

BUTLER'S PAPER TO APPEAR SOON

A Large and Costly Outfit Has Been Ordered

THE EDITORSHIP A SNAP

So Regarded by Republicans Who Consider the Job a Slice of Patronage Pie—Nobody Will Tell Who Is to Ornament the Tripod—Butler Strongly Denies a Rumor

By WILLIS G. BRIGGS

Washington, June 10.—Special.—"The Industrial News, the Republican morning at Greensboro, will begin publication July 1st; you may announce that," declared ex-Senator Arthur Butler, a director in the company and the promoter in getting up the corporation.

The ex-senator had just returned from New York, where he completed the purchase of the newspaper outfit, and was then hurrying to the station to catch the train for a visit to his family at Elliot, and incidentally perhaps a stop at Greensboro. That the Industrial News will have a thoroughly up-to-date equipment appears beyond question. Not only have three linotype machines been contracted for, but Mr. Butler announced that he closed the trade for a Goss press, which will print a sixteen page paper. The press alone will cost \$14,000 while three linotypes of 45,000 characters each will cost \$24,000. The total cost will be \$38,000.

The impression has been made, perhaps with a design, among the houses furnishing printing supplies that the Industrial News Company, of which chairman T. S. Rollins is president, has the money behind it rather than the Tar Heel Congressman. Blackburn's party, as a result, it may be that when the daily Tar Heel promoters attempt to make purchases they will encounter some obstacles unless they have the cash.

While announcements of big financial investments in the Industrial News are lacking the public is still kept in ignorance as to who will edit the sheet to be launched forth only three weeks hence. Director Butler claims not to know and the name of the editor in chief has not leaked out here, in fact he has been selected. Several names are said to be under consideration. Among these are State Senator W. S. Ransom of Morganton, ex-Secretary of State Cyrus Thompson, W. W. Hayward, editor of the old Raleigh Tribune during the legislature of 1897, J. E. Norton, editor of the late Asheville Gazette, and several others. While all these mentioned are not aspirants for the place, still in some quarters there is a feeling that the editorship of this Republican newspaper is a big slice of political pie to be dished out to one of the faithful. In fact this unexpected piece of patronage is hailed with joy because it is not encumbered by any onerous civil service regulations. Regarding the editorial portfolio as a reward for party service there are said to be a number of aspirants who have worked a day in a newspaper office. The choice of an editor is being given the promoters no little concern, and it is not improbable that there may be a lively contest within the ranks of subscribers to stock of the Industrial News.

Whence came all this money to be invested in the plant? The organizers declare that it was raised from subscriptions from leading North Carolina Republicans. Director Butler was shown a published story today to the effect that the syndicate now seeking to enforce the collection of the North Carolina special tax bonds was behind the newspaper enterprise.

"The author of that story is a liar," he said in the report, and I believe it contains much nearer Raleigh than Greensboro," declared the director. "Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Jno. G. Carlisle, a Democrat, and Jefferson Levy, former Democratic chairman in Virginia and recently a Tammany congressman, are at the head of the syndicate now looking up the repudiated North Carolina bonds. I have read their announcement in the New York papers. I have no connection direct or indirect with the syndicate, and they had no communication direct or indirect with Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Levy. When asked if he had not gathered from North Carolina special tax bonds for the purpose of enforcing payment the ex-senator replied: "My associates were to collect only such bonds as the state actually received compensation for, and these we do propose to collect to the amount the state got for their sale. The fraudulent bonds, manipulated by manipulators, for which the state got nothing, we will not touch."

Mr. Cheatham railroad bonds are reported to be among those Mr. Butler is negotiating. A North Carolina concern appears to be the successful bidder for the largest contract of the kind that this

government has awarded. The post-office department has decided to purchase twenty thousand desks and as many stools for the use of the rural free delivery carriers. Mr. R. H. McNeill, a Tar Heel lawyer here, put the department in touch with the Dalton Furniture Company of High Point, in which J. Elwood Cox and Wm. G. Bradshaw are the principal stockholders. There were competitors from the north, west and south, but it was announced today that the High Point factory had made the lowest bid, its price being \$100,000 in round figures. If the samples furnished are satisfactory the Dalton Furniture Company will have the contract, which calls for 5,000 desks and 5,000 stools each year for four years.

