

19
Fayssoux Collection
Catalog number 180
1893

Box 6
Folder 180

1 item

A PATRIOTIC ORDER.

The Sons of the American Revolution

Organized in This City Yesterday at
the Cotton Exchange.

Constitution and Bylaws Adopted and
Officers Elected.

An Organization to Keep Alive the
Patriotic Spirit of the Men Who
Achieved American
Independence.



Atwood Violet, President.



The National Society of Sons of the American Revolution is an order resembling in some respects the Order of Cincinnati. There are now state societies, with an aggregate membership of 8900 existing in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Oregon-Washington.

Its objects are best stated by the neat little circular which is distributed wherever it is sought to establish a state society. They are purely patriotic and social. In no respect are they partisan, political or commercial. The members are united by an attractive bond of patriotic and fraternal sentiment. The purpose is, primarily, to unite and promote fellowship among the descendants, and perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services and sacrifices during the war of the American revolution, achieved the independence of the American people. In addition, the society aims to inspire among its members and the community at large, a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage research in relation to the records of the individual services of patriots of the revolution, and documents, relics and landmarks connected with that historic period; to make the scenes of

hation, the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the war of the revolution, and to promote social intercourse and fellowship among its members.

Article 3—Any male person shall be eligible for membership in the society who is above 21 years of age, and is descended from a recognized patriot, who rendered material service to the cause of American independence, or from an ancestor who assisted in establishing the independence of this country during the war of the revolution, while acting as a military or naval officer, as a soldier or sailor, or as an official in the service of any of the thirteen original states or colonies; and no other person shall be eligible for membership.

Article 4—The officers of the society shall be a president, vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, a registrar and historian, one delegate at large to the national convention of the society, an additional delegate for each hundred members or fraction thereof exceeding fifty, and a board of managers, consisting of these officers, ex-officio, and five other members, who shall have power to fill such vacancies as may, from time to time, occur among their number.

Article 5—This constitution shall be altered, amended or repealed only by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the society present at a regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose of such alteration, amendment, or repeal, after five days' notice, in writing, shall have been given of such meeting.

The by-laws adopted contain the following provisions:

Members shall be elected after favorable report from the board of managers, and payment of initiation fees and annual dues. The initiation fee shall be \$5, annual dues \$2, and \$50 will exempt a member from dues for life. The annual meeting will be held on the 22d of February (Washington's birthday), and upon that day the annual election, which shall be by ballot, shall take place.

The election of officers was then proceeded with.

Messrs. Atwood Violet and Euclid Bottum were continued as president and secretary. Mr. E. H. Farrar was chosen vice president, and Mr. John R. Conway treasurer. J. Moore Soniat, registrar; Charles P. Dimitry, historian. Mr. E. H. McCaleb was chosen as delegate at large. The board of managers elected is composed of William M. Robinson, J. M. Ferguson, Dudley Arroy, Marshall J. Smith, A. H. Miller.

Mr. Ferguson wanted to know if ladies could become members, but was informed that there was an order known as "Daughters of the American Revolution" for their benefit.

The meeting then adjourned, to reassemble Thursday next, at 2:30 p. m., at the same place.

and to celebrate the anniversary of the prominent events of the war. The society also aims to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the injunctions of Washington in his memorable farewell address to the American people.

No higher compliment can be paid to the Sons of the American Revolution than to say that their rolls of membership contain the names of such men as the late Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N.; General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Hon. Redfield Proctor, ex-secretary of war; Justices Strong and David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court; Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to England; General Alexander S. Webb, of New York; the late Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of the United States; Rear Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N.; Dr. Elisha B. Andrews, president of Brown University; Hon. Albert Edgerton, of Minnesota; General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., the Arctic explorer; Hon. Avery Washburn, of Kansas; Hon. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun; Hon. Levi P. Morton, ex-vice president of the United States; Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, of Massachusetts; Captain Charles King, U. S. A.; John C. Calhoun, now of New York; Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.; Hon. William H. English, of Indiana; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; General Wm. S. Stryker, adjutant general of New Jersey, and historian; Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry, of Virginia; Hon. Nathan Cole, of Missouri; Colonel Sam. W. Williams, of Arkansas; Ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury and Ex-Governor Carroll S. Page, of Vermont; Hon. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Henry B. Ledyard, of Michigan, and Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York.

The question of establishing a state society in Louisiana has been quietly agitated in this city for some time, and finally it was decided to call a meeting of those whose ancestry entitled them to membership that the matter might be seriously discussed, and a determination arrived at.

The meeting was set for 2:30 p. m., in the boardroom of the Cotton Exchange. Some eighteen gentlemen were present at the appointed time, and Mr. Atwood Violett was called upon to read the communications that had been received from the national organizers.

Letters were also received from Governor M. J. Foster, Senator E. D. Whitely, Hon. Joseph Jeffries, Page M. Baker, Judge W. H. Pearson, of Natchitoches, and General Zeb York of Concordia, expressing their interest in the movement and their desire to become members of the organization.

