

A HISTORICAL PILE.

Views From the Mountain Up Which the Gallant Hooker Made His Charge.

THE RAREST OF SCENERY.

A Point of View From Which the Eye Can Scan Seven States.

WHERE CRYSTAL WATERS FALL.

Beneath Two Famous Battle-Grounds 16,000 Brave Men Slept.

WONDERS OF ROCK POINT AND THE CAVE.

CO-RESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 25.

ONE THAT IS A QUARTER OF A CENTURY has passed since Hooker made his valiant charge up the side of Lookout Mountain and fought the famous battle in the clouds.

But while the magic hand of time has transformed all of the surroundings, Lookout Mountain remains as it always has been—great, massive and unchangeable.

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Although Lookout Mountain is 2,900 feet above the level of the sea and five miles from its base to Lookout Point, it is not mere altitude that excels.

It is rather in the beauty and extent of its rare and unsurpassed scenery. What might be properly known as "the top" is from one to five miles in breadth, and is as varied as any other part of the mountain.

On the top of the mountain itself remain as in an English gentleman's lawn, while other places within a stone's throw are as wild as the wildest lover of nature could possibly desire.

THE FINEST ROCK.

There ever was a perfect picture in nature, it is presented to the view of a person standing on the edge of Lookout Point.

This is a series of immense rocks projecting from the side of the mountain directly over what is known as the Point Hotel.

The naked eye can gaze around on a radius that embraces seven States. On either side are smaller mountains—small only in comparison with Lookout.

Below, the Tennessee river winds its sinuous course, and in its ramblings forms into a perfect human foot. On the side of the mountain directly over the wanderings of the river is the richest spot of farm land in the South.

It looks green, purple and golden, just as the fantastic rays of the sun seem to strike it. At times toward dusk it presents all the colors of the rainbow.

Looking beyond this into the valley, the lively municipality of Chattanooga is seen at its best. There it is, a throbbing, bustling city with myriads of houses, smoking chimneys, church towers, steeples, spires and belching furnaces.

Looking up again and far beyond all this the trained eye can pick out characteristic spots which indicate the States of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Ohio, with the heavens seemingly almost within reach, with other immense mountains on each side.

With a throbbing city below, and a picture of the river winding about its base, and the high hills of seven great States within sight, the scene may well be described as unsurpassed.

AN ENGLISH LADY VISITS THE POINT about a year ago said she was utterly at a loss to find words to express his admiration.

He had circumnavigated the globe and penetrated into Africa, but had never found such an absolutely perfect picture before. His opinion has been reiterated by others.

The English language fails in words to describe it. The scene is a triumph of nature—a masterpiece of the Maker.

Lookout Point, however, is only one of the many places of interest on this lofty mountain. Sunset Rock is a spot not to be despised. This is to the south of the point and about a mile below. It is a famous sunset spot as seen at its best. It is from this particular place that the sun slowly sinks to rest in a way that entrances the beholder.

It goes down almost imperceptibly, but as it retreats, leaving the scene of its triumphs. It is then that the sky assumes tints and colors that would throw an artist into ecstasies.

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with interest. At one time you are in what would make a grand saloon parlor; another, in a narrow, passage way that would prove a barrier to the bluntest member of the fatman's club.

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ACTOR AND AUTHOR.

Chat With Joe Jefferson About His Popular Autobiography.

HE WROTE IT ALL FROM MEMORY.

Sometimes He Woke Up in the Night With Thoughts for His Book.

COLONEL BRICE AND CALICO CHARLIE

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Joe Jefferson drew crowded houses this week in "The Rivets," and he is as popular to-day as when he first made his appearance on the American stage as a Washington theater.

The boy was dressed just like Rice, his feet were black, and the two sang very apart as they danced. As they finished the song the audience were so delighted that they threw dollars and half dollars on the stage, and little Jefferson received \$24 for that night's acting.

He now receives, he says, no more than \$1,000,000, and he is as well off as any actor on the American stage. He is a big, clean-cut, red-whiskered, blue-eyed young man with a hard smile and a Western manner.

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MAKING RAIN FALL.

Possibilities Under the Test Proposed by Senator Farwell.

SHOWERS CAUSED BY BATTLES.

Rainy Seasons Brought About by Volcanoes in South America.

OPINIONS OF HIGH AUTHORITIES

The question as to whether rain can be produced by artificial means is to be tested by the United States Government. On motion of Senator C. B. Farwell, of Illinois, as recently stated in THE DISPATCH, a clause was added to the appropriation bill, which provides that, under direction of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,000 shall be expended in experiments, having for their object the artificial production of rainfall by the explosion of dynamite.

In a communication from Senator Farwell the following theories are advanced: "My theory in regard to producing rain by explosives is based partly upon the fact that after the great battles fought during the century the heavy rainfalls have occurred. This is a historical and unexplained fact. Senator Stanford, one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railway, informed me lately that he was compelled to do a great deal of blasting through a part of the country where rain was only the additional result of the use of explosives. He said that he had never seen a rain fall in any of the places where he had blasted, and that during the period of the blasting, which was nearly a year, it rained every day. The experiment should be made in Eastern Iowa, Colorado, or in Western Kansas, somewhere along the railway, and my own idea would be to commence early in the morning and explode continuously for seven or eight hours.

STATISTICS OF BATTLES. The subject of rain production by means of dynamite has been frequently discussed during the last 20 years, says the Scientific American. A great number of experiments were stated by Francis Powers, C. E., in a volume entitled "War and the Weather, or the Artificial Production of Rain," 1871. Many cases are recorded in which great battles have been followed by speedy rain. Six occurred during our war with Mexico in 1846 and 1847; nine cases of battles or skirmishes are given in which the weather was favorable to the victors. In the case of the Battle of the Marston, in 1812, the weather was so favorable to the British that they were able to win the battle. In the case of the Battle of the Marston, in 1812, the weather was so favorable to the British that they were able to win the battle.

INCARNATION OF IMPROBABILITY. Ex-Congressman Lamson, of Lima, once told me that he was worth practically nothing, owing to the fact that he was only the additional result of the use of explosives. He said that he had never seen a rain fall in any of the places where he had blasted, and that during the period of the blasting, which was nearly a year, it rained every day. The experiment should be made in Eastern Iowa, Colorado, or in Western Kansas, somewhere along the railway, and my own idea would be to commence early in the morning and explode continuously for seven or eight hours.

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