SKETCHES OF LIFE IN MEXICO.

COUNTRY, PEOPLE AND CUSTOM Arid Wastes, Adobe Houses, Half Cind Men and Women, Naked Children, Cactus, Mountain Ranges and Alkali Dust-No Sunday in Mexico, As We Understand Sunday-An Agricultural Outlit-Sunday ck-Fighting at Monclova—A China-n's Luck—Much Americana at Augus Callentics—An Example of Mexican Hos-pitality Experienced by Accident—A Vis-it to the Catacombs Where Mummics are Lined Up Against the Walls—The Editorial Party Witness a Native Burial— Guanajuato, the Pearl of Mexico-Beg-

gars Met at Every Turn—They Chase Visitors, Crying "Centavo"-The Scene of Maximilian's Execution. Staff Correspondence of the Observer.

City of Mexico, Feb. 26.—This narralive ended at San Antonio, Texas, Saturday, 20th inst. Before leaving there I met, besides Mr. O. C. Bynum, men-I met, besides Mr. O. C. Bynum, men-tioned in the last letter, another young North Carolinian, Mr. H. R. Thrie, for-merly of Pittsboro, and a nephew of Capt. Thos. H. Haughton, of Chariotte. The editorial excursion train of nine sleepers and a baggage car left San Antonio at 10 o'clock the night of the 20th, bound for the City of Mexico. The tour was over the Southern Pacific to Eagle Pass, Texas, thence over the Mexican International to Torreon, Mexico, thence over the Mexican Central to Mexico City, Eagle Pass was reached at 4 a. m., Sunday, and a stop was made until 7 before the Rio Grande river was crossed. Just across the river is Citada.

rossed. Just across the river is Ciudad Porfiro Diaz (City of Diaz), where the excursionist breakfasted and the Mexican customs officers boarded the train for the professed purpose of examining the baggage of the passengers, to see is they were carrying any dutiable goods. There was, however, no examination, the courteous officers taking the word of the head of the party, Mr. J. M. Page, of Illinois, for the fact that there was nothing aboard subject to du-ty. A speech of welcome was made y the mayor, the band played and the

At Diaz I met for a few minutes young Mr. Rowland, formerly of Dur-ham, who is in the railroad service there. He knows and enquired for a

number of young ladies and gentlemen of Charlotte. From the moment of crossingthe river the evidences of Mexico and of Mexican life abounded. The country, from the border to Aguas Callentes, a distance some 800 miles, is an arid waste of debe houses, half-clad men and women, naked children, cactus, mountain ranges in the distance and alkali dust. By universal tesimony, the land is of great fertility, capable of producing anyno agriculture, no vegetation. How the wretched natives live is a mystery of mysteries. Ask an American-for instance a railroader who travels the country-the question and he answers: "O, they can live on ten cents' worth of corn a day, grinding the corn themselves and making tortillas out of it." But the question, How do they get the ten cents with which to buy the corn, or how do they raise the corn out of which they make the tortillas, remains unanswered. Throughout this Sunday ride a few irrigated spots were seen under cultivation. It must be remembered that there is no Sunday in Mexico as we understand it, and here and there. in three instances, perhaps, during this Lord's day, was seen the plowman, plodding along slowly behind his wood-en plow and patient oxen. Further along, as stops were made for various purposes, opportunity was had for examining this layout. The plowshare is of wood, and the implement has but one handle. The plowman carries in one hand, or under an arm, a stick in the end of which is a plece of pointed iron, with which he occasionally prods the leaden-footed beasts. This prodding process would seem to be indulged in more from force of habit than with any specific purpose in view, for your plowman is not a model of energy, and the oxen at their slowest seem to be going ast enough for him. But speaking of

tortillas, the making of them was seen n progress at two points. The corn is soaked in a strong solution of lye and which a stone roller is fitted. The proto dough is made into cakes, which are cooked on the hearth or in rude ovens. hardness and is said to be particularly rutritious. A Wretched-looking razorchickens, but meat is practically unbread) is their subsistence. The peone men wear very tight pants, sandals, sombreros and each of them has a basket around his shoulders. The women wear shawls on their heads—never a tion of beggars. The accusation is just, hat or bonnet. The female children al. A traveler having recently visited Queways contrive to have on a dress of short one, and at other times with rents

ever, about the people bye and bye. Sunday afternoon a good long stop was made at Monclova, a town of some ple for sports of all kinds. At this place cock fight, having made \$300 the Sun-day before that. The Chinaman, by the way, is much in evidence along the line of the Mexican International. The railroad owns its own eating houses rode, and made the air ring with "cenand the Chinamen run them. At Javal this Sunday evening a very good sup-

During the night Torroon, the junction with the Mexican Central, was reached and this line was taken Monday. During a stop at Canilas, Washdepot platform. Speeches were made Tropic of Cancer during the afternoon, had supper at Calera, and before bedroad winds, upon the electric lights of

lientes—pronounced Ours Calientes and interpreted "hot water. This is a typical Mexican city of 40,000 population, distinguished for its delightful hot baths and for the beautiful drawn work which men and women hawk about the city of the city of the beautiful drawn work which men and women hawk about the city of the city of the place of exception to the city. Where it was embalmed and shipped to his native Austria.

