

# The Weekly Observer.

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

\$1.75 PER ANNUUM.

## MR. DAVIS SPEAKS.

### LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE MONUMENT

In Montgomery, Yesterday—The Ex-President of the Confederate Addressed His Countrymen.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—The capitol grounds at 11 o'clock today presented a magnificent scene. The whole hill top and premises were covered with people to witness the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate monument, or as some expressed it, "The official burial of the Confederacy." The skies above were cloudless, and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation of the monument only was ready, presenting a surface of thirty five feet square. Near at hand stood the corner stone on which, in raised letters, was the inscription:

#### CORNER STONE.

Laid by

JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
April 29th, 1885.

Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, Ex-Governor Watts, and Hon. H. C. Thompson, chairman of the committee on arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained General and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by the survivors of the Sixth Alabama and other Confederate veterans. The procession was preceded by cavalry and artillery escort, and was further made up of other local military, uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, Grand Commanders of Knights Templar, and Masonic bodies from different parts of the State. The demonstrations along the route were as enthusiastic as they were yesterday.

The Sixth Regiment was present, as also were the trustees of the Soldiers' Monument Association, Col. W. L. Rice, Mayor Reese, Gen. W. W. Allen, Col. Wm. B. Jones, Col. W. W. Screws, and Governor O'Neal, with the services of many other distinguished persons.

Flowers from the Boling Hall, who lives near this city. Major Hall is a descendant of Governor Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent to secession, but he had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to the Confederacy, and the eighth carries lead in his thigh, as evidence of his devotion.

A pretty picture was painted when an old soldier brought forward the muster roll of the Sixth Alabama, and two ladies, Misses Gordon and Davis, examined it with his assistance.

The old veterans standing near swelled with gratification and pardonable pride. Ex-Gov. Watts, the presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises with a reference to the importance of calling down the benediction of Heaven upon the occasion, and requested Rev. Mr. Andrews, pastor of the M. E. church to pray. The prayer was earnest and simple. Ex-Gov. Watts then spoke and was followed by Mr. Davis.

The scene, as Mr. Davis arose and grasped the hand of his old Attorney General, was very affecting. It was some moments before he could proceed as the cheers were again and again repeated. When there was sufficient quiet Mr. Davis said:

It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanted, whose sterling qualities always made me sure that the judgment he was drawing was from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away, a place was missing which he once filled, and I have always desired to lay my hand on him again, (doing so—applause). Thus it was when we met the other night after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a smile to see two old and weather beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories thrilling and tender, I have felt that it were dangerous for me to attempt to speak to you as my heart would prompt me. Not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. [Loud applause.]

To avoid, therefore, anything which might be prompted by the fullness of my heart, for I believe I am case hardened in that condition of non-citizenship which leaves me very little to fear, (applause) for the purpose of guarding others, rather than myself. I have prepared some notes that I might read which would not contain anything that would be constructive or hurtful (voices—"go on, say what you please; you are in the house of your friends.") My friends, partners in joy and in sorrow, in trials and suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task, to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate Government, which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama, who died for their country, who gave their lives, free will

offering in defense of the rights of their sties, won in the war of revolution and State sovereignty, the freedom and independence which was left us as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights, the compact of union was formed, not to destroy, but the better to preserve and perpetuate. Whoso denies this cannot have attentively read the article of Confederation, or the Constitution of the United States. The latter was formed and designed better to effect the purpose of the first. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the events of the war. They were laid before you yesterday by that great soldier, in so able a manner as to require no supplement from me.

They were laid before you by one who like Enid's "cuncta quorum vult et magna pars fui. John B. Gordon was a soldier who when our times seemed darkest at Petersburg, was selected by his chieftain, Lee, as the best man to lead the charge, to repel the besieging army, to make a sortie and attack in flank and reverse, to double up Grant's army, and if I may say so in his presence here, he failed, but his failure was due to the failure of his soldiers to carry him where he wished to go. Again that man and a soldier was the one whom Lee appointed to know whether it were possible to break the line that obstructed his retreat towards the mountains of Virginia. He answered that it was impossible; that, after four years of hard fighting, his division was worn down to a fragment. It being then impossible to break the line that obstructed his march to the mountains, Lee, like Washington, without knowing, perhaps, he ever used the expression, said that if he could reach the mountains of Virginia he could continue the war for twenty years. But when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not be broken, he said there was nothing to do but to surrender. Be it remembered, however, that Lee is not the man who contemplated a surrender as long as he had the power to fight, or retreat, and when he came to the last moment of surrender, he said to Gen. Grant, "I have come to treat with you for the purpose of surrender, but Gen. Grant, understand I will surrender nothing that reflects upon the honor of my army." Grant, like a man, said he wanted nothing that would have that effect, and that

self. It is not my purpose here to discuss the political questions on which my views have elsewhere and in other times been freely expressed, or to review the past except in vindication of the character and conduct of those to whom it is proposed to do honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not wilfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to the belief in the righteousness of our own cause, and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. (Long applause and cheers.)

