THE HAMPTON LEGION.

B. Pricate B. H. Teague, of Company B, in the Charleston Weekly News.

endence, no more illustrious nor renownstate by its intrepidity, fortitude and glo-nous achievements than the Hampton Legion. Organized as a Legion, it took name of its first commanding officer -Wade Hampton—a name dear to the heart of every South Carolinian and one in the annals of the State ever associawith nobleness, bravery, truth and

With a battalion of infantry, a squad-190 of cavairy and a battery of artillery as an integral military force, it arrived at he seat of war in time for the infantry o participate in

THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS. New in the business of war and pnthe inborn valor of the Southern sidier rendered him fearless of panic and antil reinforcements turned the day from isseter to a glorious victory for the combers was not very large, yet in the Johnson, who fell early in the day, the Legion met with an irreparable loss. Brave and gifted he at the time held the hearts of the men of the Legion as no

Just previous to the battle the Legion mond. This encampment was remembered by its old soldiers as the jolliest one of and with the full belief that one victory would end the war and return them home to be lionized gave to the men the best of supreme. The fiery baptism of Manas-us dispelled these pleasant anticipations of peace, and as they realized practical warfare a more serious cast came to the

As the more perfect organization of disintegrated. The cavalry and artillery teing detached and put into other organizations, the battalion of infantry, by the addition of other companies, was filed out to the full strength of a regi-ment. Thus reorganized, its companies came from different sections of the State, from Greenville to Charleston. Retaining its distinctive name of

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i was remarkable as being one of the few, if not the only regiment in the serof larger commands, or were never full to form the celebrated Second South Carolina Cavalry Regiment, and was commanded by that noble soldier, now able Senator, Gen. M.C. Butler. The artillery, first under Capt. Stephen D. Lee, fol-lowed the rounds of different branches of the Army of Northern Virginia, and came out of the great struggle for liberty overed with laurels and known as Hart's

The Hampton Legion, proper, had perhaps a more varied experience of war than any other regiment from South Carolina. First in the invincible Hood's Texas brigade under that peerless leader, Stone-wall Jackson, it became familiar with the foot cavalry business;" then in the brigade of the brave and brilliant Gen. enkins it learned "hard figi the once true and trusted Longstreet. Lastly, being metamorphosed from infantry into cavalry it served on the left of Lee's army during the last year of the war in a brigade commanded by the dashing Gen. M. W. Gary. It was in the spring of the year 1864 that this last change was made. About the same time scali of the Confederacy for the "seventeen-year-olds" included the writer of bis sketch—a willing youthful recruit, who, as a Charleston school boy, had had study driven from his mind by the thunder and rumble of the guns as he heard hem open the first act of the war's tragic drama-the scenes being those of the

"THE STAR OF THE WEST," the battle of Fort Sumter and the bom bardment of Port Royal. The pedagogue, himself moved with patriotic zeal bitituted the discipline of the school of the soldier for that of the scholar, and laying aside his "rattan," took the sword in command of the Pickens Rifles, in privilege for me to become an amateur city, however, drove a majority of its families to places of greater safety in the inta of the State. Edgefield was our place of refuge. Here under parental authority the amateur soldier burned to toler the lists. The time came at last, and when the boys of the gallant "Waton Guard" were choosing and caparisoning their steeds and recruiting themselves a cavalry, the heart of the youngster as awairy, the heart of the youngster was won from "Company A," his first lore, "the company of our fathers," the "W.L. I.," and his name was entered on the roll of "Company B." The personal ecollection of the Legion by the writer, therefore, began at this time, and though I revert and tell the tale of the Legion infantry, I'll tell it as it was tole to me

After the Battle of Manassas the Le gion camped in the neighborhood of the ordered into winter quarters on Ocquacon Bay, Potomac River. In the spring, after a dull and inactive existence of ereral months, it moved under orders to Yorktown. Beyond a few skirmishes no engagement of importance with the eneny took place during the short stay o

"ON TO RICHMOND"

novements drew the Confederate forces hem to the north of the threatened city in its defence against this invasion. On the 31st of May the opposing armies joined in the hard fought battle of Seven fices, in which the Legion did gallant terrice but lost heavily. It was in this engagement that the sutler of the regi-ment, Jacobs, of Clarendon, a noble Iswagon and business, shouldered a musket and fell in the front rank with the braven, a volunteer martyr to the cause.
After this battle, with Hood's Brigade the Legion was rapidly marched to the north to join Stonewall Jackson, and under him participated in the glorious victories known as the "Seven Days' Fight," which which drove McClellan to Harrison's and recuperation, being transferred and an indrecuperation, being transferred and all attacked to Longatreet's Corps, with the attacked to Longatreet's Corps, with the attacked and after forced marches reached the neighbor ply.

hood of Manassas. Here on the 31st of August, 1862, a second battle was fought on this renowned field, the positions of the Confederates and Federals being in reverse to the order of the first battle.

