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SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION

How the Spirit of Liberty Was Kept Alive By an Unconquerable People.

By REV. ROBERT LATHAN, D. D.

nel Stewart was wounded and Ma-

won for themselves the title of Revo-

this they had been tender hearted loy-

never was known by their descend-

shortly after the battle of Eutaw

settled in York county on the waters

three miles northwest of Ebenezer or

INSTALLMENT LIII.

Hill's Iron Works.

rections as is agreeable to the desires

Through this region there flows

short distance above Thorn's ferry.

It is impossible at this late date t

period when this section of country

was settled by white men. It is high

ly probable that at a very early pe-

riod, Indian traders took up their abode

among the red men of the forest. It

as early as the year 1736. The most

of these Indian traders were Scotch-

men. It is highly probable that the

Bethel region was settled by white

men as early as 1740. The tide of im-

migration from Pennsylvania and Vir

Virginia and seek a quiet home in the

all Scotch-Irish. A few were of the

organized by the Rev. William Rich-

There is abundance of evidence tha

this region of country which we now

ance in every direction around these

works, were supplied by them with

After the fall of Charleston on the

ries and loyalists of the state. The

ing every thing in their reach. Gen-

principled wretches, who neither fear-

In this Bethel region on Rocky Al-

small quantities of salt the Whig ishment that his seine had become

extremely scarce.

by the name of Bethel.

bold stream which for more than a

and inclinations of the inhabitants.

In the northeastern section of York

eleven

the plantation of John Barron, Sr.

Yorkville to Charlotte, about

From the Yorkville Enquirer of 1876.

INSTALLMENT LII. Incidents of the Battle of Eutav

Spring. The day on which was fought the battle of Eutaw Spring was intensely hot. Both armies suffered for the want of water. Many of the Americans battle. were almost naked and entirely barefooted. The water of Eutaw Spring wounded, who crept there to quench their thirst. There is a tradition that

for some time after the battle the volume of the water which bursts from this fountain was considerably dimin- not subjugate the colonies and the re-This decrease in the amount of was mingled with the water. How much credence is to be given to this tradition we will not undertake to say. All that we aver is that we have seen individuals who declared that for some time after the battle

the Eutaw "went nearly dry."

Both parties claimed a victory a The American general received a vote of thanks from the congress of the United States for the "most signal victory" which he had gained. A British standard was also presented to General Greene, as "an honorable testimony of his merits." In addition to this General Greene of Dutchman creek. His grave is some was presented with a "golden medal emblematical of the battle and victory." General Greene was instructed to present the thanks of congress to his aids-de-camps, Hynre, Pierce, Pendleton and Shubrick. Pierce who bore General Greene's dispatches giving an account of the victory to congress, was presented with a sword.

On one side of the "golden" medal is now called the "Clay Hill neighborpresented to General Greene is the hood." The limit of this region like profile of a man-designed for the all others of a similar character are general himself, no doubt. Around the marked out neither by metes nor Greene egregio duci comitia Americana"-"The American Congress to the leader. Nathaniel Greene." On the other side of the medal is the Goddess of Victory gracefully gliding down upon the earth. In century has borne the name of Allison iron works, we would na have asked her right hand is a wreath with which creek. This stream rises near Bethto crown the victor; in her left hand any church at the foot of Henry's a quiver. Gently she descends and Knob and empties into Catawba river, shield. The head of the goddess is This Clay Hill region was once a part encircled with the words, "Salus Regionum Australium"-"The Safety of the upper section of South Carolina the Southern region," Underneath her feet are the words, "Hostibus ad Eutaw Debellatis, VIII Sept. MDCC. LXXXI"-The enemy conquered at

Eutaw on the 8th of Sept. 1781. The congress of the United States passed a vote of thanks to the several divisions of troops which composed the

From all this we would be led to believe the Americans had in reality gained "a most signal victory." The British on the other hand claim a victory and rest their claim upon two They were able to hold the brick house and palisade garden during the whole of the contest and in this region for a number of years. In the end force the Americans to abandon the conflict. The truth is neither party gained at the time a signal victory. The ranks of both armies were fearfully thinned. In no battle during the whole Revolutionary war did the Americans lose so many officers. Colonels Washington, Howard and Henderson were wounded and Col. Richard Campbell was killed. Of the six colonels only two-Williams and Leewere unhurt. The whole number of call Clay Hill was settled long before the Revolutionary war, and that the American officers killed was seventytwo; the number of wounded thirty-This in itself was a severe blow

The troops on both sides fought bayonet which heretofore had been so grand father of General D. H. Hill. much dreaded by the Americans, had nently successful until the hungry and tionary war, the furnace was where thirsty soldiers entered the British Duff's mill now is. At these iron works camp. Here they began to plunder and were soon incapacitated for anything.

