

MR. WATTERSON AS HE IS

AN APPRECIATION OF THE MAN

William Tilden's sketch of the brilliant Southern Journalist as he is to-day—The Face a Delight, For Students of Character—Always Courteous, Agreeable and Always Easy—His Early Youth and Training, His Start in Journalism and How He Has Built Up a Paper Having No Rival in the Science or Circulation in the South.

William Tilden, in Harper's Weekly.

Let's look at Henry Watterson as he is to-day. Height about five feet six inches, with every inch of his thick, round, deep body enclosing a cell surcharged with nervous energy. Head finely poised on a neck of shoulders. The face a delight for students of character. The eyes restless with alert perception. The nose well modeled; the chin a challenge—a very sentinel—guarding a mouth that shows the only suggestion of weakness. Crown of the shapely head with a plenteous of snowy-white hair that touches his forehead with the caress of a single vagrant lock, and you have the portrait. His arms are short, and his hands swing back and forth in nervous haste as he moves along, unless they happen to be shoved down into the pockets of his sack coat. He always walks as if there were a goal ahead that had to be reached.

At his club, or in the big leather chair before his plain table-desk in his little crowded office on the second floor of the Courier-Journal Building, he is always courteous and agreeable. He is, of course, a busy man, and to the visitor who tarries beyond reasonable time he makes this known in a pleasant way.

All the young men and the paper regard him as their hero, and are ready to swear to his great talent, and to fight for his supremacy as a journalist; but as their personal knowledge of him is mostly confined to the glimpses they get as he rushes from his office to the second floor to the composing room below, it can hardly be wondered that they know little of him socially. Yet every column of The Courier-Journal bears his impress. He abhors yellowism, or even suggestion of it.

Henry Watterson was born in Washington City, February 16th, 1846. His father, Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, had entered Congress two years before as the youngest member of the House, succeeding James K. Polk, tenth President of the United States, as a Representative from Tennessee. During the next twenty years the father was an active figure in public life, and consequently the son spent his childhood in the national capital, living upon terms of intimacy with the party leaders of that interesting period, and by actual contact with the operations of the government and familiar intercourse with the officials laying the foundation for the elaborate knowledge of affairs which later on showed itself in his own career.

Owing to serious defect of vision, the result of illness in infancy, his education had to be trusted largely to private tutors. He passed four years at the Academy of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, presided over by the eminent Dr. George Emili Hare, and making his mark there as a lad of unusual promise. He early developed strong taste and talent for music, which he continued with assiduity and encouragement until an accident which lost him full action of his left hand cut short his musical studies. It has been said that this a good musician was spoiled to make a better editor.

The war of secession of 1861 found Watterson pursuing a successful course of journalism and letters in the national capital. He at once sided with the South, although, with his father, he had strongly opposed the disunion movement. He returned to his home in Tennessee and entered the Confederate service, to which, in various capacities, broken by an interlude of ten months, he devoted the ensuing four years. This interlude was the time in which he edited The Chattanooga Rebel, published at the Tennessee town from which it derived its name. This paper was not a "camp follower," as has frequently been stated. During his active service Watterson was an aid to the chief of staff, General Forrest, and afterward he served on the staff of Bishop-General Sherman. In the famous Johnston-Gherman campaign he acted as chief of scouts of the Confederate army.

At the close of the war Mr. Watterson engaged for a time in journalism in Nashville, Tenn., and in the winter of 1867-68 he accepted an offer from The Louisville Journal Company, by which he became the owner of one-third of the capital stock of The Journal, and took up his residence in the Kentucky metropolis. Having with a partner, at the call of the late Walter N. Halderman, negotiated a consolidation between The Louisville Journal and The Louisville Courier, involving at the same time the purchase of a third paper, The Louisville Democrat, the result of this masterstroke, The Courier-Journal, made its appearance on the 1st of July, 1868. It was the first of the great newspaper combinations, and was from the beginning pre-eminently successful. During the thirty-nine years of its existence it has had no rival, either in influence or circulation, in the Southern States.

