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SOUTH SAROLINA NI THE REVOLUTION

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

By REV. ROBERT LATHAN, D. D.

two roads intersect, a gentleman was

seen approaching them from the direc-

tion of Catawba river. He rode a fine

norse and was provided with saddle

No doubt Price only designed play-

without saying a word rode on. In

The incident which we are about t

too old to fight; you must let me off."

vocation than what had passed, de-

that they were either drunk or one had

We are not to suppose that because

ous custom, but every age has its rel-

worst vices in the world. However

Story of a Song.

the Sweet By and By," written by S

It was about time for closing busi-

onsin famous, came into the store

"Maybe it would," he said indiffer-

I then turned to my desk and penned

In a few moments he requested Mr.

He replied: "It is no matter; it

The sweet by and by. Why not that make a good hymn?"

"What is the

would

I said to Webster:

follows:

te, will give us some idea of the

From the Yorkville Enquirer of 1876.

INSTALLMENT LIV. A Trip to Charleston In the

Previous to the Revolutionary war bags. Everything indicated that the and for a number of years afterward, man was not in his own neighborhood the people of the back country did On approaching within speaking dismost of their trading in the city of tance he inquired of the four cattle Charleston. To this point they wagon- drivers if they could tell him the road feline. ed their tobacco, indigo and whatever to Augusta. Three of them said they else of agricultural products they had could not. Price, however said, "That to dispose of. To Charleston they sir is the road that goes to Augusta," drove any live stock they might have pointing at the same time in the directo sell. From most northern sections tion from which the traveler was comof the state a trip to Charleston was ing. no little undertaking. It consumed about a month. Generally, several ing a trick on the traveler. Whether neighbors joined in getting up the he knew the road that led to Augusta team, wagon and produce. Seventy or or not he certainly knew that the road eighty years ago, a man who owned he pointed out to the stranger did not a wagon and team was regarded as be- lead to Augusta. His object probably ing rich. It was only a few neighbor- was to induce the traveler to turn hoods that were able to afford such a back. Be this as it may, the traveler,

Tobacco was generally packed away a short time, Price and his companin large hogsheads. When the time for ions reached the place where now is transporting it to Charleston arrived, the town of Chester. At the corner the hogshead itself was converted into once occupied by George Kennedy a wheel. This was done by surround- there was a "public house" as a hotel ing the hogshead with something which in those days was called. Price had resembled the felloe of a modern wag- forgotten all about directing the With large wooden pins stranger as to the road to Augusta. this hoop felloe, or whatever it may be He was, it happened, in the rear of called, was secured to the hogshead; the cattle, whilst his three companions were, one in front, one on each wing. one of these hoops being attached to Just as Price made the turn to go each end so high as to raise the hogshead itself off the ground. In each end down the hill, the stranger stepped out of the hogshead a wooden gudgeon of the door of the hotel and confrontwas fastened. To these gudgeons were ing Price, asked him in a cool and deattached something that might be liberate tone if he was the man who called shafts. The whole when com- had directed him the road to Augusta. plete constituted a cart of the most Price without suspecting anything said he was. Without uttering another

In vehicles of this kind did the first word the traveler grasped Price by the settlers of this country transport their throat and first jerking him forward produce from all sections of the state and then pushing him backward, threw to Charleston. A trip to Charleston in him on the ground. Without letting those days was attended with as much go his grasp upon his throat he placed romance as is a trip to Europe at the his knees upon his breast and violentpresent time. It was an onerous un- ly choked him until poor Price was dertaking; still it was full of excite- black in the face and his tongue proment. To go to Charleston in the truded from his mouth, when the travmanner above described was the high- eler stooped down and bit off the top est ambition to which the boys of the of it. This done he rose saying, "Now country aspired. A long life time was tell another man a lie." Price was untoo short to tell all that they saw and able to proceed; but was forced to rewas crowded into the space of a could at that day be obtained, until month-the time during which one of his three companions drove their catthese trips was made-a vast amount tle to Charleston, disposed of them of human life in all its different as and returned.

