

CONFEDERATE UNIFORM AND FLAG.

The Designs Were Made by a Prussian Artist. A Bit of Interesting History.

[Copied from the Memphis Commercial Appeal by request of S. K. Denny, Sr.] Located in the very heart of the busy city of Louisville, in a well-known business building, is a time-stained yet time-honored room. Its walls are darkened with the finger marks of the passing years, and the whole demeanor of the place is unobtrusive and unpretentious. Yet is this place rich in its treasured holdings of art, its clustered memories and traditions of the old South or the Southland of ante-bellum days.

It is a genius who presides over this place. It is the art studio of Nicola Marschall, musician, portrait painter and designer of both uniform and flag of the Confederate States of America. From his Prussian homeland, where he was made skillful musically and trained to the painter's art, this man, then in his youth, came over land and sea to America at one of the most rugged and picturesque periods of this country's history, the memorable gold fever days of '49. It was in Alabama that he found the home for which he sought.

Within the borders of that State he remained for a time, returning then to the European country of his nativity, there to perfect his study of his chosen calling. Again he journeyed to the Southland, this time to make it his home for life. It was at the little town of Marion, Ala., on the eve of the struggle between the North and South, that he drew the designs that will live in history—the Confederate uniform of gray that stands for the grandest army that ever marched "in tide of times" and the banner under which that army battled—the Stars and Bars. With no other compensation than the pride it caused him to serve the South and the pleasure it gave him to honor a woman's request, these designs were made by Nicola Marschall in 1861, and adopted by the Southern Confederacy.

Vigorous, hearty and genial today, physically erect and mentally energetic, one is scarcely prepared to believe the record of life that holds seventy-four years registered to this man's credit, albeit time has left its traces with furrows and gray hair. For more than thirty years Mr. Marschall has made his home in Louisville, where he has won friends as enduring as his own good name, and today he occupies as a studio the room of which he took possession in 1873.

Mr. Marschall's studio is in the building on the southwest corner of Green and Fourth streets. The room is easy of access, and looks out upon the two thoroughfares below. Plain and ordinary as a mere room, yet as the studio of Nicola Marschall it is a veritable curiosity shop, a place wealthy in historic recollections, its souvenirs of bygone days and the works of this artist. There are many portraits about the place, portraits that show upon canvas the mental pictures still dear to the people of the South. Portraits of Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, J. C. Breckinridge, William Preston and Bragg are among those in the studio. These are but a few of the Confederate leaders whose portraits he has painted. Among the best pictures he has ever painted were two of Gen. N. B. Forrest, the "Wizard of the Saddle," who was the personal friend of Mr. Marschall.

In obscure corners of his studio are old and worn chests, secured with bands of steel. One of these bears the inscription, "N. Marschall, 2d Engineers' Regiment of Alabama." It is the kit which Marschall carried with him when he served the South as an army engineer during the war. In another box are scrapbooks and papers, among them letters written Mr. Marschall by generals and statesmen of the South during and after the war.

There is probably no document among those Mr. Marschall has more interesting than a letter introducing him to President Jefferson Davis, written by Gen. N. B. Forrest. The letter was written in 1872, when Gen. Forrest was president of the old Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad. Gen. Forrest lived at Marion, Ala., then, at which place Mr. Marschall made his home, and it was when the latter contemplated going to Memphis, where President Davis was then, that the letter was written.

It is reproduced here in fac simile, made from the original, secured for the purpose of Mr. Marschall.

The story of how Mr. Marschall came to design the uniform and flag of the Confederacy is best told in his own words:

"I came to this country," he began, "when I was eighteen years of age. My home was in St. Wendel, Prussia, and I left there that I might continue professionally with music and art, instead of having to serve in the army. I left with the permission of my government, something more easy to secure then than now. I landed in New Orleans, and from there made my way to Mobile, where lived a relative of mine who had preceded me here. I met him on the eve of his departure for California. It was in 1849 that I landed in America, when the tide of humanity was flowing toward the gold fields of the Pacific coast.

"My kinsman tried to persuade me to join his mining party and go to California in search of wealth. But I was then as far away from home as I cared to be, and so declined to go. I became acquainted with one of the teachers in the female seminary at Marion, Ala., and learned that it was one of the garden spots of the South. Wealthy planters lived there; it was a seat of learning and claimed as citizens many of the oldest and most aristocratic Southern families. I decided to go to Marion, and go I did. I became a teacher at the seminary there, where I taught painting, violin, piano, guitar and the French and German languages.

"My studies in Europe of drawing and painting served me well. I came over here on an old sailing vessel, and well do I remember to this day how I had to draw the picture of every member of the crew from captain to humblest sailor. I had been in this country one year when my brother arrived here from Prussia.

