

ANCIENT CITY OF MEXICO

NEWS EDITOR DESCRIBES TRIP THROUGH UNIQUE TOWN.

THERE IS NO OTHER LIKE IT

Little, Narrow Streets, Just Wide Enough For Team to Pass Through, are Thronged With Indians, Mexicans, Spaniards and Other Things.

On Board the Kansas City, Mexico and Gulf Special, Headed North From the City of Mexico, January 19.—From a staff correspondent: The Stillwell party of millionaires left the City of Mexico at 5 o'clock last evening on the Mexican Central railroad, which traverses the central part of the republic in a northwesterly direction to El Paso, Texas, a distance of 1124 miles.

To give a description of the City of Mexico after a visit of two days, a considerable portion of which time was taken up with special features, is simply out of the question. To get a comprehensive idea of this most remarkable city on the American continent, would require two months of active sight seeing, and I am not going to attempt to do anything with it except in a most superficial way.

Different From Other Cities.

There is nothing else in America just like the City of Mexico—not even in Mexico itself. There is no town that will compare with it. Here Cortez found a substantial city when he reached the valley of Mexico in 1521 and a state of civilization found nowhere else on the western continent. At that time the City of Mexico was built on small islands in the midst of a great lake, which has since been drained.

Yellow Humanity Swarms Streets.

I am at a loss how to describe the City of Mexico. There is nothing in our country to compare it with. The buildings are all of stone, brick, marble, cement and adobe, no wood being used except in the interior finishings, doors and window frames. The reason for this is that there is scarcely any timber in this country, while stone is abundant. The residences as well as the business houses are built flush with the street line, so that a view down one of the streets of the city is like looking down a tunnel, with solid walls on either side.

Very, Very Poor.

It is a notable fact that in this great city there are very few drays and truck wagons. Jeon labor appears to be cheaper here than horses and mules. The Mexican works for 35 cents a day, Mex., or 17 1/2 cents gold, and he transports everything that can be carried, when the article is heavy two or four getting around it and taking it on a dog trot to its destination.

Flowers All Inside.

large enough to drive a team through, and when one gains admission to the portals, he finds an interior court that presents a scene of beauty. The house is built around this central court, and here the decorative art of the nation is brought into play. Covered balconies, from which open the doors of the various apartments, face the court, in the center of which is a sparkling fountain, nearly always surrounded by the most exquisite tropical plants and flowers.

the cathedral and churches, where the public is given the benefit of floral beauty.

Snow the Year Round.

Because Mexico lies in the far south, because it is in the tropical zone, it is popularly supposed that the climate is hot. This is a mistake. The valley and City of Mexico are more than 7,000 feet above the sea level, and this affects the climate very materially. During the day, while the hot rays of the sun glare down through the lanes surrounded by solid masonry and reflect from the stone or cement pavements, it is uncomfortably warm. But in the shade one will always find it cool, sometimes cold, while a person abroad at night always wants an overcoat. Snow is visible the year round on the summits of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, the first 17,782 feet high and the latter 16,000, both extinct volcanoes, forty miles distant.

Magnificent Cathedrals.

This is a Catholic country and the City of Mexico abounds in churches of magnificent splendor, all of them bearing the mark of antiquity. The cathedral is the finest in the city and in fact the most elegant in the republic. History recites that when Cortez entered the city he found an Aztec temple of much splendor where the cathedral now stands, and this was destroyed in 1521 and the foundations of the present cathedral were laid. It was brought to its present state of perfection in 1791, when the towers were completed, although the building was dedicated in 1667. The building is over 100 feet in length, 177 feet wide, and the height from the roof to the tiles of the floor is 179 feet. The immensity of this great building is apparent immediately one enters the building. Twenty massive columns separate the nave from the aisles and support the vaulted roof, that under the lofty dome is shaped in the form of a Latin cross. The dome is handsomely painted in pictures of sacred history, while the great altars are inlaid in solid gold, which the guide informed us had not been even polished since it was placed in its present position. Besides the altars there are fourteen minor chapels in the cathedral dedicated to various saints. It is said that a person cannot visit the cathedral at any time of the day that he will not find a service in progress.

An Interesting People.