THREE LINES OF THE ENEMY from its front, capturing three stands of colors and a battery of artillery. So completely did it demolish Duryea's Zouaves that they were never afterwards

Following the lead of the new idolized Lee, the Legion with the army crossed the Potomac River near Leesburg, engaging with the enemy at Boonesboro' and South Mountain, but it was at Sharps-burg on the 16th and 17th of September that death with a relentless hand deci-mated the ranks of this dauntless and intrepid regiment. Thinned by previous losses it went into this battle with nine commissioned officers and seventy five rank and file. Of this number fifty priwater and untrained, the Legion bravely fought the outnumbering enemy, and, though the lattle waged in favor of the Northern No single communication. No single company could muster a cor-poral's guard, and thus dwindled a once strong regiment was for the time formed into two sparse companies. By an impetuous advance the Legion had penetrated the enemies lines, and being flanked on each side and opposed by reinforce ments in front was compelled to retreat to escape complete annihilation from the deadly concentrated fire of the foe. It was during this

RAIN OF LLADEN HAIL that the color bearers were killed in such quick succession that the flag fell to the ground and the men besitated to lift it; seeing it lying in the dust, Major Dingle seized it and held it aloft to seal the gal-lant act with his life. With devoted fortitude Private Marion Walton, of Edgefield, next rescued it and bore it safely out of the fight. For this brave deed he was appointed color-sergeant. Fearing the loss of the colors under similar circumstances it was deemed best to return them to the State for safe keeping, and the Legion after this fought under a small battle flag, presented by the ladies of Lieut-Col. Logan's family. This flag was received while the Legion, on its return from Maryland, was at Charlottes-

ville, Va.

The fruitless victory of Sharpsburg caused the return of the army, and after a few weeks of camp life in the Valley of Virginia the Legion Marched to Freder icksburg and went into winter quarters. It was during the dull days of this winter, to give diversion to the men and keep them in spirits as well as proficient in drill and manœuvre, that the snow-ball battles were introduced and fought by the soldiers of Lee's army. Led by their generals and line officers, regiments and brigades of Southern soldiers would in mock battle, vie with each other with an earnestness bordering on seriousness. The missiles being snow-balls no damage was done except when a piece of ice would accidentally become incorporated in the flakey projectile. A contusion would be the result, giving the wounded an acceptable off duty spell of a few days. These days of run and frolic were very shortly brought to a contact the the days. These days of fair and fibre were shortly brought to an end by the gathering of the enemy on the Rappahanock, and then was fought

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, terrible defeat to the Federals and a orious victory to the Codfederates, in which the Legion participated with slight

In the spring of '63 Lee having de-termined on a second advance into Mary-land the Legion was detached with the rest of Jenkins's brigade from the main protection against the Federals under Gen. B. F. Butler on the Peninsula. It thus escaped the horrors of the bloody field of Gettysburg and the retreat into Virginia. During this time the Legion was recruited, reinforced and thoroughly drilled, and beyond a few excursions and time. Soon after the return of Lee from his disastrous campaign in Pennsylvania the Legion rejoined the Army of treet's corps was ordered to reinforce the Vestern army with this portion of the rmy reached Chickamauga in time to participate in the closing scenes of that hard-won battle. The subsequent camping and fighting around Chattanooga was attended with much hardship and suffer-

THE SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE, by Longstreet, was the next act in the programme of the war, in which the Legion took part-made interesting by alternate assaults and sorties. The Rev administering bodily and spiritual comfort to a badly wounded comrade between the lines under five during one of these passages of arms, received well merited praise from his commanding officer and was appointed chaplain of the regiment.
The attempt at starving out Burnside and
his army having failed, the additional unfortunate disaster of Missionary Ridge compelled a retreat towards Greenville Tenn. While in this neighborhood, on a cold wintry day, the commander of the Legion rode up to the quarters of a certain quartermaster, when the following conversation took place:

"Hello, Gary, where are you going?"
"I am ordered to Richmond, captain, and I want some money and clothes to go with! I do not known what it is for, but I am satisfied it is for my benefit."

The money and clothes were furnished by the well provided for quartermaster and Gary sped to the Capital. In a few and Gary sped to the Capital. In a tendarys he returned and as commander of the brigade issued orders for each regiment to report to headquarters the number of men able to provide themselves with horses. Strange to say, every man of the Legion reported ability to procure a steed. Nothing was thought of his unusual order to infantry. The brigade believing it to be a matter of moonshine until it was aroused on certain morning in early spring by the glad and exulting whoops and yells of the men of the Legion as they broke camp and marched out of the lines. It was then known that they were ordered home to mount themselves as cavalry With faces turned homeward and with light step the march was easily made to Greenville, S. C., where the regiment was disbanded to meet in Columbia, each man with a horse, within thirty days.

At the appointed time the regiment in new role assembled on the banks of the Congaree, recruited and newly equipped. A grand review terminated enjoyable camp of a week or two when "On to Lichmond" was the order. A detachment went with the horses by the "dirt road" while the regiment journeyed by rail. En route the latter contingent disembarked at Amelia Court house, Landing and relieved the capital of the Confederacy.