W. A. Hildebrand, one of the owners of the Gazette-News at Asheville, N. C., and a well known newspaper correspondent at the national capital, is here on his way to Worcester, Mass., on a happy mission. Next Wednesday Miss Helen M. Goodwill of that city, daughter of B. C. Goodwill, will become his bride.

After a brief stay in Boston they will return to North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Murchinson of Lagrange, N. C. have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Ethel, and Rev. A. Norman Ward of this city. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride June 23d.

President and Mrs. George T. Winston of Raleigh and Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of Winston-Salem are at the St. James here. C. C. Gary of Henderson and H. G. Cooper, Jr., of Oxford are at the same hotel. Arrivals: W. B. Lenz of Newton and T. L. Larkin of Elizabeth City. Captain Morris K. Barroll, artillery recruiting officer, has been ordered to proceed to Salisbury, N. C., for the purpose of inspecting certain unserviceable public property at the national cemetery at that place.

SHAW IN GREENSBORO

The Secretary of the Treasury Sees the Town

Saw Many Things That Impressed Him With the Spirit of Progress.

Entertained at an Informal Luncheon in the Evening

Greensboro, N. C., June 10.—Special. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has been accorded the freedom of the city in a friendly spirit of welcome. He was met by a committee and escorted with honor to Congressman Blackburn's home. He was allowed two hours rest. Then on a special trolley car, manufactured at High Point, he was taken to White Oak mills, where he saw the largest equipped blue denim cotton goods mill in the world, and the largest number of looms, three thousand, weaving in one room. From there he went to the State Normal and Industrial College for women, and thence on a special Southern Railway train to Guilford battle ground, there the two monuments erected by the national government to Generals Nash and Davidson are nearing completion, and returning, completed with the term "most delightful itinerary."

The secretary was in rapport with the company, telling brand new jokes in return for a few chestnuts, seeming deeply interested in everything he saw and every one he met, impressing all with his plain, straightforward, genial, unaffected and wholeheartedness. His trip in the south, and expressive of his astonishment at the big things he had seen since his arrival in Greensboro eight hours before.

"Tonight a reception was given at which the townspeople generally called to pay their respects, and the evening closed with an informal but elegant luncheon at which was present three hundred invited guests, many of them being bankers from various points in the state."

J. Ed. Pugh Leaves a Bride of Only a Few Weeks

Durham, N. C., June 10.—Special. News was received here today of the death of J. Ed. Pugh, who died last night at Littleton, Colo. The remains are now en route here, and will reach Durham some time Tuesday.

This is a peculiarly sad death. Mr. Pugh, who was secretary of the Commonwealth Cotton Mill in this city, developed consumption several months ago. He began to fail rapidly and decided to go west with the hope of curing the disease. He was engaged to marry Miss Maude Hackney. When he decided to go west a marriage was decided upon, and Wednesday morning, May 17th, Mr. Pugh and Miss Hackney were quietly married. They left at once for their western home.

Mr. Pugh was about 33 years of age. He was a son of J. L. Pugh of Morrisville. He was past excited ruler of the Durham Lodge of Elks. He was well-to-do and had an insurance policy for \$5,000 on his life.

NOW ENTER THE DOVE OF PEACE

The Belligerents Assent to the President's Suggestion

WILL SUSPEND FIGHTING

Opinion in St. Petersburg Looks to the Seat of War as the Scene of Negotiations—Russia Waiting to Hear From Japan Before Appointing a Representative

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The formal replies of Russia and Japan to President Roosevelt are expected to be transmitted through Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira, but the situation is such as to leave no doubt of the acceptance of both, and that the question of the selection of plenipotentiaries and the place of meeting will follow.

When the question of the naming of peace plenipotentiaries is raised, the name of George de Staal, who preceded Count Benckendorff as Russian ambassador at London, and who was president of the peace conference at The Hague in 1899 at once occurs to every Russian.

