

## THE DESTINY OF THE HORSE NOBLE ANIMALS' USES IN WAR

How the Ancient Masters of the Art of FIGHT Accomplished Great Things With His Aid—Impossibility of Mechanism Superseding Him.

A foreign biologist, evidently more given to the riding of hobbles than horses, recently stated that the ultimate destiny of the horse would be to furnish a means for anti-toxin purposes. Similar predictions have been more or less frequently made in late years, and not long since an eminent military authority, now retired from active service, said in a newspaper interview that staff officers and others in future wars would probably use automobiles instead of horses.

Some eight or ten years ago, when the bicycle craze was at its height, many people were inclined to believe that the days of the horse as an animal for pleasure driving and riding were about over. Well, he is still with us and sells for a higher price than ever before, while an intelligent-looking and respectable middle-aged man riding a bicycle thru the streets of a busy city would be regarded with some degree of surprise, to say the least. The dead automobile, which yearly claims more victims than the Car of Juggernaut, is the present day successor of the bicycle as a substitute for the noble beast in the animal kingdom. Like other mechanical amusement devices it will have its fleeting day, and then those who have cared for it will return with added appreciation to the horse, which has ever been a medium of pleasure and exhilaration to all who delight in open-air recreations and diversions requiring grace, skill and a knowledge of animal life.

That a mere machine can supply the place of the horse in war is a thing not possible to believe, and the present extraordinary struggle between Russia and Japan clearly shows that he is used wherever the broken and difficult country will admit of his employment. Cavalry clashes between outposts are of almost daily occurrence and in evidence as in former wars. If the horse is ever eliminated as a factor in international warfare, war would lose much of the pomp and circumstance and spectacular features that have appealed with irresistible force to the brave and adventurous of all virile nations.

Possibly the first great conqueror of whom we have authentic accounts was Cyrus of Persia, whose many battles were mainly won by his mounted soldiers, of whom he had immense numbers. Cyrus was fond of horses and did much to improve the Persian breeds by judicious crossings of the native stock with the best animals obtained from conquered countries. For some reason many oriental nations have always entertained a superstitious regard for white horses, and in Persia they were deemed sacred and could be ridden only by princes of the blood royal and members of the highest nobility. The horse, for the personal use of Cyrus, was invariably of this color and of unusual size and beauty. His son, Cambyses, was ugly, cruel and eccentric and, like him in every way, Cambyses entered Egypt at the head of a great army, easily vanquished the Egyptians because of the great superiority of his cavalry, which practically overran the country. With only foot soldiers, the conquest of this highly-civilized people would have been almost impossible.

Alexander the Great believed himself descended from Achilles, and was a worthy descendant of that man of blood and violence. He had been a pupil of the celebrated Aristotle, and from him imbibed a love for animals, and especially horses. Aristotle was one of the greatest men of antiquity and a prolific writer on a variety of subjects. His essays on horse-breeding, and kindred matters could be read with profit by prominent breeders and horsemen of our day. With but slight cause for war, Alexander invaded the ancient Kingdom of Persia with a relatively small but very efficient army of 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry. At the passage of Granicus he fatally defeated the Persians with the small loss to himself of thirty foot and sixty horse soldiers. In this action the cavalry was conspicuous and contributed greatly to the successful issue of the engagement.

In the subsequent great battles of Issus and Arbela his cavalry, which had been greatly strengthened, was of the most material service, and in conjunction with the matchless Macedonian infantry utterly routed the vast armies of Darius Codomannus and broke completely the power of the Persian monarchy. In the revel of conquest which followed the overthrow of Darius, Alexander made the greatest possible use of the horse and several important battles were won almost solely by his mounted troops. When Hephæstion, one of his favorite officers, died, Alexander, like Achilles at the funeral of Patroclus, went short and at the same time ordered that the manes of all the horses and mules in the army should be docked. This curious order was obeyed, but at this distance of time it is difficult to see how Hephæstion was benefited or Alexander consoled thereby.