A run of eight hours lands us in the story of this hereafter if my storage. station and over which the ladies rave. Perhaps no party of tourists ever stood in greater need of a bath than did these pilgrims, and to them the bath house of Aguas Calientes will ever be a gracious memory. The town was seen, the cathedral visited, and the ladies bought quantities of needle work. An excursion from Toledo, Ohio, returning from Mexico City, met the edi-torial party here and the streets of the town were thronged with people from the States, attracting the interested at-tention of the natives. "Much Americana," remarked a barber who was shaving him to a member of our party. 'Yes, very much," was the reply. was the scene of what to two of the party was one of the very pleasantest in. cidents of the whole Mexican trip on an excursion of this kind. Men are drawn together into little groups by the law of affinity. The train had hardly left Galveston on the night of the 19th before a co-partnership was struck up the one North Carolinian aboard. They represented the Atlantic slope, the Pa-cific slope and the central section of the country. At Aguas Callentes the Californian drifted off temporarily in the forenoon with another party and the Illinoisan and Carolinian were strolling about the streets when they were informed that the Governor was and gallery of fine arts, and at 4 p. m.

sion, and were making a precipitate departure when he restrained us, and begged us to be seated. To him the visit he said, was not an intrusion, but a pleasure. Nothing could give him more gratification than to see us. Pray, be seated. We told him who we were and he told us that we were in his family's residence. That his father and sister were in Mexico City, where they spend most of their time, and that he and his brother had come up from the capital of the republic only the day before to attend to some business. Would we have a glass of wine with him or a cigar. The courtesy was declined. A little later he excused himself; then returned with a box of cigars, of which his visitors each took one. As soon as

we descended, and as we reached the court below, leaned over the banisters and said, "Good-bye, gentlemen." When we got into the street my partne and I fell to discussing the treatment that would be accorded a couple of foreigners stumbling by mistake into the private residence of the average American gentleman, and it was unanimously voted that their reception would not

likely be as cordial as ours had just been. In a little while, by another agreement, this Castilian blue-blood or such he was, evidently-will receive rom two American editors letters expressive of appreciation of most gralous courtesy received at his hands.

Aguas Calientes was taken leave of with regret, and supper was taken and the night spent at Silao-aboard the cars, of course, for all the living in Mexico has been upon the cars: the same cars upon which we left Galveston, meals being taken here in the city at hotels, restaurants, on the train, or wherever one choses. Wednesday morning, the 24th, passage was taken at Silao by the party in its own cars ver a branch road of the Mexican Cen tral for Guanajuato (pronounced Wan nawater), 15 miles distant. This is the most unique and picturesque spot seen in old Mexico. It is the centre of a rich mineral district, between \$400,-000,000 and \$600,000,000 having been taken

from its mines. Large reduction works are located here, its operation being conducted upon the most primitive plan. Here is a magnificent theatre, the Teatro Juarez, one of the finest on the continent, which has just been com-pleted at a cost of \$500,000. It is to be pened in September with a grand ball he floor being laid upon the seats, and resident Diaz will attend the opening On the top of an eminence within the reached on the backs of burros, the limb from the point where the street cars are left being a long and steep one. Down a dark, winding stairway, underground, one finds a gallery along either side of which are long rows of mummies, standing upright and grin-ning horribly at the passer. These are bodies which, after death, had been placed in crypts, where, owing to the altitude and the rarified air they do not decay, but simply dry up. Not all the bodies so placed do mummify, but stood up in the underground gallery for the promotion of the gayety of those who rejoice in the grewsome. This is a topic which does not need to be dwealt upon; but speaking of uncanny things, upon; but speaking of the editorial stormed and took it. It is reached now a long, winding roadway, of modern months old. It was conveyed to the grave diggers. It was laid upon the ground, its little face upward, while the

grave-diggers dug a little trench, about a foot deep. In the bottom of this grave, on the tops of other bodies, the child was laid, a few shovelfuls of earth were thrown upon it and the ceremony vas ended. The cathedrals here are very magnificent, and in the floor of one we saw an open grave, ready for the reception of the body of a priest who had just died. had just died.