An amusing scene took place in front of the brick house. So great but the farmers for a considerable diswas the rush of the British to enter the brick house and so closely were they pursued by the Americans that iron for agricultural purposes. the more advanced of the latter reached the door before the hindmost of the 12th of May 1780, the British army unformer. The British were in haste to der Cornwallis, Rawdon, Tarleton and enter the house and the Americans others advanced into the interior of the were in haste to reach the place before state and established its headquarters the door could be shut. Lieutenant at Camden. This emboldened the To-Maning and a few daring followers, reached the door almost as soon as Whigs were in an unorganized condi-Major Sheridan and his men. One of tion and destitute of every means of Manning's men actually made his way defence. They had no fire arms expartly into the house. Sheridan began to push him out and Manning at the and lead we may well suppose, were same time push him in. Finally Sheridan succeeded. The door was immediately closed and barred. Many of ed their homes, leaving their domes-

the British were left out.

Among those was a brother of the somewhat remarkable Colonel Isaac through the country like so many hungry wolves devouring and destroy-Barre. The brother of this Irish colonel held a captain's commission. Lieutenant Manning finding that he could erally speaking the Tories were unnot force the house turned his attention to the unfortunate British who ed God nor regarded man. were too late to enter. So soon as Captain Barre found that he could neither enter the brick house nor es- iron works was established a kind of cape, he began with a glibness of tonadjutant general of the British army; plantation now owned by Mrs. Eva tangled. In order to extricate it he d'etre" for all these legends. Accordcaptain of the 52nd regiment, secreta- Gillespie, midway between the Wright's was obliged to thrust his hand into ing to a German professor, these bones, of the commandant at Charleston-" ferry and Thorn's ferry roads. For the water. He found to his aston-"And my prisoner," interrupted Manning. "You are the very man I have women were accustomed to ride on entangled on the end of a piece of iron. been looking for. Come with me and I will take good care of you."

It soon became necessary for Manning and his followers to retire from of this store house. It is more than after its discovery this little cannon

constructed, were moved out on the piece is in the possession or was some Charlotte road, about six miles from time ago, of Mr. A. A. Barron of Clay Yorkville and used in constructing the Hill. basement story of what was once house was recently torn down by the Henderson who had been forced to ed up in another house on the site of ped. He was left tied. In this act the old "Red House."

One object the British and Tories had in scouring the country was to deof this design, longer than might be the parties; but the debt kept increas. had lived at the same time! And what supposed. The British were in a ing and finally General Hampton took a joint debate might have been ar-The British loss was fearful. Colcountry. It was not safe for the payment of his claim. Some idea of troversialist of his generation, perhaps joribanks was thrown into a fever, of which he died in a few days. Numbers of the Irish Buffs deserted and excursions into the interior. The dis- be formed from the fact that it took were ever or could be farther apart in joined the Americans shortly after the tance from Camden was considerable and the country was inhabited by it

The loyalists in the British army Whigs, bold and defiant. fought better at Eutaw springs than Some time in the summer or early was reddened with the blood of the the regulars. The loyalists regarded it fall of 1780, a party of Tories and Britas victory or death. The aspect of ish was organized for the special purthings had become wholly changed be- pose of burning Hill's iron works fore the battle. The impression had Who was the commander of this party become general that the British could when it was organized or on what particular day or month it perpetrated sult was that numbers of individuals the deed, are facts which we are unwas attributed to the blood who heretofore had been neutral or able so far to ferret out. The impreseven Tories, now readily joined Gension is on our mind that Captain Wil liam McGill said that Hill's iron works were burned but a short time before There were several individuals who the battle of King's Mountain was lutionary soldiers by being at Eutaw fought. At present we must be satis on the 8th of September, 1781. Before fied to know that Hill's iron works

were burned and burned by the Britalists or plundering Tories. Their inish and Tories. This was regarded by the whol famy is forgotten by the world and surrounding region as a sore calamity. As an evidence of this, it is relate ants. Among the British who deserted that some time during the year 1781, the people in a portion of Rutherford Spring was a man by the name of county, N. C., were assembled togeth-Keenan. After the war, James Keenan er, when one John Miller, an Irishman by birth, a Whig by every instinct of his nature and an elder in the Presbyterian church, was called upon to lead the assembly in prayer. Tradition has preserved the words of the prayer. They are as follows: "Good Lord, our God that art in heaven, we have great eason to thank thee for the favors we county on the road leading from have received at thy hands—the many miles from the former place is what battles we have won. There is a great and glorious battle of King's Mountain, where we killed the great General Ferguson and took his whole army and the great battles at Ramsour's and profile are the words: "Nathanieli bounds. It has no fixed "butts and at Williamson's; and the ever memorbindings" but extends so far in all di- able battle of the Coopens (Cowpens) where we made the proud Gen. Tarleton run down the road helter-skelter; and good Lord if thee had na suffered the cruel Tories to burn Billy Hill's