This having been concluded, Mr. Violett was made chairman pro tem, and General Euclid Borland secretary pro tem of the meeting.

The secretary was instructed to make a roll of the members present, and on motion of Mr. A. H. Miller the name of the ancestor serving during the war of independence to accompany each name. The roll when completed was as follows: Atwood Violett, E. B. Farrar, Euclid Borland, Marshall J. Smith, J. R. Conway, James S. Knapp, A. Gordon Shepherd, Emmett D. Craig, Edward Howard McCaleb, E. H. McCaleb, Jr., James Moore Soulat, Charles Patton Dimitry, Thomas Dabney Dimitry, A. H. Miller, Dudley Avery, B. H. Penbody, James M. Ferguson, William M. Robinson, M. A. Peake, George H. Whipple.

A point that Mr. Farrar called attention to was the fact that in all states, the day of annual meeting was fixed upon a day commemorative of some great event in the history of the country. He moved that the 8th of January be adopted as one specially fitting for the annual meeting of the Louisiana Society, that being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Major W. M. Robinson thought it would be a good idea to fix upon the anniversary of some of the heroic battles of the Creoles and Spaniards, who in driving the British out of the Mississippi valley and the gulf of Mexico, had made it possible for Washington and his compatriots to establish an American republic on the Atlantic seaboard. He suggested the date of the capture at Natchez, of Mobile or Pensacola of the British by Galvez.

Hon. John R. Conway moved to amend the motion of Mr. Farrar by fixing upon the 22d of February (Washington's birth day), as the annual meeting day. Adopted.

The constitution was finally adopted as follows, based on the model of the Maryland society:

Article 1.—The name of the society shall be the Louisiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Article 2.—The purposes of the society are to keep alive among ourselves and our descendants, and in the community, the patriotic spirit of the men who achieved American independence; to collect and secure, for preservation and publication, the records and traditions of the

gait, her ponderous machinery scarcely vibrating the great steel hull.

Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward made a series of careful tests and expressed himself highly pleased with the new cruiser's behavior in seaway. After passing the new five-fathom lightship vessel warmed up to her work and shaped a course for the south about lighthouse of Nantucket. This was picked up at 3:30 this morning in a fresh southeasterly breeze. The run from there to Boston was made in a smooth and gentle swell from the eastward.

The New York was met off Boston harbor by a tug chartered by the Cramps to act as a tender during the coming test. Saturday there will be a preliminary run over the measured course, but Sunday will be a rest day to both engines and men. On Monday the New York will get under way and steam up to the starting point off Cape Ann for the great race. The contract calls for a speed of 20 knots per hour, \$50,000 being paid for every quarter knot in excess and the loss of a like amount for every quarter knot below. In the opinion of all experts on board, the new cruiser has every prospect for developing a speed of from 20.70 to 21 knots per hour.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Poisoned Her Son to Prevent Him from Becoming a Thief.

Lansing, Mich., May 18.—A boy named John Harre, aged 9, died at Okemos Monday morning, which, taken into consideration with other events, in exciting much suspicion. The father was killed in an accident one year ago. Since then there has been many depredations committed on the farm. The stock has been mutilated and some have died. The attending physician, with the local authorities, instituted proceedings for a post mortem examination. This morning at 2 o'clock a crash was heard where the dead body lay by two lady watchers and subsequently after recovery from their fright and in making an investigation it was discovered that the body had been removed. This morning the body was discovered at the bottom of a deep well on the farm. The mother later confessed to having poisoned her son to prevent his growing up to be a thief. She has been arrested. Neighbors think she is insane.

Frightful Freight Wreck in Pennsylvania.

DuBois, Pa., May 18.—A freight train on the Jefferson division of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh road, north of this city, ran away down a long heavy grade last night and collided with a work train. The crash was terrific, and a long line of freight cars was piled in a shattered mass.

The locomotive was killed, and three of the brakemen were killed, and three or four were injured.

Deeds of the Buckshots.

Some of the Bloody Crimes Committed by That Order of Coal Region Thugs.

"Well do I remember the days when Donahoe's cat, the unique weapon of the Order of Buckshots, described in the Sun the other day, was the terror of the Pennsylvania coal regions," said a former newspaper man of the Schuylkill valley. "I knew more than a score of persons in my vicinity who were given the rap with that implement of death and torture, and was personally acquainted with no less than six prominent men who were killed outright during the ceremony of discipline with the cat at the hands of delegates who were carrying out the instructions of the order. There was Daniel Fisher, of Hazleton, Luzerne county, who suffered the extreme penalty of the raps because he refused to become a Buckshot. Patrick Burns, of Frenchtown, persisted in visiting a young woman who had refused to marry a member of the order, and he received a fatal dose of the cat on the very threshold of the house where the girl lived on the eve of one St. Patrick's day. Edgler Doherty, of Eckley, saw it to overlook an opportunity to purchase a couple of tickets in a raffle for a stove that had the patronage of the Buckshots and he was found dead in the woods, bearing the unmistakable marks of Donahoe's cat. James Riley, of Heberton, offended a Buckshot by refusing to dance with a certain girl at a picnic, and that same night he died under the raps. Patrick McKinley, of Black Jesso, expressed too emphatic an opinion one day about a member of the order, and the next day he was found dead, with the cat marks on his head. The worst rapped man who ever survived a business call from the Buckshots was Squire McHugh, of Buck Mountain, Carbon county.