The people of Mexico are perhaps the most interesting feature of the city. The Mexicans are composed of Spaniards, Indians, descendants of the ancient Aztecs, and half-breeds. In the City of Mexico proper are said to be 250,000 people, while in the district of Mexico, which is controlled by the national government on a plan similar to the District of Columbia, and which includes a number of suburban towns, there are 600,000 inhabitants. It is a city of the very rich and the very poor. The high class Spaniards live in mansions, dress essentially like Americans and ride about in elegant equipages. The Mexicans, half-breeds and Indians, who are generally quite dark in color, and who swarm the streets, are a very different class of people. There are but two articles of apparel that the male Mexican seems to be particular about. These are the hat or sombrero, which is big and broad and may be made of straw or felt, and the zerape, worn over the shoulders on all occasions. Outside of these articles it does not matter what he wears, the general covering for the lower part of the body being a pair of blue overalls, and anything or nothing outside the zerape over the upper part. Sometimes he wears shoes but more often he has only sandals or is barefooted. The ladies of high degree sometimes wear hats that look like home, but more often the Spanish mantilla of black or white lace, which is often allowed to slip down on the shoulders and display the densely black tresses of the wearer. The middle class and Indian women one meets on the streets wear the same kind of headgear, but they seldom place it over their heads, usually appearing bareheaded.

Very, Very Poor.

It is a notable fact that in this great city there are very few drays and truck wagons. Jeon labor appears to be cheaper here than horses and mules. The Mexican works for 35 cents a day, Mex., or 17 1/2 cents gold, and he transports everything that can be carried, when the article is heavy two or four getting around it and taking it on a dog trot to its destination. During the time we were in the city a Mexican with a coffin on his back was seen several times going up the streets. So poor are the poor here that thousands of them huddle together in cramped quarters at night, while it is said that there are several thousand men, women and children who have not even the semblance of a home, earning their food during the day and settling down on the sidewalk anywhere for a few hours rest at night.

Good Street Cars.

The first day spent in the city, the party were guests of Mr. Stillwell in a street car ride to Tacubaya, a suburb 15 miles out, which gave a glimpse of rural life. By the way, the City of Mexico has a splendid street car system, which reaches every suburb within twenty miles, and every car returns to a central station near the cathedral, so that if a person gets lost all he has to do is to take a car and it will bring him to the central part of the city. On this ride, peons were seen on their way to market with the products of their fields. Little burros piled two or three times their own height with hay, straw or corn were passed, while Mexicans

were seen bearing baskets on their heads, carrying lettuce, onions, radishes, strawberries, fruits and other vegetables. There are frequent canals along the route taken and invariably as these were crossed great rows of women would be seen kneeling by the water side doing the family wash, a rough stone pally submerged doing service as a washboard.

Presented to Diaz.

Yesterday, the last day of our visit, the members of the party were presented by Mr. Stillwell to President Diaz at his home, an unusual courtesy extended to the excursionists, and later were Mr. Stillwell's guests at lunch. It was stated that the home of the president of the republic is at Chapultepec, situated on a hill 360 feet above the surrounding plains. Here is a fortress of stone, reached by a broad driveway on one side and a steep foot path on the other. Up this path the pilgrims climbed and were rewarded by the most unusual experience of a life time. After circuitous windings the top was reached, and then there was a long tramp on a pavement made of lava stones, past the barracks of the soldiers who serve as a body guard to the president, then past the military school, Chapultepec being the West Point of Mexico as well as the white house, until at last we were received by President Diaz, standing upon the balcony of the castle. The president is a grand old man, 70 years of age, who has done much to bring order out of chaos in his country. Mr. Stillwell told the president through an interpreter who the party are, and the president made a graceful reply, which was also interpreted. Then each member of the party advanced and shook hands with the president, after which a little time was given to visit the castle and its gardens. The castle of Chapultepec is of regal magnificence. Situated at the summit of a high hill with sides sloping to the foundations of the building, which present a smooth perpendicular front, up which it would be impossible for an enemy to climb, it has served in past times as a fortress as well as the residence of the chief executive. The hundreds of apartments of the castle are elegantly furnished in the most expensive furniture of many ages, while the walls are elaborately decorated in gold, silver and bronze. A marble stairway leads to a roof garden, beside which all others in the republic pale into insignificance, the most gorgeous flowers and plants imaginable being in full bloom. I will not attempt to give names of plants, for many of them are tropical and unfamiliar, though beautiful, but roses and a few well known blossoms were observed. The whole of Chapultepec hill is also park and beautiful flowers and plants abound on every side.

What They Eat.