any mair favors at thy hands. Amen.' Whether good old John Miller ever offered up this prayer or not, we dare not assert. All that we say is that tradition has preserved it and that the last sentence shows the estimate of that extensive region known all over which was put upon Hill's iron works. On their way to the iron works, the British and Tories—at least a part of where fix with absolute certainty, the exact John Barron, Jr., now lives. James Simril at that time lived in the field only a few hundred yards from the present site of John Barron's house This James Simril was a lover of fine stock and somewhat addicted to horse seems that at several points on the racing. He had on his plantation race Catawba river the traders had settled paths, traces of which are to be seen oday. The stables and barn of Simril were burned by the British and Tories but it does not appear that any horses were burned. Some time after the Revolutionary war, another James Simril or perhaps the same, had his barn, stable and four horses burned 1755, the defeat of Braddock forced up. This latter was the work of a private enemy. These two events are

multitudes to leave Pennsylvania and often confounded. Leaving James Simril's, the next south. These immigrants were nearly deed which the burning party executed old Puritan stock. Bethel church was was the scalping of John Forbes. Mr. Forbes was a true Whig and lived at that time on Rocky Allison, near where and was finally crushed to death. Spratt Wright now lives. It seems that there were two Forbes brothers, both living in the same locality. When the British and Tories approached people had accumulated at least some their dwelling both ran in the direction wealth and provided themselves with of Catawba river. By some means one many of the comforts of life. Among of the brothers made good his escape the early settlers of this Clay Hill re- It is said that on arriving at Charlotte, bravely. The British admit that the gion was Colonel William Hill, the he was wholly unable to tell where or Nero's time and was a more than usu- he is the only man who ever sent an how he crossed the river. Unfortu-The region of country north of Alnately the other brother was captured sides being an enormously strong man. they differed on points of theology. lost all its power to produce terror in lison creek abounds in iron ore. At after running only a short distance them and had become in their hands a an early period, Colonel William Hill and being scalped, was left as was supmost deadly weapon. With this weap- established a furnace on Allison creek posed dead or dying. In this condion in the hands of the Virginians and at the point at which now is located tion he lay unconscious for several Marylanders, General Greene drove the Miller's mill. A copartnership in this days. By accident, a young girl by British regulars from the battlefield. furnace existed between Colonel Hill the name of Prudy Hall, in looking for of Rome. His height was eight feet authority be of any avail, I shall nev-Evidently the Americans were emi- and Isaac Hayne. During the Revolu- the cows passed by the spot and discovered him. His head was awfully loaded wagon which six oxen could mangled and alive with maggots. He were cast cannon and balls with which in part to supply the southern division lived to be an old man. The bones which were cut off his head are still of the American army. Not only so,

preserved by his descendants. The burning party were now within two miles of the iron works. They had strange to say, the records of them are and on the 27th of October, 1553, Sercaptured a man by the name of Henderson, and forced him to conduct them of the emperors. Funnian, a Scottish Place de Champel, in the centre of to the ford of the creek below the iron

Robert and Andrew-had received Tories were coming. They had prepared a small cannon and having mounted it upon a stump, stood with match in hand waiting until the party cept their squirrel guns; and powder would come in sight. The hill on which In this critical they had their cannon mounted, overooked the whole adjacent country to the south-the direction in which the boys supposed the party would come. held a bushel of wheat and the shintic affairs in charge of their wives To their utter astonishment, before and children. The Tories prowled they were aware of it, a party of British came upon them from the east Their cannon was pointing in the wrong direction. Without inflicting any injury upon the brave but out generaled boys, their cannon was taken from them and carried to the foot lison a few miles southwest of Hill's of the hill and thrown into the creek. Here it lay for years. The din of tore house in which was deposited war had died away and the country gue for which the Irish are noted and salt and many other articles for the was enjoying peace and prosperity. with a solemnity in harmony with his support of the Whig families. This The little cannon was forgotten. One came across a brick tomb which concircumstances to recite his titles. "I store house was a large stone and day Mr. Garvin, the miller was engagam" said he, "Sir Henry Barre, deputy brick building. Its site was on the ed in fishing. His seine became en-

> horseback from the neighborhood of The iron was raised to the surface of those of a man.-London Standard. Winnsboro, in Fairfield county to this the water, and behold it was a veritaplace. Colonel Watson was in charge ble cannon. For a number of years