Revenge is not the sentiment of chivalrous people, and the apothegm that forgiveness is more easily to the injured than to those who inflict an injury has never had a more powerful illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. Policy, in the absence of magnanimity, would have indicated that in the restored union of the States there should have been a full restoration of equality privileges and benefits as they had pre-existed. Though this has not been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your impoverishment have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. I am proud of you, my countrymen, for this additional proof of your fidelity, and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong.

When your children's children shall ask what means this monument there will be the enduring answer. It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war of independence left you. Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the declaration of independence as belonging to every people; she found that the compact of union had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled, that the government of the United States did not answer the ends for which it was instituted, and with others of like mind proceeded to form a new confederacy, organizing its powers in the language of the declaration of independence in such a form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not revolution, because the State government, having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and of property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is gross socialism. [Applause.] As sovereigns never rebel, and as only sovereigns can form a national league, if the States had not been sovereign there could not have been a compact of union. [Applause.] That the South did not anticipate, much less desire war, is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always holds the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have

resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the general government had no constitutional power to coerce the State, and that the State had a right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right. [Applause.] From the early part of the century there had been preparations and there is of dissolution of the Union. These began at the North on the question of preserving the balance of power and culminated during the war of 1812, on the decision of "their trade, though war was waged for the protection of sailors' rights. In the course of years the balance of power passed to the North, and that power was so used that the South, despoiling of the peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the Union, decided to withdraw from it, thus without injury to their late associates. The right to withdraw was denied and the North made ready for war. The distant rattling of the storm were readily understood by the people of Alabama. Gray haired sires and beardless boys all prepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm and it burst upon their homes and their altars. It required no Demosthenes to arouse them to the duty of resisting invaders, no Patrick Henry to prepare them for the alternative of liberty or death. It was the people, not the leaders who were resolved and acted. One sentiment inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few who did not regret the necessity which left them no alternative between fighting for their State or against it. Mothers, wives and daughters, choking back their sobs cheered them on the path of honor and duty. With fearless tread these patriots, untrained to war, advanced on many battlefields to look death in the face. Though Alabama, like Niobe, must mourn her children in death, yet is her woe tempered by the glorious halo which surrounds their memory. For more than a century after his death, it is said that Philip de Volongne's name was borne on the roll of the Grenadiers, to whom he belonged, and when his name was called it was answered from the ranks, "Mort sur Le Champ D'honneur." Long, very long, would be the list which would contain the names of Alabama's sons whose valor and fidelity would justify the same response. To name a few, would be just to many. They are all, there

in the hearts of a grateful people. This monument will rest upon the land for which they died, and point upward as the father who knows the motives as well as the deeds of his children, and at last resting in the land where justice may be rendered, which may have been denied them here. In conclusion, permit me to say, though the memory of our glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and future. Alabama, having resumed her place in the union, be it yours to fulfill all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens seeking to restore the general government to its pristine purity, and as best they may to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Long applause.] Citizens of Alabama and ladies (facing the ladies on the stand) for whatever side you may belong, it is your sex that has been true, always in war and desolation. We hear of the valor and virtues and enduring names of the Spartan mothers, but tell me where in all the history of the nations was ever such a spectacle as was witnessed in the valley of the Shenandoah? How the tide of war ebbed and flowed. Sometimes Confederates retreated and sometimes they pursued. Those people who claimed to be our brethren had burned everything except fences.

Ex-Gov. Watts (interrupting)—"And they would have burned them had they not been stone."

Davis turned and smilingly continued: And why do you suppose they did not burn the fences? Because they were stone. [Loud applause.] And yet there never was a time when a Confederate body of troops marched down that valley that the ladies did not hand out little Confederate flags from their windows and give bread to hungry soldiers. [Tremendous applause.]

I have promised that I would not speak extemporaneously, and I will not do it. God bless you, one and all. I love you all from the bottom of my heart, and give you thanks now for your kindness. [Tremendous and long continued applause and cheers.]