After inspecting this palace, the members of the party returned to the foot of the hill, where they were guests of Mr. Stillwell at Cafe Chapultepec, a romantic place in the midst of a beautiful park. There were present many of the notables of Mexico and it was one of the finest affairs of the kind ever attended. The menu was excellent, as you may well know, when you see it. The card read as follows:

- Santones Hors d'oeuvre Potage Longchamps Huachinango Dijonnaise Medice Contre-filet aux Pommes Macaire Dindonneaux Potis Salade Mexicaine Glaces, Petits Fours Desserts Cafe, The Cafe Restaurant de Chapultepec, Le 18 Janvier, 1906. W. N. H.

Superior engraved cards. The News

HORSE ITCH ON SANTEE RESERVE

Dr. Meyers Finds Plague Impossible to Stamp Out—Reds Won't Aid.

A form of itch is prevalent among the horses on the Santee Agency and in the surrounding country, according to Dr. J. C. Myers, who has just returned from a trip to Creighton and Niobrara. This disease is so prevalent that it will only be possible to stamp it out by concerted action which is impossible at present. The farmers are perfectly willing to clean up their horses and rid them of all infection but the Indians will not aid in the work, so re-infection cannot be prevented.

An effort will be made by State Veterinarian McKim to induce the Indian authorities to aid in the effort to stamp out the disease. When the itch first came a number of the farmers were badly worried for fear that skin disease had broken out among the horses. An infected horse rubs and bites itself continually until large spots are bare of hair and in many places scabs have formed, which ruin the looks of the horse entirely.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.

Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by all druggists.

Farmers bring in your repair work for spring. I will save you 25%, as I have the time and am prepared to do the work. Paul Nordwig.

Every want ad is ready by 2:50 people each day. They cost one penny per word.

DEATH RATE FALLING OFF

OPEN WINTER KEEPS PEOPLE ALIVE BETTER IN NEBRASKA.

PEOPLE GET MORE FRESH AIR

Cold Snaps Always Pile up the Death Lists Because People Stay Indoors, Breathe Bad Air, Feel Draughts and Lower Their Vitality.

The death rate of Norfolk is steadily decreasing according to the records of local undertakers. During 1905 the number of deaths reported in Norfolk and vicinity was twenty per cent. below that of the average of a number of preceding years. For the last three months of the year the decrease in the number of deaths handled by the coroners was more than half of the previous year, December not showing a single death as reported by the local undertakers.

While this condition locally is one of deep gratification to the people it is a general one and prevails throughout Nebraska. Jobbers and manufacturers of undertakers' supplies report that their business for the past year has been fully one-fifth less than that of any preceding year.

The climate of Nebraska is given great credit for this change in the death rate. The experience of undertakers in the state has been that the greatest number of deaths occur in the winter and grow less as the winter is more open. Every stretch of severe, cold weather piles up the number of deaths and a period of warm, sunshiny days reverses conditions completely.

This is accounted for largely because persons are shut in during the cold weather, breathe bad air and are subject to draughts. Their vitality is lowered and, in the poorer hygienic conditions, contract illnesses which are usually among the poorer classes, who have badly ventilated and poorly heated homes to live in, who are crowded into too small a living space and are unable to buy the proper food to keep their bodies in condition to withstand the cold. Among the more prosperous classes the increase in deaths in cold weather is very slight.

FRIDAY FACTS.