The iron works were burned and the known as the "Red House." This British and Tories departed. Poor present owner, Mr. Lee Williams, and act as their guide, was stripped of these old bricks are again to be work- his clothes, tied to a tree and whipthere was something inhumanly cruel. After the war, the iron works were rebuilt, but did not prove remunerastroy such institutions as Hill's iron tive. General Hampton-the grandworks and Watson's store house, father of Governor Hampton-rendered Many things prevented the completion considerable pecuniary assistance to

> near one hundred negroes to liquidate The iron ore found in this region is said to be in great abundance and though Geneva considers John Calvin

> place that previous to the arrival of long-suffering wife and his little boy the British all the cannon balls had were laid. There is not a monument been hauled down to the creek and thrown in. These balls have, so far as we know, never been found.

TC BE CONTINUED SOME GIANTS OF OLD.

Noteworthy Specimens That Are

If there is one thing in the sho business which can be depended on to draw it is a giant, provided always that he be big enough.

profitable business was invented, and the names of many of them have been handed down to posterity simply because they were of high proportions and combined with their abnormal development a proportional amount of strength. Thus it is probable that had Goliath of Gath, whose height theologians placed at over ten feet, not been the strongest as well as the biggest warrior among the Philistines we should never have heard of him. The same argument applies to Moab, king of the Amorites, and Og, king of Balegends, and he, together with Ajax the Greater, had they not been gifted with strength in proportion to their bulk would have been only ordinary

When history begins, however-that est point of civilization in the time of stead of the times that had gone by present building was erected the follong before they were born-we authentic records of giants. In Augustus time, for instance, there were according to the authority of Valerius, two giants in Rome who were over ten feet high. Their names were idusis and Secundilla, and they were keepars of the gates of the gardens of Sallust. Pliny of one Polydamus, the son of charlot dead and on one occasion seizing they left, but Polydamus was so ence directly created the North Amervain about his strength that he thought ican colonies.

he could not be killed. So he stayed Eleazer, who was seven cubits high- the disciple of the Huguenots. een inches, ten feet six inches-and a Manhattan were filled with Calvingiant who is mentioned by the his- ists." torian Tacitus was over nine feet. His An account of the ancient giants would be incomplete without mentioning Maximinus, the imperial giant of er if it be agreeable to me. But I am the third century. The most extraor- unwilling to pledge my word for his dinary stories are told of this emperor ten inches, he could draw unaided a er suffer him to depart alive." was removed and finally recovered, and great that his usual rations for the day with rejecting the divinity of the Trin-

bread and dried and fresh fruits. Mediaeval glants are plentiful, but, giant who flourished in 1827, seems to Geneva. be the most authentic of these, but as he is put down as being over eleven ons were at home. The two oldest- feet high the statement should not be criticised too closely. Still more startome intimation that the British and ling, however, is the following, which he never admitted his error. He lived is vouched for by a monastery full of ging near Rouen, came across a cave in which were some human bones and mighty Chevalier Ricon de Vallemont." The skull was large enough to have bone was over four feet long. It (the bone) was preserved by the above mentioned monks, and it was estimated that the height of the defunct knight at the universities of Orleans and must have exceeded eighteen feet. A stranger though somewhat similar legend comes from Ireland, but in this case the discoverers thought that they would, to use an expression popular some years ago, go "the whole hog or It happened in 1608. Some men none." tained a human skeleton no less than 120 feet long. But there is a "raison which were supposed by ignorant persons to be those of human beings, were probably those of mastodons or some other fossilized remains which to the uninitiated would look exactly like

Miscellancous Reading.

A REMARKABLE MAN. John Calvin's Influence Upon Intellec

tual Progress. The two most eminent citizens of Voltaire, and it is a pity that they were not of the same generation inturies apart. What a scrapping there would have been in theology if they strange and at the same time a hostile the negroes belonging to the firm in ranged. Each was the greatest contheir views of religion, their morals maxims or manner of life. It is a remarkable fact that, al-

> the most celebrated of all her citizens. or a statue or even a bus of the grea reformer in "the Protestant Rome," which obtained that title because of him, although I believe a fund to pay buried in unconsecrated ground. for a monument is being raised. There is an oil portrait hanging in the pub-He library, said to have been painted from life and I send you a copy and a little pen and ink sketch on the fly spiritual and moral discipline. leaf of a book in the same library made by an artist of his day. The only act will which inhabited his frail body ord-Herald. honor that the people of Geneva have richest men in Geneva to prison for bestowed upon him, is to give, his name to a narrow little street. Rue de Calvin is one of their humblest