"In 1857 I returned to Prussia and remained in Europe for two years continuing my studies of art. I studied both in Munich and Italy. It was while returning from Italy and passing through Verona, which then belonged to Austria, that I saw the uniform which some years later was to furnish me the design for the Southern Confederate uniform.

"In Verona one day the notes of martial music came to me. On searching out the source I found that a party of sharpshooters belonging to the Austrian army were passing.

"What splendid soldiers and what noble uniforms," was my involuntary comment as I saw them. Well might this be said. They were all great, manly soldiers and were dressed in the striking uniform of gray with green trimmings. The green denoted their branch of the army—the sharpshooters—and their rank was indicated by marks on the collars of their coats, bars for lieutenants and captains, stars for the higher officers.

"I returned to America in 1859 and located in Marion. There I painted many portraits of the worthy planters and members of their family, as well as of other prominent people of the South. Andrew Moore was then a Judge at Marion. He afterwards became war Governor of Alabama, and was one of the most important men in those days in our part of the country.

"Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, a beautiful Southern woman of an old Virginia family and the wife of a wealthy planter, lived at Marion. Her eldest son married the eldest daughter of Governor Moore and one of her younger sons married one of the younger daughters of Governor Moore.

REQUEST FROM MRS. LOCKETT. "Soon came the first notes of war. Mrs. Lockett was as loyal a daughter as the South had, and was much interested in its affairs then. She came to me one day and said: 'Mr. Marschall, we have seceded, and the Confederate Government wants a flag. Will you make us a design? It must not be too unlike the United States flag, but different enough to be distinguished at a distance.'

"At once I took pencil and paper, and made three different designs. The first was of two red stripes and one of white, with a blue field bearing seven white stars—indicating the number of States that had then seceded—in the upper left-hand corner. The second design was the same, except that the blue field with stars was at the extreme left of the

white stripe. The third design had the two full red stripes at top and bottom, the white stripe in the middle with the blue field and white stars in the center."

This was the flag of the Confederate Government. It is also well known to those familiar with Southern history that this flag—the Stars and Bars—was placed on the staff above the Capitol at Montgomery, Ala., on March 4, 1861, by Miss J. C. Tyler, of Virginia. She was a granddaughter of John Tyler, ex-President of the United States.

Continuing his interesting narrative, Mr. Marschall said: "Mrs. Lockett thanked me for the flag designs, and started to go. Then she came back, adding: 'We also want a design for a uniform, Mr. Marschall. Can't you suggest one?' The thought occurred to me of the gray uniforms I had seen worn by the Austrian sharpshooters. I took a piece of paper and made several rough sketches, indicating the gray color, and also the colors on the collars to denote the branches of the service—buff for officers, yellow for cavalry, blue for infantry, red for artillery, etc.

"It did not occur to me then that I had done anything worthy of note. I simply made the sketches at the request of Mrs. Lockett. I knew no more about them from then until I found that the uniform and one of the flags had been adopted by the Confederacy."

This is the story of the gray of the Confederate army and the banner under which the army fought were made—a story told by the one who conceived the plans. Not boastfully, but with a measure of pride does Mr. Marschall, when sought out, tell the story. He considers that he has done little in making the designs, but he is to this day proud that his were the ideas adopted for both the uniform and flag of the South. It is a matter of historical fact that this first design made by Mr. Marschall was the flag adopted by the Confederate Government.

SERVED IN THE WAR.

When war was declared Marschall enlisted as a private of volunteers, going with his command from Marion to garrison Forts Morgan and Gaines, at the mouth of Mobile Bay. There he served for a time, then returned to Marion on a furlough. While at home, on the advice of a friend, an officer, he employed a substitute for a year and three months. Then came the call for more volunteers, and again Mr. Marschall enlisted, this time in the Second Alabama Regiment of Engineers. He served with Col. Lockett, a son of Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, under Gen. Polk, just preceding the fall of Vicksburg. He served then in the Confederate army until the curtain was finally drawn at Appomattox.

He numbered among his friends Maj. Jabez Currie, one of Alabama's wealthiest planters, and an uncle of Dr. J. L. M. Currie. It was at the suggestion of Maj. Currie, who had friends in Kentucky, that he came to Louisville to live. He returned to his art after the war and many are the treasured portraits in halls and homes of the South to-day that stand as the product of his brush. Louisville became the home of his adoption in 1873. On arriving here he located in the studio he occupies today, never in all that time having made a change.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Elder's Mistake.

It was at a prayer and conference meeting, and Deacon Smith had dozed off into a half-sleep and half-awake condition of extreme contentment, when Elder Jones, who was "leading the meeting," said: "Deacon Smith, will you lead in prayer?"