- George F. Boyd of Oakdale is in the city. M. C. Hazen is transacting business in Madison. W. H. Butterfield made a trip to Omaha today. Ernest Manske is taking a vacation in Sioux City. Louis Poesnacker came up from Stanton Thursday. Dr. K. W. Williams has gone to Omaha on business. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Melcher have returned from St. Joseph. Miss Nora Storrick returned to Battle Creek Friday morning. C. E. Wright of Humphrey stopped over night in Norfolk. Miss Myrtle Boyer has gone to Battle Creek for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Falk of Haskins were in the city yesterday. Mrs. W. W. Roberts has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast. Miss Anna Krenzlin of Stanton was shopping in Norfolk Thursday. Ira Hull is here from Lyons for a visit with his mother and friends. Henry Hasenpflug is visiting friends at Monowi and Lynch this week. Mrs. O. H. Maas and son, Edward, are visiting here from Battle Creek. A. Rasmussen and R. Rasmussen of Belden spent Thursday night in Norfolk. Sheriff Page of Fillmore county was in Norfolk Thursday morning on business. Senator W. V. Allen of Madison came up Thursday evening on business. Mrs. O. R. Eller left at noon today for Lincoln after a month's visit with her parents. Mrs. Hindman and daughter, Clarice, of Niobrara, spent Thursday morning in Norfolk. Miss Opal Madsen left this noon for Lincoln, where she will attend Wesleyan college. R. J. Roush of Elm Creek is visiting W. J. White in Norfolk. He is on his way to Sioux City. Mrs. A. W. Barce of Hoskins and A. B. Brandon of Hartington are visiting at the J. L. Lynde home. J. H. Dunbar of White Lake, S. D., who has been visiting his son, Ira L. Dunbar, returned home today. Louis Porter of Ponca is in the city. Carl Falk of Hoskins is building a new barn. W. H. Johnson left for Chicago and New York Friday morning to buy his spring stocks. Mr. and Mrs. George Davenport came over from Madison Friday to attend the Elks' dance. W. A. Emery returned from Ewing yesterday where he had been looking after business interests. Hugh Mullen returned to Grand Island Friday after visiting for several days with his parents here. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hayes returned Thursday from Omaha where they attended the performance of Ben Hur. E. E. Coleman has gone to Battle Creek to invoice the stock of an implement store acquired by D. E. Duffy of Norfolk. Arthur Brubaker of Belden is visiting with H. Miller while enroute to Battle Creek, where he will take up his residence. Miss Edna Durland came down from Plainview yesterday and left for Lin-

coln today to enter Wesleyan university. Miss Durland will study kindergarten work.

Rev. J. F. Poucher, C. E. Dougherty and W. H. Clark have gone to Creighton to join with the Creighton Old Fellows in special celebration at which Mr. Poucher will deliver an address.

Dr. J. H. Mackay will leave this evening for Hot Springs, S. D., where he will rest a week in the hope that his ankle, which was recently broken, will be healed up in better shape. The injured member has not been doing well of late.

Mrs. A. H. Bieker, who has held her residence on South Fifteenth street to Carl Beyendorf of Stanton, will visit friends here for a time and will then go to Vermont to make her future home. Mr. Beyendorf, now a retired farmer from Stanton county, will reside in Norfolk.

The annual party of the Elks will be given at the club rooms tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Frank McNulty will occupy the honors recently vacated by W. W. Roberts.

Mrs. W. N. Huse entertained at dinner last evening. The evening was spent playing five hundred.

A twelve-year-old daughter was born this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boschult on South Tenth street.

Word has been received of the arrival of Mrs. E. G. Walters on the Baltimore where she has gone to join her husband.

John W. Fannin has arrived safely on the Baltimore of Panama and has been assigned to duty as assistant postmaster of Ancon.

Miss May Olney entertained the Sewing club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mathewson Thursday evening. Refreshments were served.

Practico drill in degree work will be given at the meeting of the Eastern Star lodge this evening preparatory to the visit of Mrs. Ella Hull, grand conductor. The latter part of the evening will be spent in social discussions.

The wedding of Anna Minnowell, daughter of Adah Margaret and Walter Meloy was celebrated at the home of Dr. Irwin Thursday afternoon. The wedding party was attended by about fifty friends and neighbors.

Ice making was begun yesterday at Schwenk's pond. Walsh & DeLentzsch have a force of men at work on the ice and will rush up all they can while the ice is in good condition. It is ten inches thick and very nice and clear. George Stalup has a force of five men at work near the sugar factory preparing the ice for him to commence cutting as soon as the ice gains a couple of inches in thickness.

The Local Mystic Legion of America held installation of officers last night. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: J. W. Foster, W. C.; Miss Rose Adams, W. V. C.; Mrs. D. A. Quirk, P. W.; C. W. Leggett, W. P.; L. M. Gaylord, W. T. and secretary; Albert Wilde, C. P.; Mrs. Ogden, C. E. After the installation a pleasant social session was enjoyed, refreshments being served.

E. E. Babson, the promoter, who was here attempting to secure \$20,000 bonus with which to start a fence factory, has given up his intention so far as Norfolk is concerned and left town yesterday. He found it impossible to raise a dollar in Norfolk on the strength of his scheme. He claimed that he wanted to come to Norfolk because he feared strikes in other places. The first installment of \$5,000 was to be used for machinery with which to make the fences.

