

NEW ORLEANS, UNIQUE CITY

SECOND LETTER DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS PECULIARITIES.

One of the Most Striking of These Is the Mode of Burial, Which Consists of Interment in Vaults, with Coffins Arranged Tier Above Tier, on Account of the Wetness of the Ground Below Surface—Notable Monuments.

Written for The Tribune.

ONE OF the most interesting and curious sights to a stranger visiting New Orleans is the cemeteries, "the cities of the dead," often called, and nowhere is the term more appropriate than in New Orleans. The soil being low and wet, it is necessary to bury above ground, consequently interments are almost wholly made above ground, presenting the appearance of cities with little white marble houses, (mausoleums), which serve as tombs, so unlike burying places in other cities as to make a visit noteworthy. Interments are only made in the ground by the very poorer class who have to dig very shallow graves as you cannot dig two feet without striking water. At present, however, this mode of burial is but little used for sanitary reasons. The customary custom is to bury in tombs of brick or marble costing from \$100 to \$1,000 or more. Some crypts can be secured for \$10 and upwards.

The tombs generally consist of two vaults, with a crypt below for bones, and well cemented, to prevent exhalations from the bodies within, and rigorous laws are enforced to prevent vaults from being opened too soon after burial. These tombs are built in tiers, like a wall of extraordinary thickness, and are called "ovens." In some cases, there are four and five single vaults, one above the other. After a year or two, if the vault is needed for another person, the slab is removed, the coffin, which is of wood, is broken up and burned, and the bones are deposited in the crypt below, so that, in this manner, many burials can be made in the same tomb during a series of years.

FUNERAL INVITATIONS.

One of the first things that the stranger beholds, is the little black-bordered funeral invitation on the street corner, the relics of a custom which is derived from the French. In these notices the names of half a dozen families of near and remote kin are sometimes mentioned. These printed notices are also tacked to the granite pillars which distinguish every corner of the city. The myriad of rusty tacks found there indicate, in former times, these invitations were sent on a silver basket by a slave to all friends and the omission to send one was considered a serious slight. On November 1st (All Saints Day) the cemeteries are visited by thousands. The tombs are ornamented with flowers, china vases, lighted candles and draperies. In the Catholic cemeteries, services are held. This offering of flowers preserves the memory of the Eastern custom of bringing spices to the tomb as the holy widow did to the tomb of our Lord. The floral offerings are mostly immortelles brought in garlands, anchors, crosses and crowns and other emblematic figures. Another design represents a skele embracing a sheaf of wheat, which it has cut down. Of fresh flowers, white chrysanthemums are in great numbers and used with beautiful effect. A singularly pretty sight, in entering these "homes of the dead," is that of a heavily laden orange tree growing close up to and over the white and monotonous tombs. The apples sold in the feebly green foliage, symbolizing life against death, makes a marked and remarkable picture.

At each of the many gates of the many graveyards, sits a silent nun, or Sister of Charity, in her snowy habit of purity, with little orphans at her side. They are her flowers; their fathers and mothers are up the avenue, further on, resting with the dead. A little plate near by receives the gifts of every person who enters the cemetery.

THE OLDEST CEMETERY.

There are several old cemeteries in the center of the city. The oldest are St. Louis Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The

grounds are laid out without any order and the tombs, with the inscriptions in French and Spanish, are scattered about, forming tortuous alleys, difficult to find the way in and out. St. Louis No. 1 is the oldest cemetery. Its tombs belong to the ancient Creole colonial families, many of whom figured in colonial history. Some of these are noted for their beauty in design and unique inscriptions, and many indicate the resting places of those killed in duels. St. Louis No. 3 is used solely by the colored people. Many handsome tombs belong to various societies. The Mortuary chapel of the famous Carriere family and the Barelli tomb are most conspicuous. In early history, the lines between the races were very closely drawn.

Just outside of the city on the banks of the canal, on the Metairie road, is the largest and handsomest cemetery of the city and unequalled in many points in the world. It contains over ten thousand monument vaults, varying in price from \$500 to \$100,000. Among the monuments are those of General Albert Sidney Johnson, who fell at the battle of Shiloh; also a column bearing a statue of General Stonewall Jackson and tombs of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of Tennessee. Just as you enter the gate of the cemetery, the new tomb of the latter is seen. It is a Gothic vault covered with a green grassy mound. The vault is of solid masonry, faced in marble. It is surrounded by an equestrian statue of General Albert Sidney Johnson, executed by Alexander Doyle. Inside are receptacles for forty-eight bodies. Among them, in vault No. 10, lies the body of General P. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A., 1818-1893. Jefferson Davis was buried here until his body was removed to Richmond, Va., in 1893, and laid beside his daughter Winnie Davis ("Daughter of the Confederacy"). One inscription within this vault I will mention: "Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us men. Another: "They love their land because it is their own and why to give aught other reasons why?"—1861-1865.

