

HISTORIC OLD RICHMOND.

H. A. H. Gibson Visits the City and Recalls Interesting Events of the Past.

[Received too late for last week.]
 Richmond, Va., April 3.—Editors Courier: Well, here I am in Richmond, at the residence of our son, Walter Gibson, sitting at a second story window overlooking the majestic James river, and looking out across Liberty Hill Park, which lies just in front of where I am now sitting at this writing. The view is beautiful beyond description, being opposite a bend in the river, from which point you look in a southeasterly direction down the river for a distance of three miles or more, and looking in a southerly direction an extensive view of the country beyond the James river greets the eye like a magnificent panorama, which includes the beautiful little city of Manchester. Did I wield the pen of an accomplished writer I might give an interesting description of this magnificent scene, but as I do not, I leave it to the imagination of yourselves and your readers. The Confederate monument stands just on the south side of the park, as I best remember, on a spot where some big guns were planted in time of the war.

Just forty years ago to-day Richmond was entered by Grant's army, coming in on one side, while the Confederates were going out at the other. The scenes and tragedies enacted in Richmond that day will never be fully written. Her citizens were overwhelmed with consternation and alarm, and well they might be. It was yesterday, forty years ago, that Gen. Lee's memorable dispatch was handed by an officer to President Davis while he was at worship in St. Paul's Episcopal church, conveying the startling intelligence that his lines were broken in three places, and that Richmond would have to be evacuated that night. Soon the terrible news spread throughout the city. I send herewith a clipping from the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., April 2, 1905, which gives an interesting account of those terrible days. It is as follows:

The Fall of Richmond.

"April 3d is a memorable day in American annals, yet so swift is the march of events that the historic significance of the day will occur to few persons. This is the fortieth anniversary of the 'Fall of Richmond.' It was in the morning of April 3, 1865, that Federal troops entered the capital of the Confederate States. It was a day of great emotions. The people of the South, her ragged, scarred and heroic armies and her impoverished people were saddened. The great, rich and powerful North was elated. While flames were sweeping through Richmond, enthusiastic meetings were being held in all the cities of the East and West. In Washington it was a holiday. All the offices of the government were closed. In New York one of the biggest meetings of all time was held. Bells were ringing and orators were voicing the glee of the North. The broken legions of Lee, magnificent in victory and magnificent in defeat, were falling back toward Danville. Appomattox was soon to follow.

"Sunday, April 2d, was a quiet day in Richmond. The situation was no more tense than it had been for many days. President Davis was at service in St. Paul's Episcopal church. An officer entered and handed him this tragic dispatch from Robert E. Lee: 'My lines are broken in three places. Richmond must be evacuated to-night.' The news traveled on wings through the doomed city. The Confederate archives were packed and shipped to Danville. Congress and the Virginia Legislature left the city. Wagon trains were rumbling through the streets. Money in the banks was sent to Danville. Gen. Ewell in command at Richmond, ordered that such stores of cotton and tobacco as could not be removed, should be destroyed. The City Council ordered that all liquors in the warehouses should be poured into the gutters.

"At night the city was red with fire. Some of the fires were thought to have been set by ruffians for plunder. Arsenals and magazines were blowing up, shells and small armaments were exploding. The famous ironclad Virginia, the Fredericksburg, Richmond, Patrick Henry and other ships at the Rocketts were

blown up. Fire was seething through Richmond and Manchester. Union cavalry appeared in Main street soon after dawn, April 3.

"Thomas T. Graves, aide on the staff of Gen. Weitzel, whose troops occupied Richmond, has written the following description of Richmond on the fateful morning:

"As we approached the inner line of defenses we saw in the distance divisions of our troops, many of them upon the double quick, aiming to be the first in the city. A white and colored division were having a regular race, the white troops on the turnpike and the colored in the fields. As we neared the city the number of fires seemed to increase. At intervals there were loud explosions.

"On entering we found Capitol Square covered with people who had fled there to escape the fire, and who were utterly worn out with fatigue and fright. Details were at once made to scour the city for able-bodied men, white and black, to assist in extinguishing the flames. Gen. Deven's division marched into the city, stacked arms and went to work. Parson's engineer company assisted in blowing up houses. In this way the fire was checked. There was no plundering by our troops.

"Gen. A. F. Shepley was placed on duty as military governor. He had occupied a like position at New Orleans after its capture in 1862. We went to Libby Prison, but all the prisoners were gone. President Lincoln arrived in Richmond the morning of the 4th, having come on Admiral Porter's flagship, the Malvern. Mr. Lincoln visited the Capitol and inspected the interior of President Davis's house."

Richmond of to-day is not, but for some old landmarks, recognizable as Richmond of forty years, so great has been its improvement in that time, of which to undertake a description would be out of the question for my feeble pen.

H. A. H. Gibson.

Mr. Kirksey's Recommendation.