Indicted for Conspiracy.—New York, April 30.—Indictments have been found against members of the executive body of the Empire Protective Association, Joseph R. O'Donnell, Chairman; Andrew J. Best, Secretary; James R. Graham, James T. Downing and John Hughes, for conspiracy in connection with the third Avenue railroad strike. Each appeared at the District Attorneys office today, and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 each, to answer. They were afterwards arraigned in court and pleaded not guilty, with leave to withdraw the plea and move to quash the indictment. The trial was fixed for the fifth of May.

## RESOLUTIONS.

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—House of Representatives, May 1.—The committee on civil service

reported a report on the subject of the Secretary of the Treasury's proposed plan for the reorganization of the civil service, which was adopted by the House on May 1. The committee in its report says that it is unable to raise any question as to the propriety of the plan, but it is not in favor of accepting it as a permanent one. The committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The committee moved that the resolution be adopted. He thought that the statement of the acting Secretary of War could not be construed so as to mean that substitutes were appointed only when permanent employees were absent on account of sickness. Such a statement, to his personal knowledge, would be unwarranted. The practice was abuse of public power and the civil service law. That law was a piece of hypocrisy. It had been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. It had been conceived in the mind of Mr. Eaton, who had made more money out of it than any other man. A catspaw had been made out of Senator Pendleton, for whom, previous to his connection with the law, he (Mr. Taubee) had had the greatest admiration, but who through his connection with that obnoxious law had been relegated to that obscurity which no man would envy. He would like to see the law, and while he would not touch it, he would like to see it repealed. He would like to see the law repealed, and while he would not touch it, he would like to see it repealed. He would like to see the law repealed, and while he would not touch it, he would like to see it repealed.

The vote upon this motion was so close that some excitement and interest was manifested as the clerk proceeded to call the roll and at the conclusion of the call several changes were made, thus reversing the result a number of times. As finally announced, the vote stood yeas 114 nays 118. So the resolution was tabled.

After reports had been made from several committees, the floor was accorded to the committee on territories, and several bills were passed of local interest only.

The Oklahoma bill was then called up and its provisions explained by Hall, of Ohio.

Mr. Baker, of New York, opposed this bill. Pending further discussion, Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, submitted reports, providing that after May 10, the House shall meet at 11 a. m. and adjourn at 5 p. m., and making it in order when general pension bills are under consideration to amend the same so as to provide by taxation for the payment thereof.

Laid over under the rules. The House then at 5:35 adjourned.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this impulse and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail in sealed envelope with stamp, enclosing this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. nov19w3,60w1

## How by Her Luck a Match was Made!

In San Francisco, Cal., of course, the other day, Fred Weip, a young cigar maker only 19 years old, bought his Sunday afternoon best meal a ticket in the March Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery for a dollar. When the list of the winners was received she was discovered to be entitled to \$10,000, and to settle the ownership the young cigar maker had to marry the lucky lass. San Francisco Chronicle, March 19.

## What Locality is Exempt?

From malaria? In city and suburb, village and hamlet, in the mining districts of the west, the bottom lands of the south, in regions teeming with the fruits of habitation, in trackless wastes inhabited by half naked savages, a fever, not infrequently contracted with malarial attacks, Rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and a want of vital strength, are also remediable by its use. It is not less efficacious for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion, a liver, not infrequently contracted with malarial attacks, Rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and a want of vital strength, are also remediable by its use. It is not less efficacious for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion, a liver, not infrequently contracted with malarial attacks, Rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and a want of vital strength, are also remediable by its use.

## MORE STRIKERS IN CHICAGO.

Better Feeling Among the Strikers, but they are still determined.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Fully 500 striking railroad hands met at the Harrison street viaduct, near West side, Union Passage, about 10 o'clock this morning. Speeches were made by two or three leaders, in which they declared that it was the duty of freight handlers on all Chicago roads to enforce their demands now for shorter hours while the workingmen should department. The trade were doing so. The sentiment was cheered, and upon the suggestion of some one in the crowd the men started for the Wabash freight yards to urge the men employed there to stop work. The crowd, now using in its name to the crowd the men started for the Wabash freight yards to urge the men employed there to stop work. The crowd, now using in its name to the crowd the men started for the Wabash freight yards to urge the men employed there to stop work.

Two hundred men employed by the West Division Street Car Company in extension of their lines struck for 8 hours. The company allowed men to go to work. Freight handlers in Wabash Yard stopped work in a body and joined the procession which then proceeded to the Park Island Yards where they induced all the men employed in the freight houses to also abandon their positions. Reports joined the column, which next visited the Lakeville and Albany and Chicago Railway yards where they were successful in their efforts with the men employed there. The procession, about noon, passed some two thousand men around the city.