The city as a whole is one which has the greatest fascination, on account of its quaintness and picturesquess. Some of its principal streets were stepped and were found to be 18 feet wide The pavements are so narrow in such streets that people cannot walk two then ground in a wooden bowl into abreast. The population is about 60,-000, and the city sits in a basin in a mountain top. The habitations are nesa washboard. It is kept dampened as tied in the valley and cling to the side

the grinding goes on, and when reduced of the basin, these latter looking as if ready to tumbe down 1915 the town. The general effect is of Jerusalem, Bab-The corn of this country is of flinty ylon, Cairo and Pompeii combined. The residence portion of the city is palatial, with its handsome houses, its vines and flowers and birds and songs of music. a living, and here and there some No words, spoken or written, no views, ckens, but meat is practically un- or illustration, singly or in series, can known to the peones and tortillas (corn convey an idea of it. So far as the writer has seen this republic, Guanajuato is the very pearl of Mexico. Talkers and writers frequently say of this country that its people are a na-tion of beggars. The accusation is just.

bec wrote afterwards that anybody woven texture, mostly calico, but many there, from the scullion to the archbisha boy child was seen with nothing on op, would accept a tip. It would be too but a shirt and that sometimes a very much to say that all Mexicans beg, but seven out of eight, perhaps would accept in it which were evidently not made at a gratuity, and four out of five are not the dictates of modesty. More, how-above asking for it. "Centavo" should be emblazoned upon the national arms. One cannot turn in any direction without seeing a little hand extended and hearing a little voice saying "centavo! the railroad yard. These areagreat peo. A centavo is a cent, Mexican money Some of the more ambitious of the begthere was pointed out a Chinaman who, gars call on you for cinco centavosthe Sunday before, had lost \$150 on a five cents. In Guanajuato the beggars are more numerous and more persist-Camins swarmed in the street, chased the street cars upon which the visitors

Running back, late in the evening, to Silao, supper was taken and the editorjunc- ial party woke up next morning in Que-was retaro, the population of which is 50-000. This is the opal town, and the visitors made large investments in Mexiington's birthday was celebrated on the can opals. Some of them were very beautiful and the prices low. The his-"America" and other patriotic torical interest in the place lies, how-were sung. We passed into the ever, in the fact tha there was signed in 1849, the treaty of Gaudalupo-Hidalgo, and that here Maximilian was captime passed Zacatecas, the great silver tured and shot in 1867. The scene of the mining town, and looked down from the execution is two or three miles from mountain sides, around which the rail- the city. The spot is owned now by a Californian, and is marked by three the town. The elevation here is 8,600 simple wooden posts. Queretaro is the feet, this being the highest point on capital of the State of the same name, and in the capitol building is seen the

which men and women hawk about the city of Mexico at 6 o'clock p. m.. Thursday, the 25th of February, and-well here we are.

IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

of the Virgin-The Magnificent Cathedral and Its Altar Rail of Silver-Mementoes of Maximilian-Reception of the Tourists by President Diax-A Visit to Chapultepec-Sunday in the City-The Alameda, the Parade Ground of the Four Hundred-A Sunday Afternoon Bull Fight-Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn and Other North Carolinians-None Poorer on the Face of the Earth Than the Poor One Sees on the Plaza Major. City of Mexico, Feb. 28 .- The editorial party upon arrival here at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 24th was met at the station by a committee of editors of the City of Mexico, who afterwards manped out a programme for the visitors, accompanied them on the various expeditions, and contributed very much to their pleasure. The first night was devoted to looking over the city and get-ting the lay of the land. Saturday at noon the tourists took street cars for Gaudaloupe, "the holiest shrine of Mexico," two and a half miles distant, afterwards visited the national museum

receiving about the states are well and galacy of fine arts, and at 4 p.m. and galacy of fine arts, and galac

turned with a box of cigars, of which his visitors each took one. As soon as we could do so without appearing abrupt we rose to go, declining the invitation of our host to remain longer, exchanged cards with him and bade him farewell. He accompanied us to the head of the stairs, stood there while we descended, and as we reached the court below, leaned over the banisters and fishes of Mexico, but nothing attacks. tracts more attention than the State carriage of Maximilian, a splendid af-fair in gilt, to which ten horses were

driven.

The gallery of fine arts is one of the largest and finest in the world. It contain works of many of the masters and is one of the wonders of Mexico. Of the modern paintings, the largest and finest is one of Maximilian on horseback, attired in full uniform and leading his army. One is astonished by the way, at the numerous memorials of Maximilian seen throughout the re-public. Considering that he was an uninvited guest, sent here by the European powers to establish a European Empire on American soil, and that he was put to death by the Mexicans after Napoleon, who was chiefly instrumental in his coming, laid down on him, unusual honors appear to be paid

his memory and all relics of him are arefully preserved.