Mr. Watterson had succeeded the celebrated George D. Prentice as editor of The Louisville Journal, but Mr. Prentice was retained upon The Courier-Journal, and until his death, in January, 1870, he preferred to remain in the background. But with the death of Mr. Prentice, Mr. Watterson was forced to the front. He took the leadership of the liberal and progressive elements, which circumstances had placed in his hands, and after a struggle of five or six years, in which the reactionists were very stubborn and bitter, the primacy which has since been conceded him was admitted by all parties. Like Henry Clay, he was not a native Kentuckian, and he encountered the most savage opposition before being finally accepted by his adopted State; but once in the saddle he found the riding comparatively easy.

On all the great questions which have divided the Democratic party in the last 30 years the results have indicated Mr. Watterson's sagacity, though he was often—indeed, generally—far in advance of his party. He stood for national fellowship, almost alone, against radicalism, North and South. He stood for honest money and the national credit when his party was almost a unit against him. His famous cablegram from Switzerland in 1858: "No compromise with honor," is a matter of political history. His attitude toward the free trade, finally forcing upon the party the adhesion to "a staff for revenue only." He has either written or

expressed a decisive influence in shaping the platform of the Democratic party from 1872 to 1892. In the national convention of 1892 he reversed the report of the platform committee adopted in committee by an almost unanimous vote, securing in opposition a vote of two to one in the convention.

In 1895, foreseeing the adoption of the declarations in the Chicago platform, he declined to take part in the convention and refused to accept the platform. He supported the sound money Democratic movement as it protested against what he considered the radical measures of the regular organization.

Mr. Watterson has resolutely declined office, in response to the wishes of Mr. Tilden, with whom he was closely allied, he accepted seat in Congress, during the crisis of 1876-1877, refusing a re-election. He was a member of the ways and means committee as recognition of his position as a publicist and political economist. He was also a member of the joint committee of advertisement, a body charged with the control of the Democratic plan of campaign.

He was a delegate from the State at large from Kentucky in all the national conventions of his party from 1872 until 1892, presiding over that which nominated Mr. Tilden in 1876, and acting as chairman of the platform committee in those of 1880 and 1888. The ways to high official advancement has been open to him at all times. In declining to become a candidate for the United States Senate in 1883, he said: "I shall stay where I am. Office is not for me. Beginning in slavery to end in poverty, it is odious to my sense of freedom."

Mr. Watterson speaks as well as he writes, and possesses a familiar and popular personality on the platform, but he has not delivered a political speech in many years. His rank among the great American orators, his fame in this regard having reached its culmination in the address delivered by him on the occasion of the dedication of the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, when, with Hon. Chauncey Depew, he appeared as the spokesman of the government.

He married in 1865, a daughter of Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, and has five children—three sons and two daughters.

Henry Watterson is the last of the great "Whigs." Gone is Horace Greeley, who "boxed the political compass, to die disappointed," as a well-known writer put it; gone is Henry Raymond, Greeley's long-time associate and later political enemy. The tomb has closed over the elder Greeley, who made the news end of the modern newspaper; over Manton Marble, long Watterson's close political ally; over Wilbur F. Storey, who was never so happy as when telegraph rolls mounted up; over James McMillan, the maker of The Chicago Tribune; over Thurlow Weed, the sage of Albany. No more will Charles A. Dana's gray head be seen against the jingy window of the second-story of The New York Sun office.

Watterson's remains of the old guard, in spite of his vigorous prose and his fearless hard-hitting he is widely and affectionately known as "Marse Henry." No other candidate for presidential honors will command more personal loyalty than he.

STATISTICS OF STRIKES.

Facts About Labor Troubles in Past Twenty-Five Years.

Report of Bureau of Labor and Commerce. In the twenty-five years 1881 to 1905, there were 35,757 strikes and 1,546 lock-outs, affecting 29,000 industrial establishments and almost 7,000,000 workers. Fewer strikes occurred in the last ten years than in the thirteen years since 1892. In that year, 186, the strikes numbered 2,971, involving 8,292 establishments and 1,463,327 workers, of whom lost an average of 21 days' work. In fact, that loss applied to 25,000 persons thrown out of work. In the next year, 1893, the strikes were about 1,500,000. In the 25 years the strikers numbered 6,500,000 and the "locked-out" 7,000,000.

The trouble most affected were the building trades, which stood for 26 per cent. of all the strikes and 38 per cent. of all the establishments involved in strikes. Five States—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois—suffered 61 per cent. of all the strikes in the 25 years.