The Legion especially distinguising itself at Gaines's Mill and at Malvern Hill. After a few days' rest and recuperation half and recuperation h an inquisitive Yank inquired of us,

"The Hampton Legion," was the re-

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1883.

feet' we were about to disgrace a splendid

BUTTERMILK RANGERS.

oldiers around it in a semi-circle of forty miles, reaching from the neighborhood of Malvern Hill on the north to Petersourg on the south, and began the ultimately successful starving and wearing out process of his siege.

PICKET DUTY ON THE JAMES. The Legion meanwhile had been order-

ed to do picket duty near the James River, some fifteen or twenty miles below Richmond, at localities known as deep Bottom, Drill Shop and Double Gates. Here the time was spent idly and without unboats when we ventured too near the river in reaping the grain from the rich bottoms which the farmers had been ompelled to abandon on the approach of Both cavalry and infantry would reap at night and carry the grain away to some mill and provide themselves with extra rations of flour. A venturesome ranger during the day would invari-ble provoke a bombardment. A daring cavalryman, angered at his being driven rom the fields, secreted himself pear the edge of the river at daylight and with his carbine "bushwacked" Uncle Sam's lookout from the topmast of the gunboat, hereupon the whole country around was complimented with a bombardment, which did little damage beyond intimi-

dating raw recruits.

For a month or two this picket duty on the James was kent up, when the sion, being relieved by McGowan's Brigade, a ragged rebel wanted to know what egiment lay in front of them. When

"Boys, they" (the Hampton Legion) will stick. I thought it was some cussed cavalry."

During this advance a Federal cavalry

officer, while reconnoitering, rode up to the post of John Lyons, of Company B. Hiding behind a tree, Johnnie waited until the officer approached near enough, when, rushing upon him at a "charge bayonet," ordered his surrender in classial brogue. The capture was made and Lyons became the possessor of the officer's splendid charger. This event seemed to make a brave soldier of Johnnie, who was not previously noted for was sent on a dangerous errand. horse returned with an empty saddle and

BESPATTERED WITH BLOOD, but Johnnie Lyons was never more heard

sustained few casualities. The enemy retired and we camped on New Market Heights. Here for a while we had light duty and perfect peace to be abruptly broken on a splendid morning by Grant's throwin. a large attacking force suddenly on the north of the river. The whole line fought bravely against vast odds, but the overwhelming number of the enemy outflanked and drove us back towards Richmond in a retreat of ten miles. In this engagement the Legion was under the hottest fire since the East Tennessee campaign, but being behind earthworks we neared the outer lines of earthworks and batteries of Richmond, with a morass of bog and felled trees between us and advancing victors and with desperate fighting broke their line and checked them. Amidst their confusion a safe passage and retreat across this "slough of

despond" to the works was effected. The Yankees did not advance further, no doubt believing we were but an outer line well supported. But for this LAST STAND OF GARY'S BRIGADE Richmond would have been easily entered. Many soldiers of the Legion will remember the splendid practice that as it played upon the advancing line of into the column at the discharge of every gun. The anaconda-like line of the nemy was thus drawn closer around the doomed city. Sharpshooting between the nfantry outpost on the right for severval days kept us on the alert as we did days kept us on the alert as we did heavy picket duty to the left on the highways leading into the city. Determining to recover lost ground orders were received from Lee to attack and turn the enemy's flank. Before day we were on the move and by country roads got into position at right angles to Anderson's (Georgia) brigade and to the infantry line. We waited until the infantry opened fire and then advanced. A battery of artillery fired three shells at us and limbered up in retreat. Two of these missiles burst over us and severely wounded two men-the third cut a pine top which fell on the writer and several thers, but without hurt to us. For the only time during the war as we pressed the Federals back I was permitted to see the flushing of the muskets of two oppo-sing lines of infantry for nearly a halfspirits tore the flag into tatters,

he enemy until checked by the murderous fire of their double line of reinforce Trusting to memory, it is impossible after nearly eighteen years to detail acurately in succession the movements of the Legion during a year's restless campaign of small fights. So the thread of the story will be continued as the events come to mind. Sometime after this last disbandment has the Legion had a revictory at the close of a pleasant day we were aroused, horses and camp left in

nile distance. The sight was grand in-

deed and intensely exciting as the enemy gave way. I shall remember as long as life lasts the yell of victory as the boys

in grey charged on the fleeing blue coats. Gary's Brigade turned the flank. T'-Legion captured the battery and pursueu

this was the first time after the Legion became cavalry that it was ordered to do this fatiguing work of infantry, the mur-murs and curses were loud and deep, the These names were applied during the war respectively to the infantry and cavalry, on account of the facility of the former for making forced marches in wet former for making forced marches in wet and stormy weather, and of the foraging propensities of the latter for everything edible in general, but buttermilk in particular. The parallel movements of Lee and Grant after the battle of the Wilderness towards the Lames River soon. Wilderness towards the James River, soon brought the Legion in proximity to the enemy, and at Riddle's Shop it stubbornly for it must be known that breastworks by fought Grant in one of his dashes to

