of the Southern classification committee one of the best known railroad men in the South eatern territory. Death resulted from pulmonary trouble, for the relief of which Mr. McGowern went to Texas several months ago. He was born in Cincinnati 51 years ago.