At the entrance to the vault stands a marble statue of an orderly sergeant, "calling the roll." These monuments are vaults made of Maine and Vermont granite, Alabama limestone—gray in color—and Georgia marble, which is both blue and pure white. A plot of ground, 24x24 feet will provide vault room for ten to twelve persons. The crypts are sealed air-tight, with brick, mortar and cement.

LAKES AND LAWNS.

This beautiful cemetery is a system of lakes and lawns, inaugurated in 1855, at a great expense. The first lake, near the entrance, is called the Herschel. A fine carriage drive, thirty-two feet wide, extends around this lake; besides this, a shady promenade for pedestrians. This lake is a mile long. Lake Mett is a half-mile, and Prospect Lake is 2700 feet long. Around these are many hand-some tombs and mausoleums.

THE OLD BATTLE GROUND.

Chalmette cemetery is situated on the old battle ground, where, in 1815, General Andrew Jackson defeated the English. The grounds were purchased by the United States government in 1865, and converted into a national cemetery—a lovely burial place. The grounds are covered with hundreds of little white marble head-stones, each marking the grave of some unknown soldier killed in the Civil war and laid out in a tasteful manner, with shaded walks and avenues of trees. There are here 12,192 graves, of which 6,913 are classed as "known," and 5,279 as "unknown." Pennsylvania has only forty-one interments. In the center is a military monument, recently erected, on which is inscribed the appropriate motto, referring to the dead heroes and their deeds: "While Silent, They Cry Aloud." The earthworks, outside of the cemetery, in the distance, is called "battle" or "Jackson Mound," and near it among the trees, are Jackson's headquarters. Here are standing the very oaks, four in number, some 200 years old, under which the British general, Parkman, who was killed here, died. Two cannon balls embedded in the trunk of one, are plainly visible. The erection of the monument was begun in 1830, under appropriations from the state. When the shaft reached a height of sixty feet the money was exhausted and the work abandoned, and nothing since has been done toward its completion. We visited this historic spot with unusual interest.

terest and ascended the spiral stairs within the shaft and from the top obtained an excellent view of the surrounding country.

The grounds of the cemetery and plantations adjoining, are from four to six feet below the noble Mississippi, protected from overflow by strong levees, or embankments.

MONUMENTS.

The monuments of New Orleans are numerous and handsome. The most prominent are the Jackson, the Clay, the marble statue of Franklin and equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, also the Jackson monument on the plains of Chalmette and Margaret statue. The Jackson statue in Jackson square is the first equestrian statue produced, representing the horse in the act of rearing. The artist, Clark Mills, has been highly praised for his success in balancing such a mass of metal. Nearly all equestrian statues have propped beneath them, but this one has no support. In this position it has withstood the storms and hurricanes of half a century. The statue weighs over 20,000 pounds and cost \$30,000. The inscription on the granite base was cut by General Benjamin F. Butler's orders:

"The union must and shall be preserved." The statue of Jackson in Washington, D. C., and Nashville, Tenn., are exact counterparts. This monument was erected in 1851 by popular subscription.

The Clay statue stands on a historic spot in the center of the city, on the "neutral ground," at the intersection of Canal, St. Charles and Royal streets.

It was erected to the great "mill boy of the Slasher," Henry Clay, who would rather be right than be president. This statue, erected in 1856, is of bronze, twenty feet high, resting on a base approached by six massive circular steps, and surrounded by an iron fence.

The inscription on the base was also cut by order of General Benjamin F. Butler. The statue itself is a perfect likeness of the illustrious statesman. It stands with its base some forty feet high.

LEE MONUMENT.

"Lee Circle" contains an imposing monument crowned with a bronze statue of the great Confederate general. The shaft is 106 feet high and is composed of white marble blocks, resting on cypress piles, driven deep into the ground and bolted together. The granite base is 42 feet square; height of the mound twelve feet, ascended by twelve marble steps. The statue is fifteen feet high, representing General Lee with folded arms surveying the scene of battle. The column contains a staircase giving access to a small observatory at the top under the statue, from which a fine view of the city is had. The stairway is lighted by openings cut in the marble. The cost of the monument was \$40,000.

The Margaret monument is the first statue raised in America in honor of a woman—a noble charitable woman who had all her life devoted herself to aiding orphans. The statue is of white marble by Dodge, representing Margaret seated with a small armful of blossoms, one arm thrown around the neck of an orphan child. She bequeathed her entire fortune to the care of orphans without regard to sex, nationality or religion.

The Confederate monument in Greenwood cemetery is a beautiful and artistic creation, dedicated to the memory of over five hundred Confederate soldiers who sleep within its shadows. The top of the mound is reached by granite steps, and in the center is a pedestal of elegant design on which stands the white marble statue of a Confederate soldier resting on his gun. Around the statue are the busts of General Lee, Stonewall Jackson, John-son and Polk.

J. E. Richmond.

PHILIPPINE PECCULARITIES.

One Soldier Who Does Not Admire the Islands.