ly fought Grant in one of his dashes to-wards Richmond, until reinforced and relieved by Lee's infantry, who drove the enemy back, punishing him severely. After this endeavor to break through the Confederate lines upon the devoted give Confederate lines upon the devoted city, enemy in an attempt to surprise us. The Grant settled his swarms of blue coated works were not charged, but a scattering fire was kept up during this time at "longtaw," the enemy evidently being afraid to advance. The officer in command of Company B finding the ditch too crowded for comfort reclined on the ground just back of it. The sharp whiz of a bullet above his head, at intervals, showed plainly that he was the mark of one elevated sharpshooter. A Cherokee Indian named Bly in Company E, on our left, at last espied him up a tree and left, at last espied him up a tree, and taking careful aim with his rifle sent a shot at him, the result of which was known by Bly's laconic "Me kill him," and there was no more sharpshooting On this occasion Lieut.-Col. Nicholson the gallant veteran of many battles, was severely shot in the arm, his first and only wound during the war from, which

he recovered. After this the Legion was in a fight near Fussel's Mill, and then with the brigade it aided a cavalry force under Gen. Hampton to defeat a body of Federals near Samaria Church, driving them to the James River under cover of their gunboats. In one of Grant's attempts on Richmond strong columns were simultaneously hurried by forced marches along the Charles City, Williamsburg and Nine Mile roads towards the city. On the first-named road the Legion held them at bay until relieved by infantry then marching rapidly along the line of earthworks to the next road, reached is and got into position on either side o on the James was kent up, when the regiment was stirred into activity by an attack in force from the enemy. The several hundred yards distant and dashed regiment was stirred into activity by an attack in force from the enemy. The cavalry held them in check until the arrival of the infantry from the right moving parallel from the south side with the advancing Federals. On this occaized them that they in panic broke their line, some retreating to the woods while the greatest number flung themselves into a ditch running across the open space in front of the Confederate works. At this juncture an officer in breathless haste or dered the Legion to the Nine-Mile road. At the double quick we rushed diag-onally across a field for the works on that

road while a black-and-blue column of YANKEE NEGRO TROOPS moved rapidly on them in front. They were gallantiy held at the time by two guns of the Palmetto Battery and sixty mounted cavalrymen under command of Gen. Gary. We gained the entrench-ments and opened a deadly fire on the negroes, at twenty paces, as we moved along the line in the attempt to place our his fondness for fighting. A stride of his glossy steed he was afterwards always ready for duty, and delighted when made a courier. During a severe skirmish he flanked, turned our left and captured the two guns. The Legion fell back as the dusky mob swung around to its rear, but rallying to the flag, carried by Col. Logan, it charged the howling horde and slew them like sheep. When our left was hard pressed two of Company A were captured and immediately bayonetted by the blacks, who came over the work shouting "No quarter." When the When they were retaken the men of the Legion were so incensed that it was with difficulty that the officers restrained them from killing the prisoners taken. As it was poor Strohecker and comrade were fully avenged. Thus Gary's brigade once

again saved Richmond.

This was the last formidable attempt to take the city on the north, and soon after the Legion went into winter quarters near the battle ground of Seven Pines. Here we pitched tents and built huts, and managed to live in comparative comfort despite the

SEVERE PICKET DUTY on the White Oak Swamp, several miles distant, which was the service of the Legion for the winter. But once during time were we ordered from camp in battle array. It was an uneventful ex-pedition of the brigade through snow and ice to the Darbytown road, where we were in line all day on our horses, shivering in the wintry blast, to return to quarters at night, having had only a few shells to pass over our heads from the guns of the enemy. Boxes of provisions sent by the folks at home during the winter would to some extent change the menu of camp fare and put us in good cheer. A great effort was made by the Virginians to give the army of Lee a soldiers heard of it, and the anticipation and expectation was of a great feast.
The day came and was well nigh gone into night when the commissary wagon brought our portion. The writer recollects receiving as his share a morsel of constructed that it attracted her attenbaker's bread and the attenuated wing of Richmond, the retreat and surrender We were quietly ordered from camp and during the night marched to the city grations, explosions and general panic. The terrible excitement and scenes of that day are impressed indellibly on memory. We were hurried across the river and for six days the Legion "fought and fell back" until Appomattox was reached, and then came the finale, when Col. Arnold signed our paroles "to return unmolested to our homes." A few daring

REFUSED TO SURRENDER and led by the gallant Gen. Gary broke through the encircling lines of the vic-tors. A piece of the flag is now possessed by the writer as a sacred memento o

The Legion's four colonels, Hampton, Gary, Logan and Arnold, lived through the war, and it lost in battle but one lieutenant-colonel, the lamented Johnson, He fell in the Legion's first battle. It furnished the Confederacy two lieutenantgenerals, Wade Hampton and S. D. Lee, one major-general, M. C. Butler, and three brigadier-generals, Gary, Logan and Conner, and the W. L. I. claim

"Well," said he, "I hope the last one of you will land in h—l. I've been captured three times by that d—d Hampton Legion."

Richmond reached, we camped in the suburbs until the arrival of the horses and then began life as cavalrymen, or as the comrades of Jenkins" brigade said of us, "having served with honor as 'webin '76 were Hampton, Butler and Gary. One sleeps regretted in his grave. Two are South Carolina's bonored representatives in the Senate of the Nation.