High Point Enterprise: George Jones, who has for fifteen years been the "boss moonshiner" of the Lenoir county swamp, has at last surrendered to Deputy Collector H. P. Dorth. He is a desperate character and his capture will be the death blow to illicit distilling in that section. A band of desperadoes during the week past have been committing numerous depredations upon the inhabitants between Tabbot's Creek and this place. Among others they have assaulted on separate occasions two girls, one white and the other colored, but the girls ran and escaped. Some think they are escaped convicts. A white man and two negroes have been seen quite frequently.

Newton Enterprise: During the month of March there were produced in this Internal Revenue District 33,030 gallons of spirits. Taxes were paid on 23,925 gallons. The following persons have been appointed store keepers and gaugers: Ben. F. Carter, Wilkes, W. O. Howelson, Gaston, Jas. B. Morrison, Yarkin, Wesley Privett, Ireddell, Enoch D. Swain, Yarkin. On Wednesday Chas. Harwell and a negro who was working with him, went into a small stable in the field in which they were plowing to get out of a shower of rain, the building was struck by lightning and Mr. Harwell's horse and the negro's mule were instantly killed. Mr. Harwell was also struck and badly scorched. His horse fell on him inflicting further injuries. The negro was stunned. At last accounts Mr. Harwell was nearly well again.

Greensboro Workman: Quite a large audience assembled at the bytarian church yesterday evening to witness the marriage of Mr. L. Johnston, of Rock Hill, S. C. Miss Daisy, eldest daughter of George Donnell, of this city, occurred at half past six o'clock. The arrival at the church, Mrs. Wright, who presided at the struck up a beautiful wedding, and the attendants came in the lowering order, preceded by the Messrs. C. Vanstort, F. H. White, Jr., Irvin Hill and Peter P. Mr. T. S. Rankin and Miss M. Bell. Mr. Latta Johnston and Miss Caldwell; Mr. Ural Johnston and Mattie Caldwell; Mr. C. B. Sims, and Miss Carrie Caldwell; Mr. Ryburn and Miss Kate Hendon; L. B. Davidson and Miss Jennie Scott; Mr. John Roddy and Miss O. Hutchison; Mr. W. R. Johnston and Miss Jessie Gray; Mr. W. J. Roddy and Miss Addie Donnell.

Wilmingon Star: An insurance agent says it makes all the difference in the world what kind of a policy the insured takes to the amount he can recover in case of loss. Heing the ordinary policy he will recover the full amount of his loss up to the whole sum of his insurance. If his policy contains a condition in case of loss his recovery shall in proportion that the amount insured bears to the whole value of property, then he can only recover in that proportion. If the property is worth \$20,000 and it is insured \$10,000 he can only recover half loss. If the whole property was destroyed, thus wiping out \$20,000 value, he would recover his \$10,000 and lose the other half. If the loss was \$10,000 he would only recover \$5,000, and if the loss was \$5,000 would only get \$2,500 under his \$10,000 policy, provided it contained a clause as described.

Wilmington Star: An insurance agent says it makes all the difference in the world what kind of a policy the insured takes to the amount he can recover in case of loss. Heing the ordinary policy he will recover the full amount of his loss up to the whole sum of his insurance. If his policy contains a condition in case of loss his recovery shall in proportion that the amount insured bears to the whole value of property, then he can only recover in that proportion. If the property is worth \$20,000 and it is insured \$10,000 he can only recover half loss. If the whole property was destroyed, thus wiping out \$20,000 value, he would recover his \$10,000 and lose the other half. If the loss was \$10,000 he would only recover \$5,000, and if the loss was \$5,000 would only get \$2,500 under his \$10,000 policy, provided it contained a clause as described.

Wilmington Star: An insurance agent says it makes all the difference in the world what kind of a policy the insured takes to the amount he can recover in case of loss. Heing the ordinary policy he will recover the full amount of his loss up to the whole sum of his insurance. If his policy contains a condition in case of loss his recovery shall in proportion that the amount insured bears to the whole value of property, then he can only recover in that proportion. If the property is worth \$20,000 and it is insured \$10,000 he can only recover half loss. If the whole property was destroyed, thus wiping out \$20,000 value, he would recover his \$10,000 and lose the other half. If the loss was \$10,000 he would only recover \$5,000, and if the loss was \$5,000 would only get \$2,500 under his \$10,000 policy, provided it contained a clause as described.

## WHITE GOODS

Don't forget that we can show you the best assortment

WHITE GOODS  
In the city. We are determined to keep this department standard, and in doing so, are continually re-ordering, so ways give you what you want at the lowest possible price the latest arrival of CRINKLED SEERSUCKERS, and them.  
E. L. KEESLER &  
SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER & HARRIS