Rarely did a single individue dertake a trip to Charleston alone. fighting proclivities of at least some Generally a small caravan was formed of the first settlers of this country. In before leaving home. On the way the York county, in the region bordering number was increased so that often on King's Mountain there lived a nuthe road for a considerable distance was crammed with primitive carts. Every company made it a point to have known by the name of "Big Jim." At every watering place the "little brown the country, Big Jim Henry had made jug" was brought out and its contents a trip to Charleston. On his return tasted by the whole crowd. The car- some short distance above Yorkville, avan consisted of wagons of all shapes he met a wagon. The driver was a and descriptions, together with a num- large man but advanced in years. ber of cows and calves and mountain Neither Henry nor he knew each othsteers. The cows were milked night er. On meeting him, Henry accosted and morning, just as if at home and him in the following style: "I have the traders lived very much as they been to Charleston and am nearly did when on their farms. They were home again and have not had a fight in no great hurry. They took the yet. Get down sir; I am determined Pa., and with its strange action is the world easy and rarely deserted a fel- to have a fight before I go home." To low trader in distress. If the wagon this the bantered man replied: "I am cat had a brood of kittens a few of one of the party broke down, the whole company called a halt and went to work to repair the injury. They came up and without any other proshared to the fullest extent each others' joy and sorrows. Around the clared his willingness to fight Henry. camp fire at night, they cracked jokes, Both stripped and at it they went with discussed questions of grave import- as much energy as if they had been both in church and state or enemies for years. worked pranks on each other. Not unfrequently their fun would end in earest and a hearty laugh was often folhowever, in the days before big knives and pocket pistols had been introduced, and a fight only resulted in black eyes and sore ribs. Neither did they allow their anger to burn continually. A fight generally was an end to all cheated the other. In fact, a modern

fight is a poor concern. It usually oc-A man who would have gone to court curs at a place where the parties are around in the yard," said Judge Gates in those early days of our republic sure to be separated about the time of Independence yesterday. "Two with an assault and battery case would they strike the first blow. Then they bluejays that had a nest near by were have been regarded by every one in foam at the mouth and rant. This was scolding and threatening him. One the community as a consummate not the way those old fellows fought, of them ventured close to the cat. He coward and a sneaking puppy. We, in They felt their manhood and they had made a spring for the bird, but missed this age of advanced civilization and an ambition to try the powers of any it narrowly. refined customs, may be shocked at one who claimed to be a bully. the barbarous manner in which the first settlers of our country adjusted they did not like to go to Charleston their petty grievances, but it may be and return without a fight, that they questioned whether the ends of justice were savages. Fighting is a barbarare better secured now than then. A fight cost the community nothing and ics of barbarism. Refined vices are the jumped up on the porch where I sat, a good sound thrashing proved more effective in reforming the disturbers of hateful fighting may be, it is not a re- Finally I took pity on the cat and the public peace than either the county jail or state penitentiary of the present day do.

We will undertake to defend neither the fighting mode of adjusting private difficulties nor the trial justice mode. Both indicate a bad state of morals. In those primitive times in the wilds of North America, every man constituted himself a judge, lawyer and jury and settled his own difficulties without troubling his neighbors. There may have been more fighting in those ness in the evening when J. P. Webster, whose melodies have made Wisdays than now, but there is more quarreling and lawing now than then.

feeling somewhat depressed On one of those Charleston trips, i was generally understood that some trick was to be worked on every one be all right by and by."

The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine and I replied: that was met. Sometimes in working these tricks the moral law was not observed very strictly. The following incidents will give the reader some knowledge of the character of the pranks that these primitive traders

Sometime after the close of the Revolutionary war, four individuals from York county set out for Charleston with a drove of cattle. Amongst the Bright to hand him his violin, and he crowd was one by the name of Ezekiel played with little hesitation the beautiful melody from the notes. A few Price. They passed down what was moments later he had jotted down the then called the "Bratton road" in the notes for the different parts and the direction of Chesterville. The road chorus.

Miscellaneous Reading.

CAT STORIES. All Kinds of Incidents In Connection

Mrs. Matilda Swanson has gone to Kansas City with a pet cat that she will use as an exhibit to establish her right to a legacy left by John Lowney, town several years ago. The cat belonged to Mrs. Lowney, and after three felines appeared at the next the latter no horse can stand the wear her death her husband gave it to meal and have done so since.—Bos- and tear of active service in the field, Mrs. Swanson for safe keeping while ton Record. he went to Kansas City. He never returned, and a day or two ago Mrs. Swanson received a letter from a lawyer saying that Lowney had left her

from Tommy," said Mrs. Swanson in relating the story on the eve of her departure, "and for old time's sake tered to death with his catching

would have to establish her identity

"The lawyer said I would have to prove that I was the real Mattle Swanson and that I'd give the cat good treatment. I guess when they see me in the court they will know who I am, and when they see the cat in the town of Wells and, so far as they'll know he ain't complainin'."- known, there is not another like it Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Cat Caused a Fire.