Changing Her Religion and Her Home.

BALTIMORE, February 9 .- Miss Lotta Galloway, aged severteen years, brought up a Methodist, a daughter of John T. Galloway, residing at, No. 223 Forrest street, was converted to the Jewish faith on Sunday last by Rabbi L M. Lilienthal, at hisresidence, No. 35 Front street, in accordance with the orthordox Hebrew ritual. There were a num-ber of persons of both faiths present at the time. Dr. Lilienthal stated yesterday that by coming in con-tact with the Jewish families she had contracted a love for the old faith. About eight months ago she expressed a desire to be converted. She was carefully questioned in order to ascertain if her desire sprang from selfish motives or per-suasion of any kind. Mr. Lilienthal ascertained that she did not wish to change her religion in order to live an easier life, as she had a very good home, nor was it owing to that usual cause—a desire to wed a Hebrew youth. Ite then began to give her lessons in the Hebrew language and taught her the rudiments of the Jewish faith and all the Jewish laws. After the lapse of eight months, when she was well versed in all the Jewish branches, Mr. Lilienthal thought that if her conversion was to take place at all it was then the proper All suitable arrangements were made, and on Sunday last, in the presence of proper judges, the ceremony took She was examined in the Hebrew creed, the duties of a Jewish woman, &c., all of which were satisfactory. She assumed the name of Rebecca, and was was spread. The young lady recognized Mr. Lilienthal as her father, and will reside at his house permanently, and Mr. reside at his house permanently, and Mr.

Lilienthal declares that she is as strict a disciple of the Jewish faith as can be found anywhere. The young lady is quite modest in her demeanor, and has a very pleasant face. It seems somewhat unnatural for a young girl of this age to morning the entire section of the city.

In the distribution of the city of the city. From 5,000 to 8,000 people are driven from their homes. To cap the climax there has been loss of life, how great it is impossible to say. This morning the entire section of the city from Program and the climax there has been loss of life, how great it is impossible to say. This morning the entire section of the city from Program and the climax there has been loss of life, how great it is impossible to say. unnatural for a young girl of this age to leave her father and sisters permanently. She has no mother. Her people were at first opposed to the step, but she states that they are now reconciled. The opinion was expressed to Mr. Lilienthal that a person cannot become a Hebrew unless e or she is such by birth, but the reverned gentleman brought a large volume of Hebrew laws to prove that this can be done if the motives are pure.

A short time ago a palace fish-car belonging to the United States Fish Commission left here for California with 18,00fi young fish. These fish are not placed loose in the tanks, but are in pails partly filled with water, so that the motion of the cars is broken. This car's first stopping place was St. Louis, whence a large number of the pails containing from twenty to twenty-five fish each were sent to various Western rivers. Since the beginning of the carp distribu-tion season two allotments have been sent to South Carolina by the United States Fish Commission to supply orders from that State. The first comprised from the doomed dwellings. Skills shot 1,500 and about 4,200 went the last time, about from window to window. Men, ivers in South Carolina, and it is expected in a few years that the most delicious fish to Washingtonians will be within the reach of the cultured palates of the in their wet clothing abo Palmetto State. The carp distribution fires. To an observer who stands to day season is from the middle of October till at the foot of Jackson, Shelby or Clay March. Hereafter most of the fish for South Carolina waters will be furnished from Columbia where a large quantity will be kept. The commission expressed itself as very favorably impressed with the advantages possessed by South Carolina for ash propagation and growth. The rivers in the State run gently toward the sea and in their course pass through a country fostering various sorts of vegetation. Before the close of the carp season a large number of others will be sent to the State. The orders this year are nearly double what they were in 1881.

Several months ago a lady living on

Beacon street took off a number of rings from her fingers and laid them upon her

dressing table. After washing her hands she returned to the room to replace her rings, when, to her astonishment, one of them, a diamond ring, was missing! She was certain that she took the ring from her finger, and equally certain that no one could have entered the room without her knowledge during the five minutes she had been in the bath room. A most rigid search was instituted, but the missing ring, valued at \$200, was not found. A few weeks since, the lady was much annoyed by mice. Almost nightly they held their revels. They not only destroyed her sleep, but choice laces were mutilated. The lady procured a trap, one of the old fashioned kind, and, a trap, one of the old Rashioned kind, and, having baited it with a tempting bit of cheese, placed it near the scene of dep-redations. On the following morning she had three fine silky mice of various sizes. One of them was so peculiary baker's bread and the attenuated wing of a Rebel hen turkey. The winter wore away and then came the evacuation of instructed to drown the captives and reset the trap, and she was about to throw the dead mice into the dirt barrel when her eye was attracted by a sparkle ring, which was not perceptible when the mouse was alive, but which came to light after the severe soaking which the light after the severe soaking which the mouse received. It is supposed that in his haste to get away he ran his head through the ring, and subsequent strug-gles only forced it over his foreleg, where

> - A wag, speaking of a friend whom he suspected of living altogether beyond his means, observed that he believed he would owe several thousand dollars after all his debts were paid."-Lawrence

- Two Irishmen were lamenting the illness of a friend who had been much brought down of late. "It's dreadful wake he is and thin, sure; he's as thin as the pair of us put together!" one of the sympathizers observed.—Chicago Tribune.