President Roosevelt's urgent expression in favor of direct negotiations exclusively between the belligerents points straight to the battlefield in Manchuria as the scene of the negotiations, and the diplomats generally here entertain the view that Russia and Japan had best settle their quarrel there, beyond the range of possible outside influence.

To the policy of non-interference practically all the powers are committed. Great Britain, it is felt here in diplomatic circles, will now complete the realization of what the president has begun by restraining her ally and inducing Japan to proffer moderate terms which Russia can accept.

Some cynics try to create the impression that Russia is only seeking to ascertain Japan's terms, and then, by flaunting the hard conditions imposed in the faces of the representatives of the people when they meet, arousing the whole nation to resist them. Such talk, however, is mere irresponsible chatter. The emperor has cast the die, and will make peace if Japan's terms be such that Russia can accept them with dignity.

The emperor, it must be pointed out, has not sued for peace. He has only assented to a proposition submitted by the head of a friendly power, and the matter officially goes no further than that. Russia, now as ever, is ready to see if a common basis can be reached. Practically, although not formally, an armistice can now be said to exist. Russia awaits Japan's notification, the name of her plenipotentiary and the place of meeting, as upon the place will depend the appointment of Russia's representative. With the naming of the plenipotentiaries an immediate suspension of hostilities will be formally declared.

From the conversation of an official of the foreign office the Luffan Press is not certain whether Russia will send a formal reply to President Roosevelt's appeal, the emperor's assurance to Ambassador Meyer of his willingness to negotiate being deemed sufficiently official.

"I cannot select our plenipotentiary," the official said, "until Japan has indicated the place for the negotiations. In order to avoid delay, if Washington is selected Count Cassini, or possibly Baron Rosen, if he could arrive in time, may act for Russia. If Manchuria is selected General Lin Mitchell is plenipotentiary of Russia, but it does not necessarily follow that either of them would conduct the negotiations to the end."

JAPAN'S REPLY RECEIVED

Cessation of the War at This Time Distinctly Favorable to Russia

Washington, June 10.—Before sending to Russia and Japan his urgent petition that peace in the far east be arranged between the belligerents, President Roosevelt was assured by both warring powers not only that his suggestion would be received without offense, but would be accepted. Japan's formal agreement to the president's proposal was received at the state department this afternoon from Minister Griscorn, to whom it was delivered by the Japanese foreign office. No formal response has come from Russia, but there is no significance in the delay as it is known that it will be satisfactory.

No decision was reached in the preliminary as to where the plenipotentiaries shall meet, although the suggestion that Washington would probably be most acceptable, has been made by diplomatic representatives of the European powers here, and is said to have been discussed in the White House conferences. Another suggestion, based on the idea that Washington was too remote from the territory of the belligerents, was that some place in Manchuria would be more convenient

and feasible. It was said today in high quarters where a correct knowledge of the views of Japan and Russia on this point is doubtless possessed, that President Roosevelt would most likely be asked by the belligerents to select the place where peace is to be arranged. It was to assist Russia and Japan in this connection that the following statement was made in the identical note which the president sent to them on Thursday:

"While the president does not feel that any intermediary should be called in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting."

President Roosevelt will return to Washington tomorrow night. By then it is expected the Russian answer will be at hand and it is the intention to make public the text of both the Japanese and Russian notes of acceptance with the least possible delay after the president sees them.

Through his personal conversations with representatives of the powers in Washington who were in frequent communication with their governments, (Continued on page 2.)

HELP INVOKED OF SHERMAN ACT

Southern Roads Said to Be in a Conspiracy

APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

The President Asked to Institute Proceedings Similar to the Northern Securities Suit—What the Petitioners Ask—Lawyers Retire From Atchison Investigation

Washington, June 10.—Under the Sherman anti-trust law President Roosevelt was asked today to proceed against the Illinois Central, the Louisville & Nashville, the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line and all the other railroads and traffic associations operating in the territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river. A conspiracy in restraint of trade is alleged, and the president is asked to prevent the carriers in question from continuing it. The petition embracing the charges against the carriers was submitted to Attorney General Moody by a delegation representing the Receivers' and Shippers' Association of Cincinnati. It was intended to take the matter up directly with President Roosevelt, but in his absence he requested that the attorney general receive the petition.