Mr. Kirksey writes: I give a positive guarantee with every box of Rydale's Stomach Tablets and Liver Tablets I sell, and have never been asked to refund the money in a single instance. I have used these tablets in my family with best results. W. L. Kirksey, Morganton, N. C. Rydale's Tablets are prepared by the Radical Remedy Company, Hickory, N. C., who authorize every dealer in their preparations to guarantee every box or bottle of their medicine they sell. Wall-halla Drug Company.

Sleeping Garments.

"It was not always so," said a manufacturer of sleeping garments, "but in every great city nowadays practically every man wears when he goes to bed suitable sleeping clothes of some sort either night shirt or pajamas.

"In cities probably 50 per cent of the men wear pajamas with the proportion of pajamas worn continuing to increase. I don't like them myself, but undoubtedly they have their merits. Pajamas, for instance, are handiest to wear in a sleeping car, and they are a blessing to a man who has to get up in the night to tend the baby.

"But though in the greater cities practically every man nowadays wears sleeping garments of some sort, it is not so everywhere throughout the country. There are everywhere men whose occupations would prevent them from wearing sleeping garments, men who must turn in ready to get up at a moment's notice. And there are still great numbers of men, in smaller places and in remote parts, who have not yet learned the comfort and healthfulness of sleeping garments.

The same thing cannot be said of women. Women everywhere the country over, and in city and country alike, do wear night gowns, as they have long, if not always done. Do women wear pajamas these days? Well, some, but not many.

"It was a little fad to wear them, for a time, and there are some women who now wear them; but their number is not large and it is not growing.

"While the use of sleeping garments has thus been increasing and extending among men, there has been falling into disuse a once commonly used article of sleeping equipment, namely, the old time nightcap.

"I can scarcely imagine anybody now wearing a nightcap in a city. A man might get cold feet in a big city, but not a cold head.

"And so the nightcap, has, from cities at least, all but disappeared."—New York Sun.

Best Way to Eat an Egg.

Almost everybody eats eggs. There is perhaps no article of diet that is more commonly eaten in all countries than eggs. Hens' eggs are used more than any other kind, although some people eat duck eggs, goose eggs and the egg of the guinea fowl. Turkey eggs are not so often eaten; they are generally kept for hatching. Eggs are said to be perfect food, the same as milk—that is, containing all the food elements necessary for the growth and maintenance of the young chick, just as milk does for the young animal. While it is true, of course, that the egg does contain all the elements necessary for the young chick, yet it would not follow that these elements are in the right proportion for the sole nourishment of an adult person. That eggs are a splendid food is not to be questioned, but that eggs alone would furnish sufficient diet for a grown person is hardly probable.

Eggs consist of proteins and fat, water and mineral matter. It is the proteins or nitrogenous matter that builds up and repairs the tissues of the body, while the fat supplies energy. The white of an egg is often said to be pure albumen, but it also contains phosphoric acid and sodium chloride or common salt. The yolk contains the fatty part of the egg, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron. Eggs also contain sulphur, and this probably accounts for the dark stain left by eggs on silver, the sulphur coming in contact with the silver forming silver sulphide.

Eggs are very easily digested. Raw eggs are more quickly digested than cooked eggs. Soft boiled eggs, roasted eggs and poached eggs are more easily digested than fried or hard-boiled eggs. The stomach will digest a raw egg in from one and a half to two hours. Soft-boiled and roasted eggs require from two and a half to three hours, while hard-boiled or fried eggs must be allowed from three and a half to four hours for digestion. Eggs furnish a good substitute for meat and we believe it would be far better for the average person if eggs were more frequently used in place of meat. Especially do they make a light, nutritious dish for breakfast, instead of the usual bacon or ham or sausage.—New York Tribune.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association, in Chicago recently, the State dairy and food department reports were submitted, showing that 455,000 infants died in the United States last year from the effects of food poisoning. This claim was made by J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State board of health. Hurty produces figures to show that 65 per cent of the total deaths of infants in America last year was due to poisons administered in impure foods and deadly concoctions placed on the market by fraudulent food manufacturers. Renewed efforts toward prohibiting the sale of food products containing poisonous adulterations is to be made by the association.

Blame

No One But Yourself if You Don't Get Well When Sick.

All we can do is give advice. Of course that's easy. But our advice is really worth a little more to you than most people's, for we offer to give you the first bottle of our medicine free, if it fails to help you. We could not afford to do this unless our medicine was good. Such an offer, on the wrong kind of medicine, would put a merchant prince in the poor house. Dr. Miles' Nervine, however, as years of experience have proved, is a medicine that cures the sick.

Those whom it cannot benefit—less than one in ten thousand—we prefer to refund their money. All we ask of you is to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for your complaint. If you suffer from sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion, dizziness, headache, muscular twitches, melancholy, loss of memory, weak stomach, poor blood, bilious troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., we will guarantee to benefit you or refund your money. You are the doctor.

"My son Bert, when in his 17th year, became subject to attacks of epilepsy, so serious that we were compelled to take him out of school. After several physicians had failed to relieve him, we gave Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial. Ten months treatment with Nervine and Liver Pills restored our boy to perfect health."—MR. JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy Co. Clerk, Dallas Co., Mo.