M. E. Piper, the farmhand who was arrested here for selling hogs at Madison and walking to Norfolk with the money, was given a preliminary hearing in Justice Lambert's court yesterday and held to district court. He was sent to jail at Madison under \$500 bonds to appear in district court. T. O. Betteicher, the ice cutter who accompanied Piper, was fined \$50 or sixty days in jail. He said he believed he could raise the fine. Betteicher, it seemed, did not know that Piper had sold the hogs until after they left Madison. Piper at no time seemed to realize the seriousness of his offense. They said they wanted to go to Sioux City.

The washing hung on the line at the home of Gus Kuhl at 8 o'clock this morning and Mr. Kuhl is offering to explain to any woman how to do it. He declares that he has solved the washerwoman proposition perfectly. The principal necessity in the new method is for the man of the household to crawl out at 4 in the morning, as Mr. Kuhl did, build the fires and get things well under way before breakfast. This you eat in the kitchen surrounded by tubs and soapuds. Then you go to work, if you are the man of the household, and come home and go to bed about 7 in the evening. You don't care to hang around downtown that evening.

Experience Sometimes a Dear Teacher

So many parents of young children do not realize the danger from croup until they have had the experience of one severe case in their own home. To be awakened in the middle of the night by the peculiar rough cough and find their little one suffering from a fully developed attack of the croup and nothing in the house with which to relieve it is a lesson never to be forgotten. A good remedy at hand is of incalculable value in a time like this, and nothing better can be obtained than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has been thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases and not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear it will prevent the attack. The fact that this

remedy contains no narcotics makes it perfectly safe to give to the children. For sale by all druggists.

BLACK HILLS TRAIN IS LATE.

Delay in Black Hills Caused Train to Be Four Hours Behind.

The eastbound mainline passenger train on the Northwestern line due at noon, was reported four hours late. The train arrived at 4 p. m. The trouble was somewhere in the Black Hills.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL CHOSEN.

Ex-Sheriff Logan of Buffalo County Has Been Appointed to Job.

Kearney, Neb., Jan. 26.—Special to The News: Ex-Sheriff Logan of Buffalo county was notified today by Marshal Warner of his appointment as deputy marshal. The appointment had been approved at Washington and he enters on his duties at once.

How to Cure Corns and Bunions.

First, soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it; then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by Leonard the druggist.

You Must Not Forget

We are constantly improving in the art of making Fine Photos.

Newest Styles in Cards and Finish.

We also carry a Fine Line of Mountings.

I. M. MACY.

FARM LOANS Lowest Rates. W. J. GOW & BRO. NORFOLK, NEBRASKA. Money on Hand. FARM LOANS

She Has Cured Thousands DR. CALDWELL OF CHICAGO Practicing Mesopathy, Homeopathy, Electric and General Medicine. Will, by request, visit professionally NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, OXNARD HOTEL, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, ONE DAY ONLY.



returning every four weeks. Consult fees, while the opportunity is at hand. DR. CALDWELL limits his practice to the special treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, female diseases, diseases of children and all chronic, nervous and surgical diseases of a curable nature. Early consumption, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, chronic cough, croup, constipation, stomach and bowel troubles, rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, kidney diseases, Bright's disease, diseases of the liver and bladder, dizziness, nervousness, indigestion, obesity, interrupted nutrition, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults, deformities, club foot, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, paralysis, heart disease, dropsy, swelling of the limbs, stricture, open sores, pain in the bones, glandular enlargements and all long standing diseases properly treated.

Blood and Skin Diseases. Pimples, blotches, eruptions, liver spots, falling of the hair, bad complexion, scrofula, throat ulcers, bone pains, bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often. The effect of constitutional weakness or the taking of too much injurious medicine results, searching treatment, prompt relief and a cure for life.

Diseases of women. Irregular menstruation, falling of the womb, bearing down pains, female displacements, lack of sexual tone, leucorrhoea, sterility or barrenness, etc. Dr. Caldwell and his wife will show them the cause of their trouble and the way to become cured.

Cancers, Gout, Distula, Piles, and enlarged glands treated, the subcutaneous injection method, absolutely without pain and without the loss of a drop of blood, is one of her own discoveries and is really the most scientific method of this advanced age. Dr. Caldwell has practiced her profession in some of the largest hospitals throughout the country. She has no superior in the treating and diagnosing of diseases, deformities, etc. She has late opened an office in Omaha, Nebraska, where she will spend portion of each week treating her many patients. No incurable cases accepted for treatment. Consultation, examination and advice, one dollar to those interested.

DR. ORA CALDWELL & CO. Ill. Address all mail to Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.