The reception of the tourists by Pres. ident Diaz was a pleasant incident. Arrived at the national palace, the guests were ushered into the reception room, beautifully furnished in red (the tapes try of Maximilian's time) and address-es were delivered by President Holt-man and ex-President Thomas, of the National Editorial Association. These were translated to the President, who esponded gracefully in Spanish, translated by an interpreter. This over, the visitors were presented by name and the President shook the hand of each. He is a man of 66, who does not look over 50-a handsome half-breed (Spanish and Indian), a man of ability and character, and of very gracious manners. The palace was looked over, the handsome paintings in the ambassadors' hall examined, and the remainder of the day and night were devoted to shopping, sight-seeing and a gen-eral taking-in of the town. At night a

band concert was given the editors in the court of the Iturbide Hotel. Saturday morning was go as you please, and in the afternoon the castle of Chapultepec, on the southern outskirts of the city, was visited. Every schoolboy knows that this is the defence which was stormed by Gen. Scott, and captured, its fall marking, particuly, the close of the Mexican war. It is magnificent stone structure, crownmany do, and these are taken out and ing an immense stone bluff, which, by a singular freak of nature, rises perparty witnessed here a native burial. by a long, winding roadway, of modern it was of the body of a child about 18 construction, beginning on its west side and winding upward and around cemetery, uncoffined, under the arm of to the east. Chapultepec is the na-its father, who was accompanied by two tional military academy, but it is also the summer home of the President of the republic. So much of the castle as s devoted to his uses is richly furnish-

ed, with every convenience of modern life. With its lofty elevation, overlook-ing the city and valley; its open court and flower gardens; its sun-lit galler-les; its stained glass front and its exquisite decorations, Chapultepec is a dream, impossible of its reproduction on paper. It is easiest reached by the street cars, but best reached by cab miles direct to the gates of the castle.

Too much time or space could not be given to Chapultepec, did description not fail, but in this case it falls: and

besides, the party hurries on to Tacubaza, near by. This is the Monte Carlo of Mexico, and another bower of beauty. The garden, which one enters from the roadway, is dark with its dense foliage of trees, shrubs and flowers and musical with the songs of birds and the play of fountains. Lanters of gaudy colors swing from limb to limb of the trees, ready to be lighted when night comes on, and within thousands of lollars are stacked upon the tables Roulette is the game this afternoon and he wheel goes round and round. betting here is very high at times, and

he gambling, like everything else in Mexico, is wide open. Saturday night the circus, and then The morning dawns gloriously and the day continues glorious until dies. The cathedrals are open early and their bells ring with the quick energy of fire alarms. They draw many curious sight-seers from the editorial party, but the majority prefer the Alaneds, the beautiful plaza of the upper classes, situate in the centre of the ong in extent and lacks none of the eauty and few of the accessories of he finest parks of the leading Ame can cities. This is the parade ground f the Four Hundred of the City of Mexico from 12 to 3 on Sunday. The band plays and the aristocracy waltzes o and fro, crowding the ample avenues the park. The day is warm, and in

the spring hats and dresses of the la-dies there is a wealth of color, while the children who play about are in straw hats and white summer dress. The principal avenue of the Alamada is covered with tarpaulin to afford protec-tion against the almost fierce heat of the sun, and this promenade and some of those converging into it are lined with chairs, in which one may sit and watch the parade for a real-12½ cents. The ladies and gentlemen seen here are attired in the height of Eu-ropean and American fashion. To see he sandal, the sombrero, the blanket and the rags you must walk straight up San Francisco street to the Plaza Major, overlooked by the national palace, the grand cathedral and nume other cathedrals surrounding the square; for the Plaza Major is the rereat and resting place of the poor-

story of this hereafter, if my stomach will stand by me in the recital of its etails. To-night at 10 we start home making but one stop of any length en oute—that at Zacatecas, where, by the way, 170 wretched silver miners lost their lives the day before yesterday in

burning shaft. It has been an unspeakable pleasure to meet here Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dunn, of Charlotte, who arrived a week ago from El Paso, Texas. They are pleasantly quartered in the Calle de San Juan, and will probably be here a week longer, when they will go to Guadala-jara (Wardalabarra), the second sec-ond city of Mexico, for a visit. I am glad to report both well, though the winds and dust of Mexico City are giving Mr. Dunn some trouble. The joy seeing these friendly faces 2,500 mil from home is one which must be left to the imagination of the reader. Ma Nat. W. Taylor, the well-known photographer, formerly of Asheville, is also here, and contemplates locating in bussom and his sons is occasion of regret but it was good to see Mr. William Johnston Andrews, of Raleigh, at the American legation, and I acknowl Shaffner, of Salem, is here on busine connected with the introduction of a cigarette machine. It ought to take right along in this country, for while none chew tobacco, and few smoke

cigars, everybody, it seems, men wo-men and children, smokes cigarettes.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORS VILLE

MERITED DEFENCE OF BRAVE MEN. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilin's Book-The Result of Thirty Years Tell-Endorsed by Gen. Lane and Prominent Officers of Jackson's, Hill's and Stonewall's Bri-gade Staffs-The Crowning Scenes of the Bloody Drams-A Story Clearly Told and Fortified by the Testimony of Eye Wit-nesses.