"Squire McHugh was a local political leader and very outspoken in his opinion of the Buckshots. 'Harry May' McDonnell, who afterward became a moving spirit, an assassin among the Molly Maguires, and who was one of the thugs of that organization, was hanged at Mauch Chunk in 1877 for murder committed at its order. 'Humpty Flynn' fled from the coal regions to escape a similar fate. Both these men were leading Buckshots. They were selected as a committee to attend to the case of Squire McHugh for his presumption and temerity in criticizing the worthy society. They met him one day at Bach's saloon in Hazleton, and immediately proceeded to give him the cat in that public place and in broad daylight. No one believed that McHugh could possibly survive the terrible dose of the raps that he received at the hands of the two assassins. His head and face were pounded until it was raw. He was taken to Philadelphia and placed in a hospital. He lay there a year and a half. When at last, to the surprise of everybody, he was able to be taken home his right side was paralyzed, every hair on his head, face and body fell out, and none ever grew in again. He was a physical and almost a mental wreck until his death two or three years later. The power of the Order of Buckshots in that part of the coal regions in those days may be understood from the fact that neither one of Squire McHugh's murderous assailants was ever molested for the assault.

"The experience of Captain McKinley, of Eckley, with the Buckshots was one of the most remarkable occurrences in the region of that bloody organization. Captain McKinley had offended some one in the order in some way, and a committee was appointed to give him a lesson. This committee was escorted by a body guard of 200 Buckshots. The captain and his family had gone to bed, all of them up stairs except his aged father, who occupied a room on the ground floor. Captain McKinley heard the mob approaching, and at once knew what it meant. When the Buckshots broke into the house he stood at the head of the stairs with a cocked revolver in his hand. He warned the howling gang that he would shoot as many of them who attempted to come up stairs as there were loads in his revolver. The committee knew their man, but were cowed at once, in spite of the 200 Buckshots that backed them up. They were at a loss how to proceed until a Buckshot discovered the captain's old father in his bed. The old man was dragged out, and the boldest of the committee lifted him up, held him in front of him as a shield, and started up stairs. Captain McKinley dared not fire for fear of killing his father. He waited until the mob reached the top of the stairs, and then he fired. He was a powerful fellow, and he hit old Mr. McKinley bodily at the

against his son, and he was knocked to the floor. Before he could recover himself or use his weapon the gang was upon him. He and his father were rapped into unconsciousness and left lying in their blood. In spite of their terrible injuries, both men eventually recovered.

"But the Buckshots did not always escape unharmed from their bloody errands. Not infrequently one of these raids or visitations resulted in death or disaster to themselves. Among well known and dreaded Buckshots who were killed while attempting to carry out some official scheme of assassination, were Pete Munday, who was shot and killed at Buck mountain by a man named Landers, and Red Dan McMenamin, who was killed by James Tammany at Harleigh. This Red Dan McMenamin was a leader in the order, and had resolved to give Tammany the rap, Tammany being an outspoken anti-Buckshot. He selected another thing, well known throughout the coal region as Black Thrush McGeehan, the name having been given him because of his wonderful talent as a singer, his voice being remarkably sweet and sympathetic in rendering the quaint, old Irish ballads and folk songs, of which he had a wonderful store. Red Dan and the Black Thrush went to Tammany's house on a Sunday, when Tammany was alone, all the other inmates of the house being away to church. The assassins entered the house and at once attacked their intended victim. He fought the two men about the room, and finally got hold of a butcher knife that lay on the table. With this he stabbed McMenamin to death, and would have killed his murderous companion, but others who heard the noise of the struggle rushed in and disarmed Tammany, nearly cutting his hand in two in doing so. But he had succeeded in giving McGeehan cuts and stabs that came near proving fatal. Tammany was arrested and tried for murder, but the jury were courageous enough to acquit him. Prominent members of the bar of Luzerne county made up a purse for him, and he left the region, as the vengeance of the Buckshots would have taken a deadlier course than a reputation of the rapping."—New York Sun.

Massachusetts has 579 congregational churches and 105,943 members, leading all her sister states in this respect.

JOB WORK!

THE PICAYUNE

HAS THE BEST EQUIPPED

Theatrical Printing

and General Job Office

IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NEAT WORK! LOW RATES!
PROMPT DELIVERY!

Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets,
Briefs, Billheads, Dodgers,
Hangers, Streamers
One, Two and Three-Sheet Posters,
Lithograph Dating
And All Sorts of Printing
HANDSOMELY EXECUTED.

Managers of Entertainments and Amusements are especially invited to examine facilities and low prices for doing good work at

The Picayune Job Office,
66 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.