Four dwellings in Springfield township, near Wallingford, owned by the Victoria Plush mills, were destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of \$10,000. The Media and Swarthmore fire companies saved the large mill buildings and other houses. The conflagration was caused by a

cat upsetting a lighted coal oil lamp. One of the occupants of the burned buildings went to the third story, leav- that they would be all right in the ing the lamp on the floor.-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Cat Amuses the Baby. A cat in the household of William lays at the child's feet every mouse

she catches. The other day she captured a rat, which she did not kill before she brought it to the child, and allowed the rodent to scamper away several skill. Members of the family in the sentry, who presented arms to the adjoining room heard the sounds of terrified pussy. the baby's glee and investigated, discovering what was going on.-Indianapolis News

Mr. Walter Schroeder held an inquiry at the St. Pancras coroner's

court last night into the death of Albert Parnell. Laying close to Parnell's face was merous people by the name of Henry. who was called expressed the opinion Amongst the Henrys was one who was that death was due to asphyxia, coma supply of "the good greature." At a very early period in the history of bined with heart trouble and broncoroner observed that this was the first inquiry held by him of an adult

> Wise Pennsylvania Cat. A cat that developed unusual traits

-London Globe.

meeting death in such circumstances.

owned by a woman in Sellersville, wonder of the neighborhood. The weeks ago.

Several days later she went out in About this time the son of the old man the field and returned carrying a young rabbit in her mouth. This she placed among her kittens. The next field and came back carrying another young rabbit in her mouth. This she It will no doubt gratify the reader to placed with the others, and all lived know that Big Jim Henry got not only happily together, the kittens climba fight but a sound thrashing. Who ing all over the rabbits, playing together, but one week afterward one the young man was, Big Jim Henry of the rabbits died. Evidently in fear of the death of the other rabbit, it At present when it is reported that was carried back to the field by the two men have fought, we conclude cat.—Philadelphia Record.

Cat Whipped by Birds.

"I noticed our old cat prowling

"Then the thoroughly angry birds nade a fierce onslaught upon that old cat. It was not long before they had him whipped. He ran toward the house, the birds pecking and scolding him at every step. He but still they fought him mercilessly. opened the screen door. Not till he the enraged birds appear to notice my presence and beat a retreat."-

Kansas City Star. A song of national circulation, "In

Some Cat Superstitions. Fillmore Bennett of Elkhorn, Wis., had Napoleon Bonaparte showed a morits birth in a country store. Mr. Benbid horror of cats. The night benett told the story, which is given in fore the battle of Waterloo a black 'Wisconsin In Three Centuries," as cat passed near him, and at the sight the great warrior was completely unnerved. He saw an omen of defeat. Henry III, of France swooned whenever he saw a cat, and one of the Ferdinands of Germany would tremble in his boots if a harmless tabby got in the line of his vision.

Among the Romans, cat was a sym bol of liberty. The Egyptians held the animal in veneration under the name of Aelurus, a deity with a human body and a cat's head. Whoever killed a cat, even by accident, was the hymn as fast as I could write. I handed it to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled and his whole deform of a cat and excited the fury meanor changed. Stepping to his desk, of the giants.—London Mirror, he began writing the notes instantly.

As striking a cat story as I have heard in a long time comes from Alton, N. H., and is vouched for abso lutely. The cat was accustomed to

the animals, expressed aloud a liking for the gray kitten and said she inended to ask to be allowed to keep Steeds

The next day when mother cat some choice morsels for the one left at home. This continued several days, when the woman who had at first exwhich the cat was feeding remarked that she had given up wholly the idea of securing the gray kitten. All

A South American Cat. Among the many interesting animals received at the Zoological Gar-\$500 for caring for the cat, but she dens is Geoffroy's cat. It is a good sized species, about two feet in length and show that she had cared for the of body, and furnished with a tail bout fifteen inches long. In color it is much like a leopard

having a coat of reddish brown covered all over with black spots. The Argentine republic is its home, and kept the critter ever since, though it is generally known there as the the good Lord knows I've been pes- wood cat. In habits it is like all the members of its family, being exchickens, and such as that. That was ceedingly bloodthirsty and a terror to seven years ago and Tommy was 4 all the denizens of its haunts possessed of less power than itself .- London Daily Graphic.