Stonewall Brigade staffs.

In the direct purpose of the volume, the quarrel of his corps with rivals, ward of his genius, the fatal check to Jackson, just ready to launch the at-tack, which, so far as we can tell, would have been successful, and have been the most marvelous feat of arms in even his splendid roll of victories.

This story is so clearly told, so fortifled by the testimony of eye-witness es to what went on before and after

and so distinctly illustrated by maps and diagrams, that one can scarcely express anything but assent to conclusions. Hooker's march toward Fredericksburg, stopped by finding Lee had be gun to entrench across his front, had been commenced down two principal roads, known, the upper as the pike, the lower as the plank road. These unite at the western limit of the Dowdal farm, and the one road then going eastward to Chancellor's is known half from the junction toward Chancellor's the Hazel Grove road comes into it from the south, and the Bullock road leaves it, going northeast; a hun-dred yards east of this point, and for worn out mountain path runs about parallel with the plank road and but a within half a mile of Chancellor's, when

t unites with it again. This minute

escription is necessary to understand

any, and to reconcile all of the accounts of the shooting of the great general. The plan of the battle was as follows: Three of Hooker's Corps lay enringed Chancellor's facing outward, east and south; a fourth was still farther westward at Hazel Grove, and the Eleventh was somewhat out in the air, on the plank road and pike, westward Grove. Lee determined, when he came confront this army of at louble his own in number, to detach Jackson with three divisions, and hur his command on the Eleventh Corps, double it up, press it back on the one behind it at Hazei Grove, and so on until the main force at Chancellor's ions, would attack from the South,

This was Stonewall's favorite game, and he started out on the night of May regiments under Hill, 22 under Rhodes and 20 under Colston, besides four regiments of cavalry and many batteries ness, in straight roads square in frontof the command at Hazel Grove, whose wise generals at once decided that Lee was in full retreat, and so reported to headquarters. Some of the company

spoke of their suspicions.

Jackson was never careless, never sheltered and some farther withdrawn. but nothing threw them into confusion or checked their steady march. Jackson's last dispatch to Lee, now n the State Library at Richmond,

R. E. Lee: The leading division is up and the other two appear to be well closed. T. J." At 5 p. m. he was closed. T. J. J." At 5 p. m. he was ready for action. This wizard of the battle-field had in 24 hours marched ar army of 30,000 men directly past the front of a much larger force, arranged in three lines of battle and allowed a third of it to rest on their arms two hours within a mile of the right flank of the Army of the Potomac, and not a man escaped or deserted to give warnould go, the battle was already won.

It was not yet 5 o'clock. Sickles, chafing at the thought that Lee was escaping, with Hooker's permission, took 20,000 of the best troops in the army and started south to cut him off. As late as 7 o'clock he was ignorant of disaster, and miles away from the disaster, and miles away from the scene of action, in the woods, where no ound had reached him. Some strange of battle on this fitful evening, for it was not until, at 6:30, an hour after the out, that even Hooker, waiting on the porch of the Chancellor house, to hear that Sickles had intercepted the fleeing columns of his foe, learned from the sudden rush of all that horrid mass that surges in front of a beaten army, mything of the ruin which had befalen him. At 5 Jackson asked Rhodes at the

Luckett farm, "Are you ready?" "Yes," said Rhodes, and nodded to Major Blackford, commanding a part of the advanced lines. The bugle rang out, a mighty roar of yelling troops shook the air, the fierce rattle of rifles broke forth, and the charge was on. In 30 minutes Jackson had wrecked Deven's Division, in 30 more he had control of the Talley plateau, just west of Dow-dal's, and at 7:45 his skirmishers had possession of the forks of the plank road, pike, Hazel Grove and Bullock roads. In half an hour more, or by 8:15, Hill's fresh division had been brought Carolina was in front, in open order, as a picket or skirmish line, covering the brigade. The Twenty-eighth and Eighteenth North Carolina were north, and the Thirty-seventh and Seventh North Carolina south of the roads. the nearest Federal force Lane or Hill knew of was 700 yards down the pike, to the east, under Berry. The sound of eatedly and earnestly warned against were far ahead, and alone,