Rubbing his eyes, Deacon Smith said: "Tain't my lead, I dealt."—Lippincott's.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER

AT PRICES TO SUIT YOUR POCKET BOOK.

- Plows, 4) cents straight.
- Keystone Adjustable Weeders, \$10.25
- Hallock's Weeders, \$0.25.
- Little Joe Harrows, \$2.05.
- Caldwell Cotton Droppers, \$9.50.
- Cole's Planters, \$0.75.
- Climax Planters, \$3.25.
- Riding Cultivators, \$25 to \$35.
- Barb Wire, \$2.90 per One Hundred Pounds.

Sash, Doors and Blinds. Blacksmith Tools. Paints, Oils and Lead. Harness. Rubber and Canvas Belting. Mill Supplies. Wagon and Euggy Material. Stoves and Ranges.

We have the goods and our prices sell them. All our customers are friends.

"SEE THE SAW."

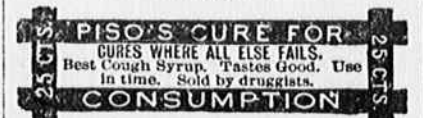
MATHESON HARDWARE CO.
WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Modern Jerusalem.

Life in Jerusalem, according to Miss Goodrich Freer, the author of "Inner Jerusalem," is one of anomalies and anachronisms. The street Arab speaks three or four languages. Apart from the tourists, who are representatives of half of the nations of the world, there are Jews, Mohammedans and Christians. The streets of Jerusalem are unspeakably filthy. One can buy anything he wants in the city. There are even French dressmakers who will follow out the latest Parisian fashion. Water is scarce and mainly derived from cisterns. The rainfall averages only thirty or forty inches. There is a trade in good water, which comes from the village of Ain Karin, some three miles distant from Jerusalem. There is a most unpleasant wind, the sirocco, which is fatal to vegetation, "exhausting to the nerves, irritating to the temper, parching the skin and ruinous to the hair and complexion." Its dew is heavy. Jerusalem has its special diseases, but the cure is quinine.

Insect pests are the mosquitoes and most particularly the sand flies. One may keep out the mosquito, but the sand fly is at home everywhere. Clothing affords no protection. Flies are overabundant. Winter is more pleasant than summer. Sometimes on a winter evening a fire is necessary. After all, it is a land of perpetual sunshine, the mean annual temperature being 63 degrees. With all its sacredness, Jerusalem is described as a "topsy turvy land." In a holy place the native takes off his shoes and wears his hat. The men sport petticoats, and the women expose their legs, while hiding their faces. Carpets are hung on the walls and pictures on the ceiling. There is no apparent gratitude, for in Arabic there is no word the equivalent of "thank you."

Living is cheap. A good cook may be had by the month for \$6. Mutton is worth from 8 to 10 cents a pound, chickens about 25 cents a pair. Fruit is plentiful and reasonable. Considering the economy of living, the author exposes her surprise that so few English live in Jerusalem, "their number being insignificant when compared with the American residents." The population of the city is put down at 60,000, of whom 40,000 are Jews.



Keeping the Eyes Open.

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveler will get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railroad station, he did not know how to get his ticket; but he saw a lady going in, and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket-box, and putting down her money, said, "Maryhill, single."

The ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Pat promptly planked down his money, and said, "Patrick Murphy, married."—Young American.

BABY RATTLESNAKES.

From the Moment of Birth They Take Care of Themselves.

The fallacies surrounding the rattlesnake begin with the very coming of the reptile. Many suppose that, like the garter snake, the bull snake, the members of the "racer" family and our other non-poisonous snakes, the rattlesnake is hatched in broods numbering from forty to eighty. Not so. Rattlesnakes are born into the world, as are all members of the viperoid family, in litters numbering from seven to twelve.

Between the middle of July and the middle of August the babies appear. Lively, self-reliant, dangerous little fellows they are, fourteen inches long, no thicker than a lead pencil, marked like the adult snakes and provided with a single button at the end of the tail, the first link in the series of rattles to be developed, ring by ring, with each shedding of the skin.

Motionless, eyes gleaming, the long mother lies extended across the back of a sand hummock beneath the fan-like leaf of a dwarf palmetto, glaring coldly at her active, squirming babies. For a brief half hour she carries; then she drags herself away, for from the first moment a young rattler enters the world he is independent of his mother and eminently able to defend himself. Each young snake is a full-fledged rattler, ready to hunt and ready to defend himself with the sting of death. Each flat, triangular little head is provided with the long, sharp poison fangs containing the identical venom of the mother snake.—Pearson's Magazine.

MURRAY'S IRON MIXTURE.