Cat That Ate Cucumbers. A cat that ate cucumbers and squashes has just been dispatched

in York county. The animal had been living Elm Farm, which is owned by Mrs. Vesta E. Hammond, and for some time the people living near the place have been troubled by some animal eating into the cucumbers that were left and the squashes were faring about as

It was a long time before it was discovered what was doing the mischief. The cucumbers and squashes were harvested and it was thought barn.

One day Charles Graves, the hire man, went into the barn rather quickly and there found the cat eating away on a ripe cucumber. It had already put one of the squashes out made into pies was concerned .-- Kennebec Journal.

Saluting a Cat.

In Poona, at the government hous for more than a quarter of a century every cat which passed out of the

It seems that in 1838 Sir Rober a cat was seen to leave the house lown a particular path precisely as do after sunset. A Hindu sentry observed and reported this to the sepoys his favorite tabby cat. The doctor of his faith and they laid the matter before a priest, who explained to them the mystery of the dogma of the chitis, the asphyxia being caused by cat." he said, "was reincarnated the the Revolutionary war, and it is a transmigration of souls. "In this the cat lying on the man's face. The soul of the deceased Governor Grant, matter of history that his get were and it should therefore be treated with the military honors due to his excellency."

As, however, the original sentry could not identify the particular cat he had seen on the evening of the day of Sir Roberts' death it was decided that every cat that passed out of the main entrance after dark should be saluted as the avatar of his excellency. Thus for over a quarter of a century every cat that passed out after sunset had military honors paid to it, not by Hindu sentinels only, but -such is the infection of superstition -by Mohammedan, native Christian day the cat made another trip to the and even Jewish soldiers.--South

CAUCASIAN AND NEGRO.

They Are Fundamentally Opposite Ex tremes In Evolution.

The Caucasian has the subjective faculties well developed; the negro the objective. The Caucasian, and more particularly the Angle-Saxon, is domnant and domineering and possesse primarily with determination, will power, self control, self government and all the attributes of the subjective self, with a high development of the ethical and aesthetic faculties and great reasoning powers. The negro is in direct contrast by reason of a certain lack of these powers, and a great development of the objective qualities. The negro is primarily affectionate, immensely emotional, then sensual and under provocation, passionate. There is love of outward show, of ostentation, of approbation. He loves melody and a rude kind of poetry and sonorous language. There is undeveloped artistic power and taste-negroes make good artisans and handicraftsmen. They are deficient in judgment, had gotten safely inside the house did in the formation of new ideas from existing facts, in devising hypotheses and in making deductions in general They are imitative rather than original, inventive or constructive. There is instability of character incident to lack of self control, especially in connection with the sexual relation, and there is a lack of orientation or recognition of position and conditon of self and environment, evidenced in various ways, but by a peculiar "bumptiousness," so called by Professor Blacksher of Texas, this is particularly noticeable. The white and the black races are

antipodal, then, in cardinal points. The one has a large frontal region of the brain, the other a larger region behind; the one is subjective, the other objective; the one a great reasoner, the other pre-eminently emotional; the one domineering, but having great self control, the other meek and submissive, but violent and lacking self control when the passions are aroused; the one a very advanced race, the other a very backward one. The Caucasian and the negro are fundamentally opposite extremes in evolution.-Robert Bennet Bean in Century.

SOME FAMOUS WAR HORSES.

That Were Ridden By Lee

Jackson and Others. came for her bits only one kitten ac- that will stand the hardships of an companied her, but she took away active compaign, requires keen disrimination and judgment. A mere forse will not do. Aside from this conformation, which should be more pressed intention to get the kitten or less compact, and bone which should be of dense quality and of fairly good size, he must have some pretensions of good breeding. Without a service more exhaustive than any other known, because frequently he must go on short rations while being ridden desperately for hours at a time, and frequently compelled to go supperless to bed. In addition to preeding he must have such necessary galities as intelligence, good disposiand cheerfulness of temperament and must respond promptly to he firing line or on review. As a teneral proposition the better the war horse is bred the better fitted he is for

his arduous duties. When President Theodore Roose velt rode to the war with Spain he selected a Texas-bred horse of medium size, bay in color, and which he state. It proved to be one of those wiry and tough beasts for which the southern plains are noted, and of the breed Fremont rode in his long and rapid trips in times of stress and danger in southern California, sometimes covering over 100 miles in a day, the animal's one forage being buffalo grass. To be historically correct. nowever, the president took to Cuba wo horses, one of which died while