Here the battle paused for a time. The general had brought up to relieve Rhodes and Colston, who had taken the brunt so far, his strongest division under his best commander, A. P. Hill and Hill, mindful of the deadly work yet to be done, had placed in the van the unmatched brigade of Lane. Whether a success should become a vic-tory hung upon the acts of the next junction of the Hazel Grove and Bullock roads, and received directions to "push right ahead, Lane, right ahead!" None of the Confederate commanders were then aware of the presence of heavy bodies of Federal troops almost within musicet shot of their right, two full divisions and parts of a third, and it was no! until Lane, returning from a last visit to his extreme right, was about to commence hism ovement that Lt. Col. Hill, one of his bravest officers, begged him to wait until it was known what force was on their flank and rear. The sound of wagon trains and voices of men were audible, but none could tell whether it was the army of Hooker or

hism overment that Lt. Col. Hill. one of his barvest officers, begged him to wait until it was known what force was on their flank and rear. The sound of wagon trains and voices of pliments of the author and of Gen. James H. Lane," has been received and read. The steady rain of abuse showered upon the Eleventh Army Corps by Hooker, Sickles and others, for its alleged misconduct in this action, and the claims put forward by many Fed. eral commanders for deeds of alleged eral commanders for deeds of alleged eral commanders for deeds of alleged account of nearly two hundred pages, admirably illustrated by well-executed maps. It is the protest and defence of brave men against indignity and wrong. The compiler has toiled at it for more than 30 years. He has been endorsed and his work approved by the Society of the Corps, of which he was the medical inspector, and he has had the assistance not only of many comrades, but of Gen. Lane, and prominent officers of Jackson's, Hill's and the Stonewall Brigade staffs.

In the direct purpose of the volume.

the quarrel of his corps with rivals, and with some its own commanding officers we are not interested. He seems, indeed, to have well made out his case, and we have to thank him for the only full and clear description of the party rode easterly to where the that dreadful battle of darkness and the plank road. Here they

To Hill's and department, life and property were safe and New York was shunned by crinicals as a good Christian will shun the realm of his Satanic majesty; it was too hot for them.

Like Charlotte, New York had some mystery we have ever seen.

The main interest of the book to us is his graphic presentation of the crowning scene of that bloody drama, the fall of the conqueror as he was just reaching out to pluck the last reward of his graphic that the last respectively. and that some was a large number from Stuart, Dave Kyle, who was a native of the neighborhood and knew every path in it. He says that the city treasury. They were barred bepath, and not on the plank road or pike, which Jackson knew was swept

by the guns at Fairview.

The little cavalcade, the chieftain in advance, passed on through the Eighteenth North Carolina, so silently that Major Barry, on the left wing, was not apprised of their presence, and rode elowly toward the pickets of the Thirty-third North Carolina, covering the brigade front. A moment before reaching the line the party halted, when Jackson listened a short while to the sound of voices and axes not far to his front, then turned his horse and led the party back to the junction of the path and the Bullock road, about 60 or 80 yards in front of the Eighteenth North Carolina, and the same distance

from where the Jackson monumen stands He stopped, turned his horse again and again sat intently listening to the hostile sounds in front, and for Lane's signal to advance. Hill and his adju-tant joined him, with others, who clustered in their rear. A moment or two before this Col. Purdie and his adjuthat distance forming one with the tant had ridden out to near VanWert's Bullock road, the obscure and almost cabin to consult with Col. Avery about worn out mountain path runs about the sounds on the plank roads. At parallel with the plank road and but a score or two of yards north of it until rang out, answered as has been told; then the firing broke out in front and Purdie, with his companion, started back on the plank road to take their positions at the head of their regiment. "The sound of their footsteps," says the author, "started the Confederate soldiers, already aroused by the roar of musketry in front, and as Major Berry, on the left of the Eigh-teenth North Carolina, some distance ness of New York's police force; I heard in the woods heard these sounds of rapid approach from the front, and g group of strange horsemen moving bout among the shadows of the trees, 80 yards in front, he instantly gave the order to fire and repeat the firing. The fire of the rifles of the North Caro-

lina mountaineers was fearfully effec-tive, and every one of that group of horsemen went down or disappeared before its fatal aim except Jackson The chieftain, although grievously wounded, kept his seat in the saddle, even when 'Old Sorrel,' startled by the confusion around him, dashed across the nath into an oak tree, whose branches nearly swept his rider to the continued on toward the plank road, but finally stopped a few yards from it, where some of the officers who had es-The party helping him down the road toward Dowdal's soon grew to quite a group, and attracted the notice of group, and attracted the notice of Capt. Csborne, who had two guns on picket 700 yards east. This firing was and regimental officers, who had taken as a signal that Hill had adfought Jackson in the valley, did not vanced, and the 43 guns massed at so read the signs of the march, but Fairview sent a terrible fire down the they were promptly rebuked when they road, where the 20,000 men were waiting to join in the attack. Twice Jackson's bearers were struck down, and in the eckless, save in seeming, and woe to very midst of the tempest he gave his the enemy who was deceived by the last order to his men. To Pender, whose