One of the most remarkable and brilliant soldiers of all time was Hannibal the Carthaginian, and we have our knowledge of him, too, thru his enemies, the Romans, as no Carthaginian ever wrote a line about him. It is more than probable that a fair and unprejudiced account of Hannibal was never written, but even his enemies could not

obscure his shining qualities and Bonaparte in Italy was hardly more wonderful than Hannibal in Italy. Hannibal was born about 250 B. C., and was the son of Hamilcar Barca. He and his brothers Mago and Hasdrubal were called by their father "the lion's brood," and they became lions whose roar startled every part of the Roman dominions. After his terribly difficult passage of the Alps, Hannibal had only 20,000 infantry, 6000 horse and a few elephants. The cavalry was Numidian, very efficient and infinitely better than any body of horse in the Roman service. The first battle between the opposing forces was at Lake Tcinus and was almost entirely a cavalry action. The Romans were badly beaten and nearly annihilated. Other defeats for Rome followed in rapid succession, but determined to destroy the mighty Carthaginian, she gathered at Cannæ an army of 86,000 men commanded by her best generals. Hannibal's force was greatly inferior in numbers. The ensuing battle was long and doubtful, but was finally decided in Hannibal's favor by a flank charge of his superb cavalry. Hannibal, more than all other generals of antiquity, appreciated the value of mounted soldiers and the cavalry always received his most careful and unwearied attention.

Another bitter and unrelenting enemy of the Eternal City was Mithridates, King of Pontus, who in a busy life made his Roman foes an infinity of trouble and cost them immensely in blood and treasure. This king, an uncommon man in many ways, was one of the most unique and picturesque characters in history. Over six feet in stature, he was of powerful and athletic build and proficient in many sports, in addition to being swift of foot and a most accomplished horseman. He was a friend and patron of literary men and welcomed them in his capital, where he gave prizes to the greatest poets and the biggest eaters, holding both in equal estimation. Mithridates was a connoisseur in art, wrote poetry and was the most remarkable linguist of his time, being able to speak twenty-two languages. Like most oriental despots, he was in fear of being poisoned, but to prevent such an end he gradually accustomed himself to the use of all known poisons, until his system had become so saturated that none had any effect on him. Altho a man of great energy, his military powers were of the highest order and he was largely lacking in the power of a efficient organization. Being a skillful equestrian, he gave close attention to his cavalry, which was always remarkably efficient and was largely instrumental in winning several battles from the Romans, who could more easily defeat his infantry. One Roman consul explained a disastrous repulse by saying that the cavalry of Pontus was invincible when led by Mithridates in person over ground on which it could manoeuvre. The horses of this country were carefully bred from Persian stock and were considered among the best in Asia.

A romantic figure in ancient history was Pyrrhus, King of Epirus. He also was an enemy of the Romans, who feared him almost as much as they did Hannibal, but with less cause, for Pyrrhus was in no way the equal of the great military genius of Carthage. The King of Epirus, like Alexander, claimed descent from Achilles, but resembled him only in the matter of personal courage. This monarch had the singular distinction of being the first to lead the Greek army into the Roman empire and he was also the only man who ever forced Rome and Carthage to form an offensive and defensive alliance. This league was one of the most remarkable things in history and has no parallel in later times. How Pyrrhus injected his striking personality into Roman affairs is explained by the fact that the Greek City of Tarentum in Southern Italy had asked his assistance in the war it was waging against Rome. Nothing loth to try his fortune in new fields of warfare, he readily promised his aid and marched to join his new ally at the head of a fine army of Macedonian infantry and Thessalian cavalry. He also had a number of elephants, but it is questionable if these huge beasts were of any material value after the enemy had become accustomed to them and their way of fighting. Owing to the superiority of his cavalry, Pyrrhus was successful in three battles with the Romans, but not being adequately supported by his allies, he was finally defeated and driven out of Italy. Like a true knight errant, he then went to Sicily to help the Greeks drive out the Carthaginians.

As both Rome and Carthage had important colonies on the island, they, to put an end to his operations there, were compelled to enter to the alliance above referred to. Bold and daring, handsome and chivalrous, Pyrrhus would have made an admirable general of cavalry, but as a supreme commander he was remarkable rather than able, and his successes were the effect of chance rather than calculation. As a horseman he was superb, and his cavalry, beyond question, was the best in Europe and usually in the pink of condition.

The use of the horse by Caesar was relatively small, as many of his campaigns were conducted in hilly and heavily wooded countries where cavalry could not have been used to advantage. In Asia and Italy, however, he relied greatly on this arm of his forces, and in several engagements it turned the scale of victory in his favor. Caesar was a truly great soldier, but above Alexander and Hannibal, and it is difficult to institute a comparison between men whose lives were separated by centuries.

### ARISTOCRATIC AND UNIQUE

Paris possesses the Most Significant and Unique in the World.