LIVER, KIDNEY AND BRIGHT'S DIS EASE .- A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Dia-betes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system is above all price. Such a medicine is

THE WESTERN DELUGE.

Terrible Results of the Overflow of the

CINCINNATI, February 13.—A special rom Louisville, Ky., says that the dam protecting the low lands in the eastern part of the city broke about midnight, letting sixty feet of water upon twenty blocks of dwellings. The scene which followed is indescribable. It is reported that thirty lives were lost, but the fact cannot be verified at present. The houses in the fact cannot be verified at present. inundated are as a rule small and mainly

occupied by poor people.

Washington, February 13.—A dispatch from Louisville dated last night says: The highest point of the flood of February, 1882, was reached this after noon and is passed now. There is more than sixty-six feet of water on the falls and sixty four feet in the channel at the below the great December flood of 1847. The water is rising slowly and the great The water is rising slowly and the great tide from the Kentucky River is to be added. The houses along the river front are vacated and the drift is damaging them seriously. Fourth street is closed from Main to the river. Every building in the shipping part of the city has from three to eight feet of water on the floor. The Cement Mills, the principal industry there, are submerged. Nine squares in Portland are at the mercy of the water and business is at an end. The houses on the river front will have water houses on the river front will have water on the second floor before morning. It is estimated that in the shipping part of the city and Portland 1,800 persons are homeless. In the city proper heavy damage has been done. Work has been stopped in the factories and two thou-sand men have been thrown out of employment.

ing to the flood. The mayor is distribut-ing food to the sufferers with a liberal hand. The Board of Trade has turned over \$500 to the sustenance fund and more is to follow. The German flood sufferers' funds has been diverted to home use. It amounts to \$716. The theatres will give the gross receipts of Saturday's will give the gross receipts of Saturday of performances. The greatest disaster that ever befell Louisville is now upon that ever befell crisis came about midus. The flood crisis came about mid-night and to-day nearly a square mile of from Preston street East is cut-off and The river all day yesterday just lapped the top of the Fulton street cut off em-

bankment and in places the water trickled over. At 3 o'clock a considerable break occurred at Adams' street, and a hundred men worked vigorously to stop the waves, but in the face of the inhabitants of the bottoms Bear Grass remained in their no and most of them went to bed as usu... About 11 o'clock tast night the break came. The cut-off dam, overcome by the terrific weight of water from above. gave way, and instantly with a lond roar the flood rushed over it. The water had a fall of from fifteen to eighteen feet to the low ground beneath. unfortunate people were surprised in their houses. The water swept from square to square, rapidly rising in the houses and swerving many of them from their foundations. The scene was awful. The roar of waters could not drown the screams of the terrified people escaping Bonfires glimmered from the higher ground which the poor outcasts had gained. Hundreds of people shivered why the loss of life was not larger. Many persons were removed from their beds and escaped with children in their arms as they came from bed. Thirty-five squares are inundated. The situation may be briefly summed up as follows: All of "The Point" is under water, and the country beyond the cut-off, comprising one hundred and fifty houses, known as Bocaleville, is flooded. Half of Portland and all of the shipping part of the city are in the waves. Most of the houses are small cottages of frail struction, and perhaps one-third of those in the flooded locality have been swept away from their foundations. In the lower hollows of the bottom lands the water is within a foot or two of the

thirty-nine feet in the canal, thirty-six feet and eight inches in the chute on the falls, and thirty-four feet and two inches over the rocks. LOUISVILLE, KY., February 13— Evening.—The river continued to rise slowly all day, and is now about sixtysix and a half feet at the foot of the canal and forty-one feet at the head. The weather is warmer, and a light rain is falling with indications of an increase during the night. The rise is now an inch above the flood of 1847, and eight inches below that of 1832. On the point where the disaster occurred last night the flood extends over a space more than a quarter of a mile wide and more than a mile in length. Over 250 houses are either under water or floating about. The fact that the water was comparatively still prevented most of the houses from floating away, and many are tied with heavy cables. Comparatively few are thought to have lost their lives. merged districts had moved away and thus escaped. The survivors are scattered over the city, which renders it impossible to make a definite statement as to who are lost or saved, and it is sufficient to say that the death rate is smaller than the circumstances would

roofs of the houses. The entire neigh-borhood is doing all it can for the succor

an inch per hour, with a few inches over

The river is still rising

of the sufferers.

A GREAT DISASTER IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, February 13 .- A shocking disaster is reported by telephone from the western part of the city. Both the freight and passenger depots of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad were undermined and fell into the surrounding water, carrying with them a hundred or more people. The depots were one story frame structures resting on McLear avenue, which was almost covered by water. Both sides fell into the water, which was 30 to 50 feet deep. The earth catastrophe was further hastened by the breaking of a sewer, which sent a current along the bank. Crowds of people have been in that vicinity looking at the floods and it is supposed that these are the victims.