pretence. "Mystery," he used to say, men were very grievously exposed, and who expressed a doubt as to whether he could hold them under so murderous a fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous a fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous a fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous a fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous a fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous a fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned and expendent with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire, he turned with the swift flankers to seek roads more murderous as fire flankers. he turned and ex-eally: "Pender, you claimed emphatically: "Pender, you must hold your ground." Space forbids further notice of this nteresting book, however much it would please one to discuss the effect of Jackson's check upon the army then marshaled, and upon the war. Bangor, Me., published by the author.

INSTALLING A PRESIDENT. The Routine and Ceremonial of Inaugura-

In the March St. Nicholas Clifford Howard describes as follows the man-ner of installing a new President: T heFifty-fourth Congress is drawing to a close. The House of Representaives is about to adjourn, and many of its members have alredy come over to the Senate to witness the closing exer-cises there. Extra chairs and seats have been brought in for them and the many other prominent officials who have gathered there, including the officers of the Army and Navy, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the cabinet officers and the foreign ambassadors and ministers, many of whom are dressed in their gorgeous state robes. According to law, Congress must come to an end at noon; but if the Presidential party has not made its ap-pearance when the Senate clock is about to point to twelve, the hands are moved back a few minutes so as to gain time. And before the hands are allowed to get around to twelve, everybody has arrived, everything is in read ness, and the president of the Senate his successor, the new Vice President of the United State, who at once calls an extra session of the Senate, so that death of one session and thebirth of another. Then, after a short prayer by the Vice President, the distinguished people gathered in the Senate form in line, and, headed by a company of newspaper reporters, they march in dignified procession to the rotunda, and hence to the platform on the east front

of the Capitol The nine justices of the Supreme Court, clothed in their black robes, up, and by his order Lane's five brigade had been deployed sover set the roads near the junction will not be and the path. The The set was a per order, throats, and, amid the enthusiastic uproar that lasts several minutes, hats and canes, umbrellas and handker-chiefs, are waved aloft or thrown wildly into the air by joyous and patriotic Americans. Removing his hat, the President-elect comes forward, and, turning to the Chief Justice of the United States, takes the oath of office as required by the constitution. Then comes the inaugural address, which, of course, only those near the platform from that direction, as they are able to hear. But the 30,000 or 40, 000 who can't hear the speech are willing to agree with everything that is said, and every little while they shou

Marriage in Oklahoma. Guthrie, Ok., Dispatch to the Kansas City Times.

After a long conference, the Rose marriage bill was agreed upon, with amendments, and passed in both houses. It provides that a white man

past 9 May 2, 1863.

Before this Hill and his staff had found Jackson, who turning to his officer, said: "Press them, cut them officer, said: "Press them, cut the said: "Pr

city treasury. They were barred be-cause better men knew their cunning and kept them out. We had Parkhurst, Comstock, Gerry, and last, but not least, Teddy Roosevelt, and we hav them yet—more's the pity! The cry of Reform swept Tammany off its feet in 1894, and the reformers at last got up to the public trough, and like others of their kind, they jumped into it with both feet. The record of their administration was soon written in a demoralized police force, in which veterans were turned down to make room for political heelers and ward howlers: crime became rampant and criminals brazen; the treasury was looted and taxes increased, and there was neither safety nor freedom for the people—the mighty force of the long arm of the Reform government being spent in a mad effort to prevent the people from getting Sunday goes reform in New York, and so it will go always when sore-headed politicians with hungry bellies and empty pockets attempt to get into the public crib in the guise of reform. They will roa like lions until they have frightened the people and secured their election Then the lion's skin is discarded and the public realizes that what was thought to be the roar of the king of beasts was but the braying of an ass

inning. game being played by some of your citizens who don't have pie three times a day, and your city government. recognized in the moves being made by the ple-hunters the same tactics that the roar of the roarer, and it sounded very much like that of the reformers in New York, and I am sure if tear off the covering you will discern the hoofs and ears of the greatest braying animal on exhibition. There ar are the same wherever you find them An ass, a monkey and a politician out of office; you may disguise them, but hey are always the same.