Paris now possesses a club which is unique in the world. It is called the "Travelers' Club," says The Standard, and is unique by its situation at the very best point of that unrivaled Avenue des Champs Elysees; unique by the marvelous building, the world renowned Hotel Faiva, which is its home; unique by its exclusiveness, since only persons of the best society in all countries—that is to say, persons of imperial and royal blood, and aristocrats by birth, or princes of science, arts, literature and industry—are admitted as members; and again unique by its truly international character.

It opened its doors on June 4 last, and is a practical example of the sincerity of the entente cordiale signed between France and England a couple of months before. Its president is the Earl of Chester, and its vice-president Le Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld. The general committee is of the same character, being composed of Ernest W. Beckett, M. P., Baron C. de Berckheim, his royal highness Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, the Earl of Buxton, Charles Carroll, Arthur C. S. Cleland, the Prince Ferdinand Faugny-Lucinge, Noel Perwick, Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Percy A. Jenson, his serene highness the Prince Kinsky, the Duc de Lorraine, Major Herbert Magnus, D.S.O., the Duc de Noailles, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, the Duke of Roxburghe, Captain Geoffrey Skelington-Smyth, Colonel the Hon. E. Stuart-Wortley, his serene highness Prince Alexander Thurn and Taxis, Commander P. G. V. Van de Byl, le Marquis de Villavieja, John Baird (British Embassy), de Comte Gascon Chandon de Briailles.

The fact that the founding members of the "Travelers' Club" were men of such high standing, makes the rapidity with which the institution has grown in the six months of its existence perhaps not astonishing, especially as it fills a want which has always existed, and which till now has not been supplied. It is a meeting place in Paris for the elite members of international society, and especially a rendezvous for the British and French aristocracy and nobility. Already of the light English dukes, five are members of the "Travelers' Club." Appreciating the select character of the "Travelers' Club" and the comfort offered by the establishment, nine of the British members of the board of directors of the Suez Canal, who have to attend the monthly meetings of that company, make the "Travelers' Club" their Paris home. They and all the foreign members who live at the "Travelers' Club" during their stay in the French capital, are well inspired, in the ten beds and drawing-rooms are fitted up with every modern convenience. While possessing all the advantages of the best of hotels, the club is naturally free from that constant bustle and promiscuity which is inevitable in the immense palace hotels, which boast of being able to house and provide for many hundreds of visitors. Nevertheless, the service and the cooking are all that can be desired. An order is no sooner given than it is executed with a noiseless promptitude which characterizes a well-organized household.

In a word, the "Travelers' Club" of Paris is a home, and what a home! Columns and columns in the French and foreign newspapers have been filled with the description of the wonderful works of art of which it is composed. It is right to say "composed" because those art treasures form an integral part of the building, as they comprise the staircase, made of purest onyx, the enlaid wooden flooring, the ceilings painted by the best artists of the second empire, the chimney-pieces designed and executed by the most renowned sculptors; to say nothing of the wonderful silver bath which, the provided with a sliding lid and thus converted into a settee, still occupies its place in what was the salle de bain, and which is now a card room.

The baroness's charming bedroom and dressing-room, with all their delicate and priceless beauties, have also been converted into card rooms. The French billiard tables have been placed in a spacious room on the third floor, but the full-sized English match tables stand in the centre of what was formerly the dining-room, and the former grand reception hall is now the most magnificent and sumptuous smoking room to be found in any city in the world. It looks on the Champs Elysees and to adequately describe its artistic beauties would require a thick pamphlet. To give some idea of them it is well to state that the Hotel Faiva was constructed under the second empire in the Renaissance style, and is said by the intimate friends of the marchioness to have cost as much as ten million francs. The amount seems fabulously large, but it is probable that neither the Marchioness de Faiva, nor her admirer, Count Henckel von Donnersmarck, who supported the money without counting, subsequently married the marchioness, knew what was spent on the hotel, which was only inhabited by them a very few years. In any case, inaugurated in 1865 by one of the most brilliant entertainments given under the reign of Napoleon III, it was finally abandoned by the marchioness on the outbreak of the war in 1870.