streets, however, and would not have around their necks; he punished hairoorne his name but for the fact that he lived there. Any cabman will take you to the church where he used to preach and it He stopped the tongues of local "kick is an imposing edifice. A bright young ers" and "knockers" by riding them woman, daughter of the verger, will tell you all about it, and will show you a chair in which he sat in the pulpit before and after his sermons. The interior of the church is as cold and for bidding as his theology, and the seats are as hard and straight as his life shan. Orestes, too, was eleven and a On the other side of the street is a lithalf feet high, according to the Grecian tle church in which John Knox, the great Scotch reformer, preached for several years, and that fact is recorded upon a marble tablet imbedded in the walls. The municipal officials have soldiers of the Grecian army before marked all historical houses in a similar manner. There is another tablet a few doors distant which tells you that is, when Rome began to reach its high- Liszt, the great planist, lived there. Calvin resided only a few steps from

Augustus and learned men began to his church. The tablet says that his write about the times they lived in in- home was torn down in 1706, and the the same materials. It is now occupied by the "bureau de salubrite," the inspector of milk, meats and vegetables. Francis Gruffat, "dealer in combustibles en gros et detail," lives next door, which is quite appropriate, for Calvin himself was a wholesale dealer in com-Then again we have a record in bustibles of the very fiercest quality. Although he was a very unlovely Nicas, who was over nine feet high character, there are little touches of and whose strength rivaled that of pathos here and there in his life, and Hercules himself. Polydamus used, in the amount of work that he accomfact, to boast his superiority to that plished shows almost incredible versa Roman deity and perform his special tility and industry. It has been de tricks. For example, he once slew a clared that his record of intellectua lion with a blow of his fist and scat- activity is unsurpassed by that of any tered its brains about the arena. He historical personage, and he has uncould with his hand stop the swiftest doubtedly exercised a greater influ ence upon the morals and intellectua ed a bull by the hoof in order to carry progress of his age, (without referring it away, but the animal struggled so to his theological views) than any othviolently that the hoof was left in his er man who ever lived. George Banhand. In the end he was killed by the croft eulogizes Calvin as the father of falling in of a cave. When his com- popular education and the inventor o panions noticed that the roof was fall- free schools, and says that his influ-

"The Pilgrims of Plymouth," he say: were Calvinists. The best influences The Emperor Vitellius sent to Darius in South Carolina came from the Calby way of a present a Jew named vinists of France. William Penn was that is, reckoning the cubits at eight- ships that first brought colonists to

And yet there are some events in hi name was Corbulo, and he lived in life that make you shudder. I believe ally skillful general and soldier, be- intimate friend to the stake because

safety, for, if he does come, and my

Servetus came; he was immediately not move, while his appetite was so arrested by order of Calvin, charged consisted of forty pounds of meat and ity, and with declaring "that all creaa whole amphora of wine, besides tures are of the substance of God, and that God is in all things." Such heresy was too dangerous to be tolerated not so authentic as those of the times vetus was burned at the stake in the

We wonder if his ghost did haunt Calvin the rest of his life. We wonder if remorse was not the chief cause of Calvin's broken health, but eleven years longer, a frail invalid, monks: In 1509 some workmen, dig- but with nerve enough to domineer over an entire province, and sufficient strength to work eighteen and twenty a copper plate, bearing the words, hours a day, until his own time came, "Here lie the remains of the great and and he died peacefully and cheerfully. like a saint, with a prayer on his lips. surrounded by his friends and disciples ; and he dictated a letter an hour

before he breathed his last. Calvin was a Frenchman, you know born in the town of Noyon, educated Paris, and became a wandering follower of Martin Luther, until Dr. Warel, leader of the Swiss Reformation, induced him to settle in Geneva in 1536, where he soon became pastor of the largest church, and acquired an influence that extended throughout were digging in Ireland when they all Europe and is felt even to the present day. He not only reorganized the church, but the state also, and became the civil as well as the spiritual dictator of Geneva.

> except St. Paul. Few reformers have ever been so bitterly criticised and a friend saying: condemned. He was undoubtedly a

Continent, he managed the civil gov- breeding. Her brother, a man of ernment of the state of Geneva, enact- great plety, and actuated by no mo- Gibraltar Like Protection to Washinged and enforced sumptuary laws that tive except affection for both of us, have never been exceeded in auster- pressed me to take her. So did his ity; founded the University of Geneva wife. And I should have had to give in connection with the Jamestown and the system of free schools in that way if the Lord had not come to my exposition next year will serve to dicanton, and directed their work. He

made Geneva the strong fortress of go no further in the matter until the tention to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Geneva have been John Calvin and Protestantism and safe refuge of per- lady understood my language. She situated at the junction of Chesapeake secuted Protestants of all nationalities; and he looked after the architecture and the public works of the city; he built markets and warehouses and look for another lady suitable to be of Washington, Baltimore and Richtook a hand in commerce, he wrote my wife." ninety-six books and innumerable pamphlets; he preached every Sunday, sometimes twice; he took part in every great theological controversy of stood Calvin's language; she did not