It is stated by those concerned that the interests involved and the issue raised are more far-reaching than in the Northern Securities case. Should the administration decide to prosecute this railroad combination enterprise it will cause a greater stir, say the authorities, than when the anti-trust law was invoked in the merger case. The president is asked to instruct the attorney general to begin proceedings in the United States courts for these purposes:

- 1. To enjoin the Southern Railway Company and the Atlantic Coast Line from acquiring or attempting to acquire further stock of railroad companies in southern territory and from voting the stock which they now hold in railroad companies other than the stock of their own companies, etc.
- 2. To institute proceedings to dissolve the Southeastern Mississippi Valley Association and the Southeastern Freight Association, and to enjoin the companies belonging to them from further conspiracy or combining, or conspiring together to establish or maintain rules, regulations and rates, etc.
- 3. To enjoin the two associations mentioned from carrying into effect the joint agreements entered into between them and from continuing to agree, combine, conspire and act together to maintain rates.
- 4. To enjoin the companies parties to a meeting in New York city at the Waldorf Hotel in December, 1904, from carrying into effect the agreement entered into at said meeting.

Judson Harmon of Cincinnati and Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, special counsel for the government in the Santa Fe case, have resigned, or will do so soon, and announcement of the fact will be made by Attorney General Moody early next week. This is the result, it is understood, of differences between the attorney general and the special counsel, the latter having recommended a prosecution of officials of the Atchison system, which, it is believed, was not approved by Mr. Moody.

The reported differences between the attorney general and Messrs. Harmon and Judson are attributed to the alleged insistence of the latter that Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, should be included in the prosecution of officials of the Atchison system on the charge of having violated the Elkins rebate law. Mr. Morton was at one time the second vice-president and traffic manager of the Atchison.

PROBING DEEP FOR A SCANDAL

Looking for the Leak in Crop Statistics

DETECTIVES AT WORK

New York Brokers Call on Secretary

Wilson—Statistician Hyde to Be Recalled From Europe as Soon as He Lands—Cheatham Says the Inquiry is Progressing

Washington, June 10.—The statement was made today in a quarter regarded as responsible that out of the charges made by Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Cotton Growers' Association, and now being investigated by Secretary Wilson, may grow one of the most serious scandals in the history of the government. What is claimed to be positive proof has been submitted to Secretary Wilson by Mr. Cheatham that information obtained from the department, furnished by some official or officials within it, was used to influence the cotton market.

It is now stated that it may become necessary for Secretary Wilson within a few days to widen the scope of his inquiry. The intimation is given that a conspiracy may be unearthed, involving persons in New York and Washington, which it is alleged was formed for the purpose not only of manipulating things so as to influence the cotton market, but to affect the corn, wheat, barley and other cereal markets as well.

That the affair is assuming a most serious aspect is apparent. It is established beyond a doubt that secret service agents of the government are assisting Secretary Wilson. Mr. Cheatham is also participating in the inquiry. He is aiding Secretary Wilson with the object of weaving a net around men whom the report of the Southern Cotton Association has contended from the first had deceived the secretary for their own purposes. Mr. Cheatham left for New York tonight on a mission entrusted to him by the secretary of agriculture. Mr. Cheatham declined to tell the object of his trip further than to say that it was on business connected with the investigation being conducted by Secretary Wilson.

While maintaining a profound silence as to the exact nature of the revelations which he made to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cheatham predicted tonight that "a big sensation" would follow the conclusion of the investigation. "You may announce with my authority," he said, "that it is my opinion that the suspension of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., means that his connection with the department has come to an end."

Mr. Holmes stated yesterday that he had been suspended at his own request. It is understood that he has been in conference with Mr. Wilson on several occasions within the last few days. There is a report that John Hyde, statistician of the department, the immediate superior of Mr. Holmes, will be asked to return to Washington as soon as he can get here. Mr. Hyde started for Europe Tuesday. He is expected to be here in about two weeks. This would give him just time enough to land and take return passage immediately. No explanation is given as to Mr. Hyde's connection with the affair. His name was mentioned for the first time today.