being landed, the survivor being Texus. The latter was the president's mount during his service in Cuba and returned with him to Oyster Bay. There he died a few years since, and the president, out of gratitude for the faithful service of the beast, gave him a decent burial on Sagamore Hill. Doubtless some day the president will

erect over Texas' remains a monument on which will be inscribed fitting words. Gen. Robert E. Lee, like nearly al the Lees, was not only a splendid figthe baby of the family and faithfully of business so far as its ever being ure on a horse, but a fine horseman a young man, and in middle life, he liked a dash of thoroughbred in his mounts. His father, the celebrated "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolulonary war, was, next to Washington, the best horseman in the Contithough to impress the baby with her front door at dark was saluted by the nental army, and the most commanding figure. The Lees of Virginia inherited their love for the horse and er-in-law, Dr. Morrison, Lincoln counthough occasionally they suffer at the the government house, Poona, and on served their king in the field. It was years ago. His skin was prepared by over which the passersby carefully the evening of the day of his death one of Robt. E. Lee's progenitors, Lionel Lee, who rode to the Crusades a cat was seen to leave the house with the lion-hearted Richard, and it by the front door and to walk up and is reported that the coat of armor the late governor had been used to worn by this Lee can still be seen in the Tower of London. It was General Lee's father who imported into this section the celebrated Lindsay's Arabian from New England. The horse stood in the District of Columbia one or two seasons subsequent to highly prized here and in Virginia. Washington and "Light Horse Harry" had noticed during the war that the New England men were mounted on

> courage and endurance, and learned that nearly all were descendants of a called Lindsay's Arabian. Whether he was a fullblood or not is not known. It was at Washington's the stallion. Pure-bred Arabians are classed in the stud books as thoroughbreds and can be registered as such. General Robert E. Lee's favorite war horse was a cob-built gray gelding called Traveler, probably named after the celebrated running horse that his father had once owned which was a son of the thoroughbred Traveler. The gray gelding was foaled in West Virginia, where General Lee discovered him, and he rode him in every battle in which he was engaged from the siege of Richmond until he surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House to General Grant. Traveler survived his master one or two years, when his life was cut short by lockjaw, one of his fore feet being punctured by a ducive of longevity. rusty nail. While at the head of

horses of unusual beauty, strength,

Lexington, General Lee was in the habit of taking daily outings on Traveler, and quite frequently might be seen riding along the streets of the front of him on the saddle bow. General Ulysses S. Grant had

was a prime judge of horseflesh as of her days in leisure. was his antagonist Lee. During the Civil war he had many mounts, but the horse he liked best and prized too good for him. His favorite chargmost was a small-sized bay-gelding, which was taken from the plantation of Jefferson Davis in Mississippi while the general was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and which he named Jeff Davis. Jeff, from the date of ownership, was the general's constant companion. He rode him on nearly all the stricken fields of the southwest. The faithful beast carried him safely through the morasses, bogs and entanglements of the Wilderness and along the bloody trenches in the region around Spottsylvania Court House. He witnessed, with his master, the terrible slaughter at Cold at Gettysburg and also in the Wilder Harbor, where 12,000 Federals turned rigid faces to the sky in upward of ately wounded while on his back. one hour; he bore the general across the James and in front of Petersburg; he traversed the long lines for months at all hours of the day and night. When the end came he shared his battle at Yellow Tavern, where he met master's triumphs, and if a dumb Sheridan's forces, he rode a handsome ears, shoulders and chest. It is exbeast, through the mercy of God, be gray gelding which made the great permitted to think as well as feel, cavalry leader a conspicuous mark for shared his hopes for a restored Union

over that large horses, like large men. Northern virginia, had so many horses himself, say sixteen stones (224 "This, of course not as well fitted for the march wounded and killed under him that it pounds), and the total is twenty-eight of doing things," and other duties of the field as horses is hard to keep account of them. stones twelve pounds eight ounces, or his bears out his wife, "I saw in the paper to-day a decision of the Virginia court that ustration will suffice. During the service of the south he had large re-Chester county to White's mill in the eastern portion of the county and this road united at that time about a mile above Chester court house.