> he had to be carried about in a chair. in a most respectful manner in letters strongest fortification in the United Calvin's father was a notary and to friends, but he speaks of her as he States- has, indeed, been aptly deshowed some of the characteristics of might have spoken of a servant or a nominated "the American Gibraltar" his son. He was excommunicated piece of furniture, and we can't help from the Catholic church for refusing pitying the poor, unloved woman, to show his private accounts to the whose mental acquirements did not cated at what is known as Old Point priests at Noyon. Calvin's brother was also an apostate, refused the sac rament on his death-bed and was Calvin came to Geneva an unknown

inexperienced young man, twentyseven years old, but before he had been under what he considered proper dominated everything. He sent the flirting with their maid servants; he placed the gamblers of the town in Remarkable Swindles and "Sells" That the pillory with packs of cards hung dressers for inducing their patrons to use dye and for trying to improve their appearance by artificial means around town on the backs of donkey carrying placards upon which apole gles to the public were inscribed. man named Ameau, who, under the influence of drink, accused Calvin of being a despot, was paraded through hand, and was compelled to ask on bended knees the pardon of God, of the city council and especially of Calvin; a man named Gruet, who forgot himself so far as to compose scandal ous verses about Calvin, was punish ed by being tortured every day for a month and then beheaded. And I told

vard's wife to be sewed up in a sack and thrown into the river. the citizens to "a realizing sense of fell a victim to an extraordinary piece entrance to the fort, approached by That sort of discipline soon brought themselves. The statutes of Geneva prepared by Calvin in 1541, and strictly enforced by him, contained some extraordinary provisions. The penalty for profanity was kissing the ground for the first offense; for the second of- this popular article of Italian diet is the three-score shillings; for the fourth leader on the subject, suggesting the This parade ground is surrounded by offence three days' imprisonment on establishment of a fund to assist the bread and water, while the fifth of- sufferers. fence was punished by banishment from Geneva for a year and a day.

you yesterday how he ordered Boni-

Everybody "of whatever estate, quality or condition" was forbidden to ade ago. The inhabitants of Rustwear ornaments of gold, silver or pre- chuk, in the latter country, were concious stones, or pay a penalty of three vinced of the existence in their midst shillings for each offence, and if the of a wehrwolf—a man who is able at ewelry was imitation the fine was will to change himself into a huge, loubled. Women were forbidden to ferocious wolf. wear "verdingales, gold upon their heads, quoises of gold, billiments, or such like, neither any manner of embroidery upon their sleeves."

course not more than four dishes. "Vain, dishonest and ribald songs, ing) were punished by three days' murderer. imprisonment.

"Everybody must be at his hom at 9 o'clock at night, upon the pain of the indignation of the Lord. Ev erybody was required to say grace befour shhillings for each offence."

The minutes of the consistory or war. city council of which Calvin was the presiding officer, have been preserved, and may be read at the public library, and they show how strictly these and certain woman was punished for vanlong and beautiful and she wanted people to see it: a man was punished for offering a snuff box to a neighbo in church during one of Calvin's ser mon's, another was fined for addressthe Scriptural name of Rebecca; another was fined four shillings for comparing the reading of the Psalms by braying of a donkey; several citizens their aged parents, while Clement Marot, the leading merchant of the place was sent to prison for playing a game of backgammon on Sunday. Two lads, caught pitching quoits on Sunday, were handed over (:o says the entry in the minutes of the consistory) "to M de Eez in order that he may cause them to be given such a fustigation as will prevent them from doing it

again. those who complained Calvin said: "Go and build another city if you want to be free to live in your sins, but as long as you live in Geneva it will be vain for you to try and shake off the yoke of the Gospel."

His war against heresy was equally vigorous, and those who differed from him in opinion were treated in a man ner that would have been approved by the Spanish Inquisition. Calvin never thought of love; he

never coveted the comforts of a home or the happiness of family life, but Ireland, where my food would have he wanted an heir. He wanted a son consisted principally of the potato, to inherit his name and carry on his that most nutritious and salubrious work, but until he was more than thir-John Calvin is credited with having ty years old he had no time to think made a greater impression upon the of getting married. While he was in able gentlemen behold in me, I would Christian religion than any other man Strassburg in 1540, engaged in a vio- have been a tall, stout, athletic man, lent theological controversy, he wrote able to bear an enormous weight."

religious maniac, but must be judged I have found sufficient leisure to think next morning's Press, for he had not #3"How's this?" said Cumso to Cawker, as they sat down to the anthis dangerous position. In order to effect this, he so arranged his own men and the prisoners that both were alike exposed to the fire exposed to the fire house.