Labor organizations caused 60 per cent. of all the strikes. Nearly 80 per cent. of all the strikers belonged to labor organizations. All told about 200,000,000 days of work were lost in the period, valued at the low average of \$1.50 a day, represents to the strikers a total money loss of \$300,000,000. The actual loss was countless several hundred millions of dollars more.

Oklahoma Indians in Mexico.

Cubaheada Correspondence Mexican Herald. A band of about 150 Kickapoo Indians is camped on the outskirts of the city waiting for an audience with Governor Sanchez to request a concession to establish a large colony near Galena, in the northwest part of the State. Some of them are from the small colony of Nachimite, near Musquiz, Coahuila, established forty-two years ago under the grant of President Juarez, and the balance came drifting from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The Harvest Victim.

Westminster Gazette. By the middle of the month England will be dotted over with stacks of corn, and almost all of them, when unstacked, will be crowned with a wisp of straw tied into a stick or a pitchfork, and looking at a distance, about as much like a bird as a scarecrow looks like a man. This almost universal and apparently meaningless custom is a relic of the Pagan times before the Roman conquest, when the tilers of the soil killed a human victim to propitiate the spirit of the corn, and buried him, or part of him, in the stack. Our wisps of straw represent the effigy which in later days was substituted for the victim. Traces of this superstition are found all over the world, and in almost every century, survivals of the dim ages when man looked upon the gifts of nature as a boon to be bought with a price of blood.

Quick Changing Extraordinary.

Ti-Bits. Signorina Fatima Miris, who is creating a sensation on the Italian stage, will shortly appear in London. Single handed she has produced "The Gel-sha," representing her as all the fifteen principal parts and changing her costume 175 times. Her performance lasts three hours, and at no time is she off the stage for more than ten seconds. She has a marvelous voice, and can sing, play, recite, and dance. The critics declare that Signorina Miris, who is only twenty-four years of age, is Siddons, Nellie Farren, Florence St. John and Fregoli forming into one. At present she is performing in Bologna a piece entitled "La Grange Via," in which she makes over one hundred changes of costume.

CHANCE FOR KAMBER JUSTICE.

In Getting the Firms of Foreign Trade We Are Outclassed.

New York Sun. An American consul reported not long ago a trade opportunity in Spain, but cautioned the bureau of manufacturers against publishing the name or location for fear that foreign exporters would take advantage of the opportunity and get ahead of the Americans.

That cautionary note was observed, making it necessary for anyone seeking to make use of the opportunity to write to the bureau for particulars. Nevertheless, according to American industries, a German exporter was ahead of anyone else in meeting the requirement. He is supposed to have got his information through an American house in New York and to have used the cable, taking advantage of an agent in Spain to call on the party concerned. That explains why it is necessary to suppress names and particulars in announcements in consular and trade reports.

Manufacturers sometimes complain because all particulars are not printed, thus sparing the necessity of writing for the information, but if that is the case every German would quickly inform its manufacturers of the opportunity, and even as it is now it is difficult to keep the information for Americans.

The reports of American consuls and special agents are used to a large extent by the Germans and others. An arrangement was made not long ago in Germany of an invitation by the government to German manufacturers and exporters to call and examine the reports of special agents of the United States on the markets for the sale of cotton goods in Africa, South America and elsewhere.

The German government does not make public its reports, as does the United States, but furnishes them privately to chambers of commerce and other such organizations. Great Britain has also adopted that system to a large extent. Even under that practice the secrecy would be more difficult in the United States. The German course of secrecy is followed by Austria-Hungary, Italy, France and other countries.

PHILOSOPHERS BAR M'CREEA.

President of the Pennay Refused Admission to a Society.

Philadelphia Dispatch to New York Times. It has been known for some time that there was discussion in the American Philosophical Society, but not till today did the reason come out. It now appears that James M'Creea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, last spring was refused admission to membership in the society. The American Philosophical Society, according to some of its members, may be considered as being divided into two camps—that of the enthusiasts for pure science, and that of the lovers of science itself so much as for the social frills which they regard as its legitimate and most to be desired accompaniment.

The society element in the society, it is said, desired Mr. M'Creea's election simply because he was the head of a great railway system and the representative of great wealth. The American Philosophical Society may be used as a lever to the portals of certain inner social products. It is reported that Mr. M'Creea's friends wished to obtain open sesame for him at the Wistar social functions. The disappointment at the turn which the affair took at the spring meeting of the American Philosophical Society was great even unto bitterness. The faction of which Dr. I. Minis Hays is a member brought forward Mr. M'Creea's name so quietly that they were confident of his election.