On reaching the point at which the one reaching the point at which the one reaching the point at which the one reaching the point at which the county and the each meal to be fed and petted, bring-bad character and bad habits and bad habits and bad daracter and bad habits and bad and men of medium size. A single illustration will suffice. During the service of the south he had large repending the point and the point and the point and men of medium size. A single illustration will suffice. During the daracter and bad daracter and bad habits and bad daracter and bad habits and bad and men of medium size. A single illustration will suffice. During the point and men of medium size. A

and a stronger bond between the

states than had existed from the hour

of the adoption of the Federal consti-

in a famous race of three mile heats along in the 50s. The son of Wagner was scarcely 15.3 hands in height and weighed only a triffe over 900 pounds, such size and weight could carry a other necessary accoutrements, which out of the service sound, as far as

limb and wind are concerned.

"Stonewall" Jackson was as picturesque in the saddle as he was on foot. The grim old Presbyterian elder had ridden in his youth in West Virginia. in races for an uncle, of which act in later years he was not proud. At the beginning of the Civil war or therea a man of growing fame and bright military future. He had been riding up to that date a rather undersized sorrel gelding of very meek appearance, which was one of a carload captured by his command at some point on the Baltimore and Ohlo railroad. and consigned to Washington. This called Texas, in honor of its native particular animal the general gave accounts of Confederate soldiers it Early up the valley. fell far short of the title in equine attributes, except in one respect; he had a fancy whenever the command halted for lying down and rolling like a dog. What the general most liked should be well groomed and able to 1723 John Pike was paid £16 for about him, aside from his quiet man- carry him wherever he wanted to go. ner was his gait, which he himself dle." Evidently the animal was of

the hobby horse variety. The mount selected for Jackson was quite another animal in blood, dispothe general, dressed in a new uniform in the place of the dingy gray he had mounted on his blooded charger, but when the band struck up "Hail to the cheers, the horse bolted, threw "Old Jack," and trailed the new uniform after displaced in his affection and es- Old Cumph.-Washington Star. teem. He rode him in his valley and peninsular campaigns and was on his back on the evening of May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, when he received the wound which resulted in his untimely death. For a long time Fancy was lost after the above event, but was finally found by a Confederate soldier, and subsequently given a heaps in the sunshine and are most home in the family of Jackson's fathase, grace and skill in the saddle ty, N. C. Fancy lived to a most exthe Confederate Soldiers' home, Richmond. Va

The black gelding Sheridan rode in his campaigns in the southwest and in Virginia was a Michigan-bred animal, and must have come from good stock to have performed such long and arduous service. Those who knew Sheridan best admit that he was hard taskmaster. "Little Phill" was a human dynamo. gy confined within his compact frame was sufficient to stock the organism of half a dozen commonplace beings. Champions of the Morgan breed of horse have always maintained that pled by carriages or mange stricken. Sheridan's favorite charger was a Morgan, and from the description that Sheridan gives himself of his characteristics and general conformation it fare, and woe betide the foreigner is quite possible that they are correct. suggestion that Henry Lee purchased Despite brevity of stature Sheridan was an inspiring figure on a horse Nature cast a soldier after her own heart when she brought forth Sheridan. Wherever and whenever he appeared in public no placard was needed to be pinned to his back to tell one he was a soldier. He was war incarnate in war times, and whether in -a man who did things. Time, the crucible in which public reputations are tested, will demonstrate that in ry effectively at the psychological moment but one other ever existed worthy of comparison-Napoleon. Rieni, Sheridan's war charger, also lived to a ripe old age, proving that in some instances active service is con General Joseph E. Johnston's fa

Washington and Lee university at vorite mount was a beautiful thoroughbred bay mare called Fannie Although she carried her master through numerous battles she was never wounded, and the general nevtown with a little miss perched in er seriously but once, which occurred on his retreat to Richmond in 1862. After the war Fannie was retired to great fondness for a good horse and a farm where she spent the remainder

General Longstreet was a connoiseur of horseflesh. The best was none er was a handsome 16-hands bay gelding called Hero, by thoroughbred Red Eve, and he by a son of the celebrated Boston, who ran forty-eight races at one, two, three and four mile heats and won forty-five. Boston was by Timmoleon, his dam being a daughter of Ball's Florizel, which John Randolph once said was never beaten and never felt the touch of whip or spur. inmate of the stables of Senator Blackburn's father. Hero, invariably groom. Haro, was the general's mount ness, where his master was desper-Gen. Jeb Stuart had many mounts in his strenuous, but short military career. His favorite was a thoroughbred mare called Virginia. In his last

Federal bullets. Another horse of of which was a steel shield ten inches which the general was fond was a high, covering the stomach and thighs handsome bay called Bullet.