At 10 o'clock last night the flood had reached the height of 64 feet and 2† inches and was still rising. The National Guards are patrolling the streets assisting the police. The electric lights are out and at midnight it is very dark.

A Druggist in New Richmond, C., Mr. the people, too, and by would be he would—may be. I would—may be. I would—may be. I dispetite in my own family and can it awhile and see.

There is no gas and the people are obliged to use oil and candles.

The situation at Lawrenceburg, In-

diana, is alarming. The town is entirely boats, and is balf submerged. It is considered certain that there is suffering for

ple.
It is impossible this afternoon to tell he extent of the disaster to the Southern the extent of the disaster to the Southern Railroad depot. Only the freight depot collapsed. A great crowd of people were there looking at the flood when Ryan's restaurant, a small building near by, sunk. The crowd rushed over on the platform of the depot to see what was the matter when suddenly the whole de-pot sank in the water. The track was at the same time depressed and the cars standing close by ran into the depression covering the people who had gone down with the falling structure. Not one body had been recovered at 1 o'clock nor could the bystanders give any intelligent account us to bow many escaped. The work of recovering the drowned will be work of recovering the drowned will be exceedingly difficult as the place is dangerous. It is possible, however, that the break in the great sewer in McLean avenue caused the depot to sink. The Common Council to day voted to recommon council to day voted to recomm mend an appropriation of \$75,000 and to ask the aid of the Legislature to assist the sufferers by the flood. At 11 a. m. the river had reached 64 feet 11 m. the river had reached 64 feet 11 have to wear store clothes to any great inches and was rising slowly. It will certainly reach 5 feet before it begins to fall. The weather is cloudy and warm.

The water work's engines are all idle and the water in the reservoir will last only six days. The police report no increase of crime consequent on the lack of gas last night. Much sickness is found among the imprisoned people in the tenement houses, relief boats are busy visiting all such places and ample means are at hand to prevent suffering. Later information makes it definite that three boys, two freight handlers and four members of Coup's circus have been drowned. No bodies have yet been recovered. The names of the members of Coup's circus reported missing are Harry Cardoni, of England, Miss Fannie Reindof, of New York, William F. Franklin and Wm. C. Matthews, of St. Louis. The baggage-master says he heard a rushing noise when Ryan's sa Louis. The baggage master says he heard a rushing noise when Ryan's sa-Lon went down and hurried around and Louis. The baggage-master says he heard a rushing noise when Ryan's sallow went down and hurried around and saw the depot give way. He is sure that at least fifty people were thrown in the water.

It now appears certain that the disaster was caused by the breaking of the great sewer. Twenty-five feet of one end of the freight depot and half of the passive freight depot an

senger depot are gone, the latter being separated at the portion between the waiting room and ticket office. The books, tickets, safe, &c., were gone in an

The recommendation of the Common The recommendation of the Common neil to ask the Legislature for aid sent by telegraph, the Western 1 Company giving free use of its 1 for the purpose. Within half an a bill was introduced in the Scanace orizing the city to borrow \$100,000 and the bill was sent to the House.

LATEST.—There is strong ground for the hope that the disaster at the South-his back on society and accumulate a simulation of the sentence of the sentenc

orizing the city to borrow \$100,000 and the bill was sent to the House. LATEST.—There is strong ground for the hope that the disaster at the South-ern Railroad depot was not attended with so great loss of life as was reported. The matter has been very carefully investigated, and but for the positive state ment of one man it would be difficult to say that any lives were lost. That man the baggage nester. He says there were a great number of people on the platform of the depot, and that he thinks at least twenty-five went down in the from the doomed dwellings. Skiffs shot about from window to window. Men, women and children waded through the advancing waters with whatever they all admit there was great alarm and a household goods they could lay hands on.

Water. This statement he repeats. An other persons present saw no one in the water, and believe no one was lost. But they all admit there was great alarm and a start, he can get richer than they used to. A balf a million now is about what fifty thousand dollars used to be accordingly thousand to be accordingly thousand to be accordingly to be accordingly to the according to the control of the control o have been engulfed and not seen by those fleeing. Lothman, the cashier, had sufficient warning to enable him to secure \$2,000 cash, but not enough to save all the money in the safe. \$200 or \$300 was lost. With the exception of the members of Coup's circus, who are reported missing, nothing like a definite statemen can be made as to any loss of life. No employees of the railroad company are missing. The company shows enough confidence in the stability of the remain-Trains arrive and depart regularly, bu access to the freight depot is cut off.

THE DELUGE AT NEW ALBANY. NEW ALBANY, IND., February 13 .-The river rose 18 inches last night and is still rising. All the houses and factories along the river front have been abandoned. The water got into the furnaces of the gas works last night and the fires are all out. They will lose at least \$100,000. About 3,000 persons are thrown out of employment. From 300 to 500 families had to move and all available room on the high ground is filled. The railroad track between here and town that has nice churches all paid for Jeffersonville has been abandoned. The ferry boats are making only occasional trips to the Kentucky side of the river.