But many persons connected with the society became aware of his candidacy in ample time to contest it. Circular letters were sent to all members known to be desirous of keeping the venerable society to its original purpose—namely, the encouragement of research and the dissemination of scientific knowledge—and they attended the spring meeting in unusual numbers. This it was that defeated the social function.

SPORT IN MIDDLE AGES.

Hawking Then One of the Most Popular Forms of Hunting.

St. Nicholas. Have you ever noticed a hawk soaring and floating high up against the sky? Have you been hunting apparently in embroidering a wonderful pattern of loops and curves, putting in a wingbeat here and a long flout there, and then, suddenly, without a moment's warning, seem fairly to drop to the ground, pause a moment and then rise slowly and fly to some nearby tree?

The splendid flight was made with a purpose. He was looking out for his prey and when he saw with his keen eyes some field-mouse scampering across a field, or a tiny bird covering in a bush, or picking up a meal among the grass, seized the little creature and took it off in his talons to eat it at leisure in some convenient tree.

This method of pursuing his prey was taken advantage of in the middle ages and later times to provide for man one of his most popular forms of hunting. The birds were chosen with greatest care, each kind trained to hunt for his own particular sort of prey, and great parties of lords and ladies, followed by many attendants, rode out into the fields and marshes to "fly" their birds, as they called it, and watch them "strike the squarries."

Carrying Cat is the Latest Newport Fashion.

Newport Dispatch in New York World. Whether the cat is to take the place of the dog as a society pet, or whether it was only a passing fancy that prompted Mrs. George B. de Forest to carry a pretty little Maltese to the Casino this morning, is something in which Newport society is interested. Mrs. DeForest's friends were pleased with the notion, and she was greeted as the sponsor of something really new, or as one of her friends put it, for the "latest."

It was noon when she reached the Casino in her automobile, and the usual large company which assembles at that hour was preparing to greet her when the velvet coated Maltese, with collar of pink ribbon, was discovered nestling in her arms in perfect comfort. The cat made no protest as Mrs. DeForest's friends fondled it. Mrs. DeForest explained that the cat had followed her some time before and she had kept it.

HEALTH IN THE CANAL ZONE.

The high wages paid make it a mighty temptation to our young artisans to join the force of shipbuilders and canal constructors in the Panama Canal. Many are restrained, however, by the fear of fever and malaria. It is the knowing ones—those who have visited the Canal Zone—who go there without this fear, well knowing they are safe from malarious diseases. They are not afraid of the Canal Zone, but of the diseases which it carries. Cure for blood-poison, too, biliousness, weakness and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Guaranteed by all druggists.

EXPOSING A STAGE HAUNTION.

Recent Examples of the "Black Art" Are Not New and Are Easily Explained.

Scientific American. From time to time various identical stage illusions crop up with a regularity that seems to be dependent only upon the bad memory of the show-giver. We have recently had a revival of the mysterious and uncanny black art in this country, and in London under the direction of J. N. Maskelyne, the well-known magician, "black art" has always lent itself to spiritualistic purposes as in the present case.

When the curtain rises the stage is empty. Mr. Maskelyne enters with a friend, who is introduced to provide the usual scene associated with spirit mediums. The actor in the course of a few minutes appears to go into a trance, and almost immediately a filmy cloud of vapor is seen to be issuing from his left side. In a few seconds a human hand appears followed by a head and body, until at last the complete figure of a woman clad in light draperies apparently in a trance is visible. The woman walks across the stage to the footlight, opens her eyes in apparent wonder, exclaims "Where am I?" The illusion has produced a profound sensation in London.

In this illusion the entire stage from the first groove to the rear is hung with black velvet, the top also, thus forming a room lined with black. The woman is garbed entirely in black and is provided with a black mask. The garments are made in sections adapted to be pulled away piecemeal until she is completely exposed in light raiment. Black cords manipulated by attendants behind the black cloth pull away the black covering in detail at once. The number any style of tricks performed in the mysterious black chamber are almost unlimited. This is one of the most expensive of stage illusions, costing several hundred dollars to stage it properly with the best drapery and accessories, and unless such are used the proper illusion of effect is lost. In magic, as well as in other business, cheap apparatus is dear at any price.

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