Now is the time to take a spring tonic. By far the best thing to take is Murray's Iron Mixture. It makes pure blood and gets rid of that tired feeling. At all druggists. 50c. A BOTTLE. Or direct from THE MURRAY DRUG COMPANY, Columbia, S. C.

No Escape.

The following telephone conversation is reported to have been heard between a certain well-known young financier and a society woman whose functions are considered somewhat boring:

"Is that Mr. —?"
"Yes."
"This is Mrs. —. Won't you give us the pleasure of your company at dinner on Monday?"
"I'm so sorry, Mrs. —, but I have an engagement for Monday."
"Can you come Tuesday, then?"
"Why, it is most unfortunate, but I have a partial engagement for Tuesday, also."
"Well, how about Wednesday?"
"Oh, hang it! I'll come Monday."

A Twice Told Tale.

We wish to repeat what we have said once before in these columns, that Elliott's Emulsified Oil Liment is the best Liment ever produced for use in the family and on animals. Best for rheumatism, lameness, stiffness and soreness of joints or muscles. Best for bruises, contusions, sprains and swellings. You get a full half pint for 25c., and get your money back if it does not do all it is recommended to do. Walhalla Drug Company.

Anderson County to Tax Mortgages.

Anderson, April 8.—The Daily Mail publishes the following: The County Board of Equalization has taken a step that is attracting a great deal of attention and may attract a great deal more attention later on. The board at its recent meeting appointed a committee to go over the books in the office of the Clerk of the Court and list all the mortgages and place these on the tax books, as the law requires. It seems that a great many mortgagors have not been paying taxes on the mortgages they hold, although the law plainly says they shall do so. All real estate mortgages are to be listed, as well as chattel mortgages of any considerable size. These mortgages will be listed, and then a circular letter will be sent to the mortgagor in each case, telling him that his mortgage has been entered for taxation, and notifying him that if any part of it has been paid he should notify the board at once so a proper reduction may be made before it is entered on the tax books. The committee is now engaged on this work. Col. H. H. Watkins has been employed as an expert to assist the committee.

The Old Time Way.

Our grandmothers gave us powders and teas because they knew nothing of modern medicine and methods. In this age of progress and discovery, nicely coated, compressed tablets are fast superseding the old time powders and teas. Rydale's Liver Tablets are compressed, chocolate coated tablets, easy to swallow, pleasant in effect, always reliable. They contain ingredients that cannot be used in powders and teas; ingredients that have an effect upon the liver that is never obtained from the so-called liver powders, etc. A trial will prove their merits. Walhalla Drug Company.

To Bring Back Pocahontas.

Richmond, Va., April 17.—For about two centuries the body of Pocahontas, the Indian Princess, far famed as the preserver of Capt. John Smith, has lain in an English grave. It is proposed, declared Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, to disinter her remains, bring them to this country and bury them in the sacred soil of Jamestown Island some time in the course of the exposition to be held two years hence to commemorate the attainment of the island. It is not believed that there will be any insurmountable difficulties in the way.

VERY LOW EXCURSION RATES, BY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

To the Following Points:

Kansas City, Mo.—Southern Baptist Convention, May 10-17, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare, plus 50 cents, for round trip. Tickets on sale May 7 to 11, inclusive; final limit May 23d, 1905.
St. Louis, Mo.—National Baptist Anniversary, May 16-24, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare plus 25 cents, for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14, 15, 16, with final limit May 27th, 1905.
Asheville, N. C.—South Atlantic Missionary Conference, May 17-21, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare, plus 25 cents, for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 16th and 17th; final limit May 23d, 1905.
Fort Worth, Texas.—General Assembly Southern Presbyterian Church, May 18-26, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare, plus \$2.00, for round trip. Tickets on sale May 15, 16, 17; final limit May 31st, 1905.
Toronto, Ont.—International Sunday School Association, June 20-27, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare, plus 50 cents, for round trip. Tickets on sale June 19, 20, 22, 23, 1905; limited June 30th, 1905.
Hot Springs, Va.—Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association, June 6-9, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare, plus 25 cents, for round trip. Tickets on sale June 3, 4, 5; final limit June 13th, 1905.
Savannah, Ga.—National Travelers' Protective Association of America, May 16-23, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare, plus 50 cents, for round trip. Tickets on sale May 13th and 14th; final limit May 28th, 1905.
Savannah, Ga.—Fourth Annual Tournament Southern Golf Association, May 9-13, 1905. Rate, one first-class fare, plus 25 cents, for round trip. Tickets on sale May 7, 8, 9, 1905; limited May 15th, 1905.
The Southern Railway is the most direct line to all of the above points, operating Pullman sleeping cars, high-back vestibule coaches, with superb dining car service. For detailed information apply to any ticket agent of this company, or R. W. HUNT, D. P. A., Charleston, S. C.