FALLING AT FRANKFORT. FRANKFORT, KY., February 13. The Kentucky River began to fall at dark last night. At 12.30 p. m. to-day it had fallen 41 fact. Brooker's distillery at Clifton, 12 miles above Frankford gave way, and 500 barrels of whiskey were washed out, the greater part of which was recovered. The bridges here

THE FLOOD AT LAWRENCEBURG. INDIANAPOLIS IND., February 13-11 a. m.—The following dispatch has just been received from the railroad station near Lawrenceburg in regard to the condition of affairs in that town:

HARDENTOWN, IND., February 13 .-There has been no loss of life so far as we can learn. The damage will be very neavy, but it cannot be estimated until the water goes down. The water is now about three feet higher than it was last February, and up to this morning it has risen about one inch per hour. Lawrenceburg is entirely covered. The en-tire village of Hardentown is covered with water. Some people had to aban don their houses entirely.

A million of money in five-cent nickels weighs one hundred tons. It would perplex us more than a little if any one were to pay us that much money in five cent nickels—though we are will ing to be perplexed.—Norristown Her ald.

- A stranger called at forty-eight different houses in Cleveland and asked: Is the boss home?" There was no man home in any one instance, and yet fortyseven of the women promptly replied: "Yes, sir—what do you want?"—Detroit Free Press.

- The Boston papers say the girls of that city have begun to wear police hats. Then should the Boston papers warn the Boston girls. If they go to imitating the Boston police, they will never catch

BENEVOLENT POVERTY

obody Growing Rich, but Many Scroug-

I don't hear of many folks getting rich.

I don't know of but few who are making more than a good fair living, and there's ten to one who are powerfully scrouged to do that. The majority of markind are always on a strain. Most of em work hard arough her consider the second of the screen work. about as much as he dident owe. The average family man is hard run. There's pay has to lap over on the next. The merchants say that money is awful tight tage of being a farmer comes in. He can be out of money and still squeeze along for he has corn and wheat and sheep and hogs and chickens, and don't who was born rich and managed to keep with its extravagance got hold of em.
They couldent do it now. I know lots of rich men who if they were to lose their fortunes couldent start now and make another. They think they could, but they couldent; mankind are too smart and too sharp now for an old fashioned man to stard any course. his back on society and accumulate a fortune, but the trouble is that most of fortune, but the trouble is that most of em want to marry and ought to marry, and if he bottles himself up and spends nothing and dresses common he is not the sort of a man the girls are waiting for. And so if he spends freely and rides around, he is apt to get married, and then comes house sant and soventhy and then comes house rent and servant's hire and clothes according, and he the All There are mighty few getting rich now to be. But the average man is not going mon lot, and therefore it is all right. Nobody ought to distress himself about it, or hanker after money, but somehow I can can't help wishing that our common people were a little better off. I wish they were out of debt and had a little ahead-just a start. Why the very est people I know are about the poorest according to their position in society. Look at our preachers. They don't they are entitled to a reasonable living. I told a man the other day about a man who had got rich, and he said he always knowed that he was a shifty cuss. They are not shifty. I wonder what is the are not shifty. I wonder what is the matter with the churches. They are always behind. It ain't one in ten that pays the preacher what they promise. There is always a balance to lap over, and the laps are never paid. The church wants repairs, and there is no money to do it with. I don't know much about the cities nor about all the towns in the State, but I know of but one preachers all they promise, and that town is the nice little village of Acworth. All the rest that I know are struggling along, begging and pleading and hoping to do the rest that I know are struggling along, begging and pleading and hoping to do better next year. I know that it is mighty hard to keep up four or five churches in a little town and pay four or five preachers. I was reading about this the other day in Scribner's Magazine—about the new church in Connecticut that has absorbed all the others. They call it the Christian League, and it includes Methodists and Baptists and Presbyt rians and Episcopalians and has but one cased and that is the apostle's creed. Towns that had four churches and four preachers to pay have consolidated into one, and everybody goes there and helps to build it up. This movement begun in New Albion, three years ago, a city of thirteen thousand inhabitants, and has spread all over the State until, as the

> day that church money was the hardest money in the world to raise, and he was money in the world to raise, and he was in favor of changing the constitution of the United States and have the government to pay the preachers, like they do in England, for, says he, it gets no better, but worse; and if it wasent for the women the preachers would perish to death. He told me about a member who got mad with another member and vanted him turned out of the church, and because they wouldent do it he quit paying the preacher. Jesso. Anything for an excuse. Well you see the preachdon't talk, and have long since learned how to suffer and be strong. The trouble with churches is pretty

article said, every town in the State has followed suit. This is a new departure

shore enough, and if it is all true is the biggest thing I have read about in a long time. I heard an old man say the other

much the same that it is in any other corporation. The members are all stockholders with the individual liability man owes the debt. They feel like some-body else owes it and are not doing their share of paying, and I recken that's so, too.
But after all the big trouble is poverty.
The preachers ought to be all rich and the people, too, and then may be everybody would be happy. May be they would—may be. But whether we would or not most everybody is rilling to the A Druggist in New Richmond, O., Mr. Libe preachers ought to be all rich and the people, too, and then may be everybody would be happy. May be they would be happy. May be they would—may be. But whether we would or not, most everybody is willing to try

BILL ARP.