A TRAGEDY OF OUR TIME

THE RISE AND FALL OF MAXIMILIAN AND CARLOTTA.

How Turned from the World Hence to Give Stability and Peace to Chaotic Mexico—Profits to High Places Brought Them to Grief.

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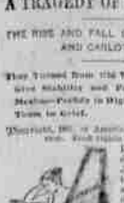

ROYAL honeyed words were delivered once by Columbia poetry to a Spanish holiday, a royal with great heavenly and chivalrous gallantry and mastery, and thanks over the Genoa dealing and conversion of a preeminent holding their throne by Alcides, the Hero of Ages.

This was the awful climax to the drama that opened like an idyl of Arcadia on the Green of the Alcalde in the fall of 1861.

Yates beautiful scene of Miramar, where the Archduke Maximilian and the Princess Carlotta were passing a long and delightful honeymoon such as falls to the lot of the rich and wise and great, then came in October of that year a deputation of Mexican notables to offer the crown of the newly organized monarchy to his imperial highness with the title of emperor of Mexico. The offer was made in the most stunning form possible, for the archduke was not a mere singing bird of a job, but was a man of ideas, a worker, a progressive. "Sentiment Man," as the American people familiarly spoke of him, was only sentimental to men, but had made a place for himself in the hearts of his countrymen. Bred a sailor, he had risen to be chief admiral of the American navy, and was intimate with the power that ruled and conducted the personal care in constructing and disciplining ships and crews.

Afterward his imperial brother, Francis Joseph, made him governor of an Italian province. During the Italian troubles of 1859 he had resigned his governorship and retired with Carlotta to his castle, there to live, as only princes may, the ideal existence. Surrounded by almost oriental magnificence, young, handsome and popular, with boundless wealth, the royal couple passed their time in the congenial occupations of study, experiments, scientific research, public charities and the fostering and corporate social corrections. A book, a model, a picture, or a concert or new working idea, these were their most social companions. A student, but not a dreamer; a user of books, and not a poring over them; a statesman and a Carlotta, into a union of sympathies and with the art of the thinker; a conservator, but a foe to slavery and oppression and every abuse of power—such was this royal pair of the world, the blood scions of Hapsburg, Bourbon and Medici, and Princess Carlotta was to him in all his aspirations and sympathies a true woman and helpmate.

When the offer of the crown came to break the petrified monotony of Miramar, Maximilian heard the summons as the Angel of the Table Round when the King of Cornhill, whose land was laid waste by the heathen, and to his sorrow, "Arise and take as thine, for heaven has sent thee, a wife."

"It was, he discussed Mexico," said the Genoese, "by origin of political revolutions with new elements which year and others following, as a necessity with Maximilian."

The imperial house was placed upon his head at Mexico, and he received homages in the presence of the American people and his other brothers, in having him commission of the Mexican Empire. And so, with the hearty "Hail and Invoke!" not only of his imperial brother, but of his kingly father-in-law, King of Belgium, the emperor and queen of England and of Spain, and the King of Italy and of Sweden—and also of their friend and spouse, Napoleon III. Maximilian and Carlotta had set for the throne to "Give the brothers, stay the hours, fed the from and let to the sun and make broad pathways for civilization."

Mexico, in the states, as the world knows, was totally "gone to the dogs." It represented among the nations nothing else. A few Mexicans, rich and poor, lying back page of unchanged squalor, poverty, pretension, crouches. Every state in the union was torn by the revolutionary throes. The people seemed to be as much at war, to no purpose, as the champions of ancient parties. An army sent by Napoleon to protect French subjects had joined the Mexican military. Juarez, the home minister, was a fugitive; Marshal Bazaine, of France, was at the head of affairs in Mexico, and was besieging the City of Mexico. Maximilian, initially avoided the mention for the emperorship by the Mexican people, and the action of the convention of notables, and only set out on the unexpected assurance of the deputation that the satisfaction had been so unanimous, as the disorder and of anarchy would permit. His journey from the sea-

MAXIMILIAN AND CARLOTTA.

coastal Vera Cruz to the capital was a succession of ovations. The royal pair traversed over the whole route in carriages without accident or guard. Every village welcomed the new ruler, every city presented its keys and made hearty speeches lasting many days. When the royal carriage appeared in the procession the people could hardly be restrained from unharnessing the animals and drawing the vehicle with their hands.

At Puebla, on Carlotta's birthday, there was a grand banquet and ball, and when over Maximilian and Carlotta appeared on the street their pathway was carpeted with flowers. No wonder that the emperor was moved to say in response to the universal congratulations showered upon him, "The love with which our country greets its poor humanity moves us." And he: "I will still strive to be one and of promoting the lasting greatness and prosperity of our country. Providence will crown our efforts."

Outside the City of Mexico the party was met by the civil and military authorities, and after the oaths and forgoing conditions were made to Carlotta considerable, the enforcing winter took this language: "Words fail me to express our gratitude, because you have, in compliance for our individuals, abandoned comfort, friends, relatives, ancient patrimony, and friends, and condescended to come and make us happy; our care to from the with love were cruel to be compared from the midnight of exiles."

With these most effective tokens and reminiscences the emperor proceeded from the gates of the city to the place of ceremony, to the ancient palace, and then to the national palace on the site of the ancient hall of Montezuma, where Maximilian was established "temporarily" without the public cause of illness. Well might the world look on very amazed and bewildered. Maximilian and his princess have been sent to power. Lerdo de Tejada was to be carried out. Well or ill, they differed in the nature of the Lerdo party. And Bazaine to back had another. After he had succeeded two years and was in Paris conferring with Napoleon he was asked upon his own Col. Van Gaugen, a very noble soldier of fortune who had for defied, his case in the Prussian army by joining the revolutionists in 1848, and subsequently drifted into these Lerdo affairs. The French made one prisoner after the Lerdo invaded Mexico and sent him to Cortlandt Bazaine. Bazaine in the dungeon sent to Maximilian and asking the soldier, his cousin, therefore, the he said, "I have your imperial highness will pay for the escape with the Lerdo party."

But Maximilian, one of the house of Hapsburg, of his land of Charlemagne, a lineal of princes from times immemorial down, and to simply turn right on in the war out and for him by the lapse of events.

He set to work to study the people, their interests, their wants and needs, he sought the monarchy best suited to such conditions, opposition, because all such measures, proceed due to some distinction, called the action Mexican Monarchy signed. Meanwhile, imperial and Lerdo, spent his days and nights in founding schools and colleges, he abolished the tithes, made public improvements, caused the states to throw into unity, etc. He his great principle, King Arthur, "Build the fence and let the ass go."

He was a reformer and economist, a leader with a royal station, and he work about him to the interest, personal was. But to succeed in a state of the surroundings. At the very the result of affairs with the chieftains of the opposition was manifested. Bazaine hourly expected him. Bazaine had the decision of the empire upon the honors of his service. He was the real ruler.

In the second year of Maximilian's reign the civil war in the United States ended, and Napoleon, at the instance of our government, withdrew his troops from Mexico. But before this important set from place Bazaine had aided Maximilian into a step that cost his dear. The French marshal represented that his cause had displeased the champions of republicanism.

GUERRERO.

Juan Zarate, the hero of the liberal cause, was a fugitive beyond the border and had only outlaws and robbers were to arrest against the emperor. Zarate was a guerrilla, he was a man of the people, and he was a man of the people, and he was a man of the people, and