So far as is known, Mr. Hyde's integrity has not been questioned. Mr. Hyde is well known all over the United States. On the surface there were no new developments today as to Secretary Wilson's investigation of the charges that figures relating to cotton reports had been juggled for speculative purposes and that there is a big "leak" in the department. But all is active within just the same. Mr. Wilson has taken hold of the inquiry with great energy. He is very much aroused, and intends to probe the alleged scandal to the bottom. Yesterday four New York brokers appeared before him to give testimony in the case. What they had to say on the subject, or what information Mr. Wilson expected to obtain from them, is not made known. In fact, it is not admitted at the department that such a visit was made. The identity of the New Yorkers is not revealed. They arrived here yesterday morning, and after conferring with the secretary quietly returned to New York. Their presence here was not known outside of the department until today. The authorities are conducting the inquiry with the greatest secrecy, and as much of the work is being done by secret service agents, the details of the case will probably not be known until Secretary Wilson is ready to take the public into his confidence.

Mr. Cheatham expressed himself as delighted with the energy of Secretary Wilson's proceedings. "No man could do more than he is doing," he said.

Norfolk and Southern Not Sold

Norfolk, Va., June 10.—It was confirmed here today that there has been no actual sale of the Norfolk and Southern railroad, as reported recently and it developed that the Virginia

and Carolina Coast Railroad Company which is backed by President Corey of the steel trust and others, is now negotiating for the purchase of the Norfolk and Southern, so that the new company will not have to construct an entirely separate line to its timber lands just purchased in Eastern Carolina.

**Business in Tokio**  
Tokio, June 10.—The markets suddenly developed a lively upward tendency at noon. The opening of the afternoon business was postponed for two hours owing to the large volume of the morning transactions.

**Buried Temple Discovered**

Pekin, June 10.—A temple in which were an idol and a small amount of treasure was found under ground inside the water gate. The discovery was made while a drain was being dug for the American legation.

Major Buelow Erwin Dead

Asheville, N. C., June 10.—Special. Maj. Buelow Erwin, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Asheville, died this afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock. Major Erwin had been in ill health for a long time. He was 89 years of age and had a large connection in this and other sections of the state.

Equitable Trustees Accept

New York, June 10.—All three of the men invited by Thomas F. Ryan to act as trustees of Equitable stock have accepted. A man representing the new owners of the stock called on Grover Cleveland today in Princetown and obtained his consent. Geo. Westinghouse and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the New York state supreme court, the other men designated by the stock owners, sent their formal letters of acceptance to Mr. Ryan early today.

OUR WOMEN'S COLLEGE

President McIver Reports a Year of Progress

Attendance the Largest in Its History—Pressing Needs Emphasized.

What Some of the Institution's Friends Are Doing for It

Greensboro, N. C., June 10.—Special. At the graduation exercises of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College here Friday morning President Charles D. McIver made the following interesting statement of the college year just closed:

**The President's Statement**  
While the college year just closing taken in all respects, has been a very successful one, the work has been done under unusual difficulties. The delay in opening until October 6th in order that the Spencer building might be ready for occupancy, the time consumed in becoming accustomed to the changed conditions, and the fact that the building was not completely ready for use when the college opened have added decidedly to the ordinary burdens of management.

In point of enrollment the past year has surpassed any of its predecessors, the number of regular students enrolled being 553; the number of teachers attending the May school, 67; and the number of children in the training school 532, making a total of 952 students and pupils in the care of the college during the past nine months. Including faculty and employees the college population is considerably more than 1,000.

The year has to its credit the following items of progress:  
1. The completion and dedication of the Cornelia Phillips Spencer Building which is a model dormitory.  
2. The erection of a modern library building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.  
3. The addition of various gifts of \$3,000 to the Alumnae Loan and Scholarship fund.  
4. The rearrangement of the regular course of college requiring an additional year of preparation for entrance into the freshman class and making the maximum number of weekly recitations permitted to any student twenty instead of twenty-four. These courses of study are intended to be equivalent in requirement and culture power to those leading to Bachelor's degree in the university and best colleges in the state. The degree conferred upon the completion of these courses will be Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Pedagogy.