General Wade Hampton, who suc-General Wade Hampton, who suc-ceeded Stuart in command of the Con-fifteen ounces. To this add the weight internation.

It has been demonstrated over and federate cavalry of the Army of over that large horses, like large men.

Northern Virginia, had so many horses himself, say sixteen stones (224)

imported numerous noted horse from England, the home of the mod-The most noted runner the Hamptons owned was the famous Black Maria, which in one race of the split heats ran twenty the age the genus boy seems now to miles, an event unparalleled up to that date. General Hampton rode than in the days of the colonies. man of such bulk, especially when it none but horses of proudest lineage. is to be remembered that, added to The one he best liked, on account of the general's weight must be taken his superb courage and endurance was into account the saddle, blanket and a 161 hands bay, and described as the must have weighed something over army. He was named Beauregard. 100 pounds. Nevertheless it is stated He was wounded at Gettysburg, soon that he did all these things and came after his master was borne from that stricken field. He followed the general to the hospital. There he was undown outside the hospital tent he

General Fitzhugh Lee, like Stuart and Hampton, was a bold and ubiquitous rider, and like them he also had nany mounts during the civil war than this favorite son of Virginia. In war days he was slender and supple, and withal muscular. All the Lees rode like centaurs; it was their birthright. His choice of mounts was a beautiful dapple-gray mare with a mane and tall like silver, and he called her Nellie Gray, the title of his favorite ballad. Nellie Gray was killed while under the general at the battle the name of Fancy, although from all of Winchester, when Sheridan drove General W. T. Sherman did no

care so much for style in his mounts, but he would demand that the horses in his menage should look well fed, A "fool horse," one that could not be described as being as "easy as a cra- taught to stand fire, he would not own hired the second time he doubled the long. During his four years of war price perhaps a score of horses passed through his hands. The horse that stood him best and which he rode on the march to the sea and at the grand review in Washington was old Cumph. He was a large sized bay or brown long worn, appeared on the field gelding, muscular in all his proportions and a horse of great gamenes Whenever the general could be induc-Chief" and his men burst into loud ed to mellow up and talk on war times (which was infrequent) he always took occasion to pay a tribute in the dust. Fancy was never there- to the good sense and endurance of

DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Turks Treat Them Kindly, Refusing to Kill Even the Maimed.

The dogs are a great feature of Constantinople, and, indeed, of all Turkish towns. They lie about in amiable considerately treated by the Turks, hands of Greeks or Armenians. One institute and is now on exhibition at a busy, crowded street. Each road has its own pack, which protests vehenently against any foreign trespasser. Yet a dog may pass where he pleases,

says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, by making, in the Turkish phrase, "tesslim"—that is, "resignation." a street not his own he is obliged every few yards to lie on his back and wave his paws propitiatingly, while an inhospitable chorus barks around him. The progress is slow and undignified, but in the end sure.

Some of the dogs are handsome, and nearly all have most courtly manners, but the great majority are either crip-When pupples appear upon the scene the nearest Turk provides a basket and milk, and sees generally to their welwho tries to kill a hound.

Once I was passing down a street at dusk, but stopped to make the acquaintance of a puppy like a ball of worsted. I had established a very satisfactory basis for future friendship and was going on my way when I heard the rattle of wheels and yelping. Going back I found the poor little beast had been run over and had two legs broken. As a big Turkish porter was passing I offered him a franc to put the puppy out of its pain, a work I did not relish. He was ready to take the facility to use infantry and caval- it roughly from my hands, but not to kill it. "That's different," he said; "to

take life is wicked." There are many repellent sights in Constantinople and it is hard to conceive a picture which more realisticaly represents a scene from the Inferno than an ordinary business transaction that occurs nightly. Dogs are the scavengers of Constantinople, and every night the refuse of hotels and houses is thrown out into the streets. A class of men exists which lives y rag picking and diligently investiates the contents of these heaps, while the dogs snarl and bay around him avagely, resenting his intrusion into

their perquisites. IN ARMOR TIMES.