The dangerous position. In order to effect this, he so arranged his own men and the prisoners that both were alike exposed to the fire from the brick of overcharging it, it was bursted. Fragble that it was not often full of the Allied Sons of hood to shoot big guns on Christmas and the Fourth of July. Finally by overcharging it, it was bursted. Fragble that it was not often full of the Allied Sons of hood to shoot big guns on Christmas and the Fourth of July. Finally by overcharging it, it was bursted. Fragble that it was not often full of the Allied Sons of hood to shoot big guns on Christmas and the Fourth of July. Finally by overcharging it, it was bursted. Fragble that it was not often full of the Allied Sons of hood to shoot big guns on Christmas and the Fourth of July. Finally by overcharging it, it was bursted. Fragble that it was not often full of the Allied Sons of hood to shoot big guns on Christmas and the Fourth of July. Finally by overcharging it, it was bursted. Fragble that it was not often full of the Allied Sons of the ment of the Allied Sons of hood to shoot big guns on Christmas and the Fourth of July. Finally by overcharging it, it was bursted. Fragble the house at all for some to supplies.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Brook

ing the Protestant church all over the thinks too much of her birth and replied that she must have time to bay and Hampton Roads, and directhonest man of my acquaintance to ling the water approaches to the cities

friends of King George to make distant the sum due General Hampton can of any generation, and no two men his time, and carried on a voluminous think too much of her birth and correspondence with Protestant lead- breeding; she was a sincere, virtuous, board, but aside from these considerers everywhere, which is a tremend- modest, economical and industrious ations there are features which make ous record of twenty-eight years for woman, but was infirm in body, spirit it unique and interesting. a chronic invalid, often so feeble that and estate. He testified to her virtues permit her to sympathize with her or aspirations. She bore him a son and died. The child survived her only a short time, and we wonder if its brief and loveless life could have been spared, whether its affection might not have modified John Cal-The vin's views regarding infant damnapowerful individuality, the inflexible tion.-W. E. Curtis in Chicago Rec-

RECORD HOAXES.

Astonished the World.

The recent release of the principals in the notorious Humbert-Crawford swindle recalls other instances, humorous and tragic, where human fullibility has reached almost incredble limits Less than twenty years ago a re-

port got into circulation among the easants of Bosnia that the great lennese banker, Baron Rothchild, had been sentenced to death for treaon, and was trying to secure a suband bare feet, a lighted torch in his stitute willing, for a handsome consideration, to undergo the extreme enalty in his stead. A large number of peasants banded together to furnish this substitute by casting lots.

It was not until the authorities had of the canard that the rioting and ferment caused by the banker's apparent reluctance to part with the 'blood money" was allayed.

On one occasion the Times itself dent sent a letter to "The Thundere deploring the destitution prevalent in certain parts of Italy consequent upon the absolute failure of the macaroni crop. Ignorant of the fact that fence a fine of three shillings was not a plant at all, but manufactured given over to a spacious parade added; for the third offence a fine of from flour, the Times published a ground, where daily drills are held.

A hoay which nearly caused war between Austria and Roumania convulsed Eastern Europe less than a dec-

Men of science doubted the story, and in a wordy argument with a local resident the famous Austrian professor. Taublich, was killed for laugh-"No person at dinner shall serve ing at what he had termed a "tissue above three courses, and to every of nonsense." Complications immediately arose between Austria and dancing and mummeries" (play act- manding the instant execution of the

Just as Austria was about to present an ultimatum the "wehrwolf" was shot at and wounded, proving to be nothing more than a stupid prac. ordnance in service. tical joker, whose folly not only cost

Dauger, the well known American actor of the early sixties, had a weakness for hoaxing his fellows. On one occasion, while "resting" at Minnesoother ordinances were enforced. A ta, he was seized with a bright idea. He secured a dummy, dressed it in a ity because she wore her hair hang- suit of old clothes and hid it at night ing loose over her shoulders. It was in the woods near the adjacent lake. Next morning he hired a boat, got the dummy aboard unseen and rowed away about half a mile from the short. When the beach was fairly crowded with people he began gesticuing a neighbor concerning a matter of lating wildly at his companion. Next business in the vestibule of the he pounced upon the dummy like a of the casemates are utilized as church: a third for calling his cow by madman, and a struggle which ensued threatened, to the excited watchers on land, to capsize his frail for prompt use. craft. Next they saw Dauger fight the clerk in Calvin's church to the his companion down, hurl him into fort, including a modern guard house, the water, and with repeated blows were sent to prison for neglecting of an oar, sink the body in the lake. Then the actor, chuckling at the excitement he had roused, pulled for the opposite heavily timbered beach. A minute later several boats filled with armed men were in hot pursuit. The supposititious criminal reached the woods well in advance of his pursuers and got clear away, while the whole country was searching for him. Eventually, however, the fraud was evealed.