After her marriage with Count Henckel von Donnersmarck, that very wealthy gentleman for a moment entertained the idea of having the hotel in the Champs Elysees transported piece by piece into Germany. The eminent architect, M. Ch. Rossignaux, was consulted as to the feasibility of the project, it was abandoned, and the palace, concerning the unknown beauties of which mysterious legends were formed, remained closed for no less than a quarter of a century, after which, in 1895, it was thrown open as the Cubat Restaurant. The life of that establishment was short, and the palace was again left in solitude till, in June last, it became the home of the "Travelers' Club."

When you require a LIGHT  
BE SURE you are supplied with an

# EDDY MATCH

No others are so QUICK, SAFE and RELIABLE.  
Ask your grocer for one of the following brands: In Sabars—"Telegraph," "Telephone," "In Parlor," "King Edward," "Headlight," "Sagie," "Victoria," "Little Comet."

Established 1856.

Celebrated Lehigh Valley Coal.

## P. BURNS & CO'Y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

### COAL AND WOOD MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICES: 44 KING ST. EAST. TORONTO, CAN.  
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES MAIN 131 AND 132.

Office and Yard: Princess-st. Dock—Telephone, Main 190. Office and Yard: Corner Front and Bathurst-sts.—Telephone Main 449. Branch Offices:

426 1/2 YONGE STREET—Telephone Main 3295.  
572 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Main 139.  
304 QUEEN STREET EAST—Telephone Main 124.  
429 SPADINA AVENUE—Telephone Main 2110.  
1312 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Park 711.  
274 COLLEGE STREET—Telephone North 1175.  
324 1/2 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Main 1409.

ties of which mysterious legends were formed, remained closed for no less than a quarter of a century, after which, in 1895, it was thrown open as the Cubat Restaurant. The life of that establishment was short, and the palace was again left in solitude till, in June last, it became the home of the "Travelers' Club."

The present dining-room, into which members can if they choose bring their wives and daughters; is one of the most sumptuous rooms of the house. It is situated on the first floor, at the top of the wonderful onyx staircase and contains, among other treasures, a most magnificent black chimney-piece, of which the sculpture and bronze ornaments are the work of J. Dalou. The kitchens in the basement are immense, extending under the whole of the building. The cellars are no less extraordinary, and what is yet more interesting to the members of the club, is that they are extremely well stocked with choice wines. Finally, it may be noted that the "Travelers' Club" being a limited liability company, with permission to trade in France, members are relieved of every sort of responsibility beyond the payment of their annual subscription.

When Pa was Little Like Me.  
One time, when ma was sick upstairs and pa stayed home all day And cut out paper animals and showed me how to play About a hundred games or so, he held me on his knee. And told me stories of the fun. He used to have and things he done Long, long ago, when he was 'st a little boy like me.

He used, to live out on a farm, and they was horses there. That he could ride all by himself, and one time they's a bear Come prowlin' round their house at night, and he was awful big. And snifled and snuffed and snooped around. And then, next morning, why, they found That he'd went spungin' thru a gate and carried off a pig!

And they's a crick run thru their place, where they could go and wade. And pa got almost drowned in a dam his brothers made! One time he broke his collarbone by fallin' from a tree. As high as this here house, I bet. And wunst a load of hay upset. With him on top, when he was 'st a little boy like me.

I wisht 'at I'd of lived out there when pa went teasin' round. Pa went the colts and wasn't told he musn't make a sound. When they was doctors come and brought a baby from somewhere; I wisht 'at him and me'd 'a had All day to just keep bein' glad. And never have to be afraid the cross old nurse 'ud care.

And wunst, when he was drivin' on a wagon, all alone. The horses they got scared and run, and one wheel struck a stone. And pa went flyin' up and up till he could hardly see. The earth no more, and then—ka-smack! He landed on a big straw stack. Without a scratch, when he was 'st a little boy like me.

Out where pa lived, when he was 'st a little boy, you know. And he had some great big woods, and wunst, why, he got lost, and so They was a moose come by, at last—a great, big moose—and then Pa clumbed up on him, and the moose Went scootin' like the very deuce. And pretty soon, first thing pa knew, why he was home agen! I have a little bruvver now, and I like him a lot. And I love ma about the best of anything I've got. And lots of times she tells me of the great man that I'll be,

And things is pleasant here to-day— But wisht I'd had a chance, some way, To be with pa when he was 'st a little boy like me. S. E. Kiser.

**Bahism.**  
At a recent meeting of the Imperial Geographical Society at Wessdlaykas, Russia, the explorer, Arakelyan, made some interesting statements about the religious sect of the Bahists. This Mohammedan organization