The last general assembly made provision not only for replacing the dormitory destroyed by fire, but also for replacing the laundry and power house destroyed at the same time. The contract has been given and the work commenced on these latter improvements.

The pressing needs of the college now are these:

- 1. The completion of the students' building, for which about \$10,000 is needed.
- 2. A gymnasium costing \$30,000.
- 3. Increase in recitation and laboratory room, which should be made by erecting on the spot where the old dormitory stood a building costing \$100,000. The women of North Carolina do not

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BATTLE FIELD OF BIG BETHEL

Where North Carolinians Received Baptism of Blood

HENRY L. WYATT FELL

Monument Dedicated to Commemorate the Battle—Patriotic Speeches by Virginians and Carolinians—The Visitors Shown Many Attentions and Treated With Hospitality

Hampton, Va., June 10.—Special. Virginia and North Carolina closely united in what Governor Montague today declared to be the greatest war the country has ever seen or ever will see, joined in striking a high note in dedicating the memorial to North Carolina valor at Bethel. The heartiness of the affair was marked and much exceeding the recent observance at Appomattox. The North Carolina party, including Judge Clark, Secretary Grimes, E. J. Hale, J. H. Thorpe and R. H. Ricks of the state memorial commission, Robert H. Bradley, Fred A. Olds, Benahan Cameron, Gordon Hackett, Miss Annie Kyles and Mrs. Thorpe were driven from Hampton across the country to the battlefield, nine miles away, and were throughout recipients of unbounded courtesy from Virginia hospitality.

The location of the monument was found to be attractive and the speakers' stand was almost upon breastworks erected by North Carolinians 44 years ago. The North Carolina flag and the noted flag borne by the Bethel regiment in battle made a striking background. Under these hung a portrait of General Magruder, the Confederate commander. Some three thousand persons were present. The exercises, like the weather, were faultless. The North Carolinians arrived early, under escort of the Tarboro company, a band being with the latter.

Governor and Mrs. Montague and J. Taylor Elyson did not arrive from Richmond until noon, in the party being Benahan Cameron, Alston Cabell and Frank Cunningham. There were hearty cheers for Governor Montague, who by his speech and bearing at Appomattox, greatly endeared himself to North Carolinians. The Hampton post band and local military from Hampton arrived. The master of ceremonies, Maj. E. A. Semple, was untiring in his labors and there was a North Carolina flavored welcome all day.

The opening prayer by Rev. Hopkins was for North Carolina and Virginia and our common country. Major Thornton Jones of Hampton spoke most appropriately for the sons of Confederate veterans and Spanish-American volunteers.

A strong speech, which was really the most elaborate of the day, was that of Rev. Dr. Pendleton Jones, one of four preachers, sons of Rev. Dr. J. Williams Jones, chaplain general of Confederate veterans, the latter being present. It was a masterful speech. Paul Jones spoke for the Edgecombe company, and did so briefly and in a way which brought him applause, particularly for his praise of woman's work in perpetuating the memories of southern valor and sacrifice.

The monument was effectively unveiled, troops saluting it with presented rifles, as owing to the sudden sickness of a lady they could not fire.

Governor Montague made a striking speech, referring to gallantry of North Carolina and to Wyatt's death, the latter's service being emblematic of the undivided affection always existing between North Carolina and Virginia. He declared that the saying, "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," applies to other things than to young men and maidens, and that it was better for southern people to have shown their genius amid stress of war. There are far higher things than mere commercialism. Failure is not a criterion of life. A man is great only as he serves and gives his life for other people. This is the lesson the Confederates gave and which could not have come from hearts which contained rebellious thoughts or treasonable principles.

Secretary Grimes made a fine impression as the applause given him showed. The monument was put in custody of Magruder Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. Frank Cunningham sang in superb style "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

North Carolinians visited the granite marker which survivors say stands on the very spot where Wyatt fell. Luncheon was served and North Carolinians returned to Hampton, along the route taken by the Federals after Bethel fell.

This is next to the last, as Chief Justice Clark remarked, of North Carolina celebrations of this kind. Chickamauga will be the last—forty years after the war ended.

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