A journalist once succeeded in hoaxing many of the leading London newspapers, and through them the provincial press, at the expense of the great abolitiofist, Wilberforce. He was a reporter in the press gallery in the House of Commons, and he pretended to read to his colleagues from his notes the following passage from speech with which he credited the famous parliamentarian:

"Had it been my lot to be born in root instead of being the poor, infirm, stunted creature you, sir, and honor-No wonder Mr. Wilberforce read

"In the midst of these excitements the passage with astonishment in the

NO. 93.

FORTRESS MONROE.

ton, Richmond and Baltimore

The military drills and manoeuvre rescue. My answer was that I would rect an unusual degree of public atthink it over. Thereupon I sent an ly facing the broad Atlantic. Control-The envoy found the woman in the thickly populated territory in the erson of Idelette de Bure; but it states of Virginia and Maryland, was an unwise selection. She under- Fortress Monroe is, by virtue of its position, one of the most important defensive works of Uncle Sam's sea-

Fortress Monroe is the largest and

-and is the chief artillery post of our government. The fortress is lo-Comfort, this name having been suphusband's career or share his thoughts plied to the promontory by the English settlers because of the perfect shelter and safe anchorage it afforded their vessels when they first appeared off this continent three centuries ago. The fore-runner of the present noble fortification was a palisaded fort built in 1614. The present fort, as it stands today, was built in 1818, and its massive walls and winding moat make it one of the most picturesque places in the country. The general plan is that of an irregular hexagon, three sides of which command the water front while three lookout upon the land. The ramparts rise to an elevation of 50 feet above the water, and the walls, including the earth backing, are 50 feet in thickness. moat surrounds the entire work to a depth of six feet and the water i controlled by tidal gates. The forti fication has cost Uncle Sam, all told, many millions of dollars. post, with its sand batteries, lookout owers and disappearing guns, is an object lesson calculated to stir the patriotism of every American and infuse confidence as to its impregna-

bility. The entire tract occupied by Fort ress Monroe is, of course, a United States military reservation, the State posted in every village throughout of Virginia having after the close the affected districts a strong denial of the war for independence, ceded the strip of land which contains about 80 acres. Not all of this is enclosed within the walls of the fort, the interior of the defensive works covering ar area of about 68 acres. The main of journalistic humor. A correspon- a bridge spanning the moat, is imcolumns from which hang ponderous and barricaded in time of need agains large brick barracks -- including model barracks of the army-and the comfortable brick cottages which constitute the quarters of the officers and their families. The present strength of the garrison is about 800

tress Monroe, but the secrets of its Sightseers are never allowed to walk on the interior slopes and gravelled paths leading to the ramparts-approaches arranged for the convenient handling of heavy guns and the rapid Roumania, the former country de- harbor and surrounding country, and where the commanding officer is in direct communication by telephone with every battery on this extensive work. The guns which command the harbor include some of the heaviest battery of rapid fire guns is a feature fore and after meat or pay a fine of a valuable life, but had almost of the armament at Monroe, and near plunged Europe into the horrors of at hand is the world's fair searchlight, the largest and most powerful in the country. Over the bastion floats the garrison flag and the salut-

ing battery is also located here A picturesque feature of the big Vircavelike rooms built under the ramparts. These are the casemates and a majority of them are now occupied as quarters by some officers and their the one in which Jefferson Davis was confined as a prisoner after the close of the Civil war. Several storage places for various types mines, all of submarine There are numerous supplementary buildings within the post chapel and soldiers' library. However, the activities of this important post have rather outgrown the space within the fortification and many of the most important buildings are now located outside the massive walls. Here are to be found the administration building and offices of the comanding officer, the post hospital, the post office and the Army Young Men's Christian association ouilding presented to the enlisted men of Fortress Monroe by Miss Helen Miller Gould, as a memorial to her father and mother.

Outside the walls of the fort but within the confines of the government eservation are located the buildings of the rapidly expanding United States Artillery school, a governmental institution where graduates of West Point take a post graduate course in the practical application of the theory of warfare. The buildings include class rooms and officer's quarters. Conspicuous among the latter are the quarters for bachelor officers which are very commodious since the Artillery school brings to Fortress Monroe great numbers of young unmarried officers. Visitors to Fortress Monroe usually manifest keen interest in the great collection of old ordnance which s on exhibition and which includes mementoes of the conflicts of 1776 and American wars.-Walden Fausett in