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Rules for Character Reading.

Addressing the Chicago Credit Men's Association recently, Dr. Chas. F. Roger, who, according to the Chicago Record-Herald, "has made a study of character reading for sixteen years," laid down a number of interesting rules. Here are Dr. Roger's rules:

1. A man who presses his thumb on the back of your hand when shaking hands is liberal.
2. The man who never presses his thumb against yours when hand-shaking is stingy, and the higher he keeps his thumb the stingier he is.
3. A man who shakes hands with the tips of his fingers only is not to be trusted—he may pay one debt, but he will never pay the second.
4. When a man gives you a listless and lifeless hand, which you have to shake, beware.
5. You can tell a liar as far as you can see him by watching his eyelids. If the eyelid cuts off the eye at the outside corner, drooping over it, the possessor is a stranger to the truth and has only heard of veracity as a word in the dictionary.
6. The persons who show white white all the way around the eyeball are persons who prevaricate.
7. When a person's head is bigger at the back and sides than at the front and top, the animal predominates over the intellectual forces.
8. In judging women the essential things to be observed are the lips and eyes—pay no attention even to powder and rouge in your estimate of female character. The woman with a thin upper lip—like a streak of red—is not only cold-hearted, but clammy.
9. If a woman's eyelid cuts off the eye at the corner she is a liar like the man with the corresponding eyelid.
10. If she has white all the way around her eye she does not tell the truth.
11. Beware of the person, man or woman, who does not look you straight in the eye. If he or she examines the wall or the sky or the dog, make up your mind that you are dealing with one who is insincere.
12. Courage and force of character are shown by the person who walks with his head held up in the air.

Mortgaging Prospective Crops.

William E. Curtis, the well-known correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, has been writing his daily letters from Alabama during the past few weeks and in last Thursday's paper he has an interesting letter on the cotton situation. His letter is very able, and except in two or three particulars remarkably true to the facts. This paragraph is especially wise and timely:

"Another curse, equally demoralizing, is the general and habitual method of mortgaging crops; the ancient plan of living ahead of their incomes, which has been practiced by white planters throughout the South for generations, and has been acquired by imitation by their negro tenants. It is the habit of a great majority of the Southern planters, black and white, to spend their money before they get it, by mortgaging prospective crops to secure advances made by them by commission men to pay for their supplies and other expenses. This practice extends to the white and negro tenantry of the large plantations throughout the South. When a man rents a tract of cotton land on shares (as 35 per cent. of land is cultivated) he expects his landlord to furnish him animals, implements, seed, food, clothing and everything else that he or his family shall require, and charge whatever is given against the proceeds of the coming crop when it shall be harvested and sold. The landlord, therefore, makes a double profit from the tenant. The tenant never gets ahead. He usually consumes the entire value of his cotton before he picks it, and he goes on from year to year, gaining nothing and getting nothing but a living for his labor. It is useless to discuss this subject in the South. Nearly everybody is willing to admit that the practice is vicious, demoralizing and ruinous; but it is fastened upon the people and they seem to be satisfied with it."

This Editor Had Been There.

Some of our exchanges speak of this paper as a farmer's paper. Well, we must acknowledge we have a leaning towards the farmer—in fact, the editor is a farmer.

We have followed the plow and a pair of brindle mules to turn over many acres of black alluvial soil and bumble bees' nests.

We have chopped off and set out hundreds of shocks of corn when the frost was on the pumpkin.

We have waltzed after the scythe and cradle to tie up acres and acres of golden grain in days gone by.

We have tunneled into the potato hill and brought out bushels and bushels of the rich, luscious fruit, with the hoe and the plow handle.

We have turned the grindstone for hours and hours, in the bright summer's sun, until the world seemed all a hollow mockery.

We have chopped down the Jimson weed in all its glory, and saw it fall a withered mass of ruins to the earth.

We have cut stove wood with a dull axe in the bright July sun until we felt like running away from home and becoming a train robber.

We have played hide and seek with the razor-back sow in the corn field for hours and hours, when the mud was on our breeches and the water in our socks.

We have chased the cow with crumpled horn out of the wheat field, and watched the wobble-legged calf hang on to the teat like a politician to a fat office.

In fact, we have done everything that is done on a farm, from engineering a hay rake to fighting over a line fence, and have raised everything that can be raised on a farm from an umbrella to a deed of trust, and why shouldn't we have a fellow feeling for the farmer?—Exchange.

The sovereigns of Europe have revenues as follows: Czar of Russia, \$12,000,000; Sultan of Turkey, \$7,500,000; Emperor of Germany \$5,800,000; Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, \$3,700,000; King of Italy, \$3,210,000; King of Great Britain, \$2,600,000; King of Bavaria, \$1,400,000; King of Spain, \$1,400,000; King of the Belgians, \$700,000; King of Saxony, \$735,000; King of Portugal, \$525,000; King of Wurtemberg, \$400,000; King of Greece, \$200,000; Queen of Holland, \$240,000; King of Servia \$240,000; King of Roumania, \$237,000.

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