But it is too late then; the ass has his

I have found this a model little city. everywhere I go there is evidence thrift, good management, good govern ment and good order. What more do people want? I have found your policemen always in his place; courteous, gentlemanly and efficient—that is more than can he said of those in my home Why do away with what is excellent to experiment with an unknown and

untried quantity? Be not deceived, ye citizens of Charlotte; it is not the lion that is making the noise within your gates; it is only the other "critter" I have describe Let him bray, but do not open the crib door to him, nor give him free entry to the pie-counter; and hark ye to this; 'Mark you this Hassanio. The devil can quote Scripture for hi purpose.

in evil producing holy witness is like a villain with a smiling cheek goodly apple rotten at the heart: what a goodly outside falsehoo hath!"

Pardon me for putting in my oan My apology—if one is needed—is that I like you; and being well acquainted with the long-eared gentry who mas querade as Reformers, and having re cognized them in the move agains your city's peace and welfare, I could not forbear hitting one lick for the cause of right and good government RETLAW.

March 5, 1897.

THE LONG AGO.

[The following beautiful poem is the production of Mr. Philo Henderson and is supposed to have been written by him while living in Charlotte. For beauty of rhetorical figures, the al-most perfect rhythm, and the pathos of the whole, it is truly a sparkling gem in literature. een published many times, once or twice before in this paper, but its meri entitles it to still further repetition, especially because it has been approoriated by a certain Northern journa as the production of a member of its staff. Whether it has any especial reference, or whether it is but the inspired production of a true poet, we do not

A wonderful stream is the River of Time, As it flows through the realm of tears With a faultless rhythm and musical rhyme, And a broader sweep and a surge sub-Ere it blends with the Ocean of Years.

How the winters are drifting, like flakes of snow, And the summers like buds between, And the years in their sheaves, as they come and go, On the river's breast, with its ebb and Ere they glide in the shadow and

There's a magical isle up the River of Where the softest of airs are playing; There's a cloudless sky and a tropical and songs as sweet as a vesper's chime And the Junes with the roses are straying.

The name of that isle is The Long Ago; We bury our treasures there. There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow; There are heaps of dust; but we love There are trinkets and tresses of hair. There's a fragment of song that nobody sings, And part of an infant prayer; There's a lute unswept and a harp without strings-There are broken vows and pieces of And the garment she used to wear here are hands that we waved, as the By the mirage is lifted in air; And sometimes we hear, through the turbulent roar, Sweet vioces we heard, in the days gone before, When the wind down the river

HOBBS

Into the Public Orib in the Diaguise of Reformers—The Bray of an Am Mintaken Challenge to the Citizens of Charlotte Which Appeared in This Paper Yesterday Creates

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

The Public Seem Thoroughly Aroused

A General Eagerness to Know What the Outcome of This Affair Will Be is Plainly Noticeable Amongst Many of Our Readers



JULIUS HOBBS, M. D.

As a result of the announcement made by this paper yesterday, that a free package of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills would be given away to of our readers who would call at the drug store of P. H. Lordon & Co. 100. or our readers who would call at the drug store of R. H. Jordan & Co. to-morrow, an intense interest has been awakened in this distribution.

A large number of people called last evening and this morning to make increase about the force semilor of this large representation. quiries about the free samples of this It is expected that to-morrow there to-morrow, which shows what general interest is taken by the public in the test now being given by Dr. Hobbs of demand is R. H. Jordan & Co. are well his discovery for the cure of all kidney prepared to meet it.

Much to our gratification, a number of lady callers have shown an unusual interest in this great distribution. "Can it be possible," said a man who called yesterday, "that the advancement in the science of medicine has at last reached a climax for poor sufferers like myself?"
"I am going to say one thing at any The owners of this medicine certainly have faith in it, and they are

going about it in an honest, straightforward manner. Just this thing alone gives me confidence and strong hope that shall again be a well man." Another caller yesterday—a lady said: "I live several miles away from Charlotte, but I am going to get a sample of this kidney medicine for my pie of this kidney medicine for my husband. He has been a sufferer from kidney diseases for many years."
"We have spent thousands of dollars with the best doctors we could hear of North and South, but at the best he has received only temporary relief."
"Dr. Hobbs' announcement that he

has made a discovery which will cure

wonderful medicine to be given away will be a great rush of applicants for a town outside who apply at our store morrow in person or write for a sam-ple will be welcome, and not only a

FREE SAMPLE BOX

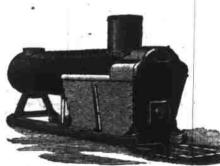
of this wonderful medicine will be given or sent to each applicant, but also Dr. Hobbs' little book, which in a concise way, treats on kidney troubles. This great free distribution ends tonorrow evening at 9 o'clock, so that all who wish to avail themselves of Dr. Hobbs' generous offer should call tonorrow or write, or they will miss the opportunity.

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Retail Agents, J. M. Scott & Co..

Wholesale Agents. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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At Bennett's, in front of the City Hall, Fresh, Juley steaks are kept for all who A "trial order" from every one, s certain to prove a customer won.

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