Charles A. Young, of Company M, Thirtieth Infantry, in a letter dated Catipan, Mindoro, P. I., September 15, writes to the Indianapolis News his opinion of the Philippines as follows: "The Philippines is a bunch of trouble, death and destruction gathered together on the western horizon of civilization. The climate is a combination of electrical charges especially adapted to raising Cain. The soil is extraordinarily fertile in raising large crops of insurrections and trickery. The inhabitants are very industrious, the chief occupation being trench building, giving poisoned water to American soldiers, making holes and knives and unloading Remington cartridges. The amusements for the male sex are cock fighting, monte, theft and cheating; for the females, to catch an American soldier bathing, get between him and his clothing and remain there until they are obliged to go away. Their diet consists of stewed monkeys, raw fish, dried turtle, boiled rice, stewed rice, fried rice and beans. The rivers are serpentine in their courses, the waters running in a manner contrary to all known laws of nature."

"The principal exports of the islands are rice, hemp, sick soldiers and contagious diseases. The principal imports are American soldiers, arms and ammunition, rum, beer and tobacco. Malaria is so common that on numerous occasions the islands have been seized by a chill."

"Manila, the capital and principal city, is situated on Manila bay, a large, land-locked body of water, full of filth, sharks and submarine boats which the United States government has forgotten to raise. Cavite, the next city in importance, is noted for its natural facilities for a naval station, and its large number of saloons and Chinese. The towns are aggregations of shacks, full of filth, fleas, cur dogs and corruption. The dogs, cats, chickens, pigs, monkeys, bedbugs, lice and family all sleep together on terms of equality."

"The Philippines would be an appropriate prison to a deadly enemy. The native is a friend at the point of the bayonet. The climate is pleasant and healthful, the inhabitants roaches, scorpions, centipedes, snakes and alligators. The soil is adapted to raising odors and breeding disease, and the islands in general are a God-forsaken, cannibalized, Agamulito-infested blot on the face of God's green earth. It is even so hot over here now that the natives feed their hens chipped ice to keep them from laying hard-boiled eggs."

The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, Which Is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guatacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been



given separately and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. George J. Casanova, of Hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburgh advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

for the females, to catch an American soldier bathing, get between him and his clothing and remain there until they are obliged to go away. Their diet consists of stewed monkeys, raw fish, dried turtle, boiled rice, stewed rice, fried rice and beans. The rivers are serpentine in their courses, the waters running in a manner contrary to all known laws of nature."

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MODERN MIRACLE.

A Helpless Russian Paralytic Is Made to Walk.

The "Novoy Vremya" of St. Petersburg gives the following account of a miracle performed by the famous Father John, of Cronstadt: "On the 12th Father John arrived at the village of Sopino, conducted service and spent the night with Father Lypov. Next day he journeyed to Konevshchikov and consecrated the new stone church there in the presence of fully three thousand people. After this service a breakfast was given in the school, and many speeches were delivered. In the middle of the breakfast two men and two old women were seen approaching the schoolhouse bearing the seemingly lifeless body of a woman. For seven years this man had been paralytic, unable to move arms or legs or open her eyes—was a living corpse. On their bringing her to him, Father John arose, stood before her, and, asking her name, gazed fixedly at her. Then in a loud voice he bade her open her eyes. After several attempts Andoya (the paralytic) did so. 'Look me straight in the face,' said Father John, 'and cross yourself.' Slowly and with great effort the woman succeeded in making the sign of the cross. 'Do it again,' said Father John, 'and again.' With ever increasing faith the woman repeated the movement. 'Stand up,' said Father John, and the woman arose. Then he moved from his place, bidding her follow. 'Now walk round me,' said Father John, and the lately seemingly dead woman slowly approached and fell on his shoulder. 'Go and pray,' said he, blessing the woman. On this she moved away without any help. All this took place in the presence of thousands, who were unable to restrain their tears."

Died of Starvation.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 15.—Samuel Kotz of Monroe, Green county, Wis., died today in Jersey City of brain disease and starvation. Kotz, who was 22 years of age, left his home with two companions several weeks ago to visit the Buffalo exposition. He went from Buffalo to Jersey City and was found wandering aimlessly about the streets. At the hospital he refused to take either food or drink.

SPECIAL SALE

FALL and WINTER

CLOAKS and FURS

Our Crowded Show Rooms

Prove better than words what the fashionable women of the city think of our styles and prices. Come when you will and you will see the latest fashions and, just at present, this immense stock is at its best. Hundreds of the elegant Capes, Coats and Tailor-Made Suits, which reach the top notch of fashion correctness and fit perfection.

This is Fur Weather

Those who want something handsome, stylish and durable in Fur Jackets, Muffs, etc., should see our stock.

Near Seal Jackets

Size 24-inch, regular \$50 garment. During this sale,

\$29.98

Silky Astrachan Jackets

Regular \$65 kind. During this special sale,

\$35.00

Real Martin Cluster Scarfs

Regular \$12 value. During this sale,

\$6.98

Real Dyed

Cluster Martin Scarfs

Regular \$9.98 kind. During this sale,

\$4.98

100 Real

Mink Cluster Scarfs

With eight tails, regular \$12 kind. During special sale only

\$4.98

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Jackets

Another lot of the popular Florodora Walking Skirts just received, the