Strength of English War Horses In the

Days of Henry VIII. The size of the English war horse reached its maximum in the reign of Henry VIII., when the relations of body armor to "hand guns" were analgous to those of the early ship armor and cannon. There was good reason to believe, says the London Spectator that by adding a little to the thickness of the coat of steel the soft, low velocity bullet of the day could be kept out. So it was for a time. But the additional weight required a still larger horse to carry it. The charger had to be armored as well as his rider. London shows the actual weight which it carried. The panoply of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the brother-in-law of Henry VIII., still exists. That of the horse covers the whole of the hindquarters, the back of the neck, forehead, muzzle, and fastened by rivets.

The rider sat in a saddle, the front

THE BOYS' HARD LOT.

TERMS---\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Rules For Their Supervision In Colo nial Times.

Along with other enlightenments of worthy advocates of the precept that required. The boys of 1700 were no worse than those of today. What modern lad could sit through a two hours sermon without the aid of much saddled. Then throwing himself wriggling and squirming and an occasional kick or two? Mr. W. R. Bliss. in his book on colonial meeting houses, tells how the youthful portion of the congregation was regarded by

> our very great-grandfathers. setts at the end of the struggle with King Philip declared that the war was a punishment for "the dis and rudeness of youth in many congregations in time of the worship of God." John Ellot, pastor at Roxbury. evidently thought this a harsh charge to lay at the boys' door, for he expressed his opinion that they had nothing to do with it, and that the war was a judgment on the people for

> In 1666 John Dawes of Boston was empowered to take care of all young people "that are disorderly in time of keeping boys in subjection in the time of service, for six months. When

pointed by a town to take care of the oys on the Lord's day and to whip Duxbury, as late as 1760, a committee ed boys" on the Sabbath.

What did these colonial equire such supervision? One almost shrinks from examining into their lawlessness; but the records reveal the depths of their iniquity.

They did not stand up as elders did for the long prayers, but sat with their hats on "during ye fore the prayer was done Blessing pronounced." They were guilty of "Rude and Idel Behaver such as Smiling and Larfing and Intiseing others to the Same Evil"; of "Puling the heir of their naybers in time of public Worship."

"One's imagination might go or and add the paper balls and nutshells which were the galleries where "the wretched boys" were imprisoned, the shaking of benches, the sly pinches and the similar ebullitions of youthful spirits which went to make up the sum total of colonial wickedness

COLOR COMBINATIONS

How They Were Cleverly Used In Exposing a Frauc.

In a large factory in which were emloyed several hundred persons one of workmen in wielding his hamme arelessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It flew halfway across the room and struck a fellow workman in the left eye. The man afterward averred that his eye was blinded by the blow, although a careful examination failed to reveal any injury, there being not a scratch visible.

He brought suit in the compensation for the loss of half of his eyesight, and refused all offers of compromise. Under the law the owner of the factory was responsible for an injury resulting from an accident of

The day of the trial arrived, and in open court an eminent oculist, retained injured member and gave it as his opinion that it was as good as the right

Upon the plaintiff's loud protest of his inability to see with his left eye the oculist proved him a perjurer and satisfied the court and jury of the falsity of his claim. He did it simply by knowing that the colors green and red combined make black.

He prepared a black card, on which few words were written in green ink. on a pair of spectacles with two different glasses, the one for the right eye being red, and the one for the left eye consisting of ordinary glass. Then the card was handed to him, and he was ordered to read the writing on it through the glasses.

This he did without hesitation, and the cheat was at once exposed. Owing to the effect which the colored glass must have had upon the green writing the sound right eye fitted with the red glass could not possibly distinguish the writing on the black surface of the card, while the left eye, which he pretended was sightless, was the one with which the reading had to be done,-London Standard.

POLICE OF PARIS.

How the Third Brigade Spies Upon

the Whole Force. Vance Thompson describes in Everybody's, the famous Third brigade of the Paris police, whose business is to supervise the police. It is composed of an officer de paix, a principal inspector, a brigadier, five sub-brigaand the collection in the Tower of diers and about seventy-five picked men. About half are assigned to watch the policemen. He is a bold policeman who commits any of the little sins dear to the patrolman's There is hardly a chance that heart. not be detected in time. Reprimand follows, after that lastly dismissal. There is always a "waiting list" long sound young fellow, fresh from

army, and the city can choose its new servants among the best. The other half of the Third brigade is engaged in work of a more typically Latin kind. It investigates all comby chiefs and citizens, and it maintains a regular system of

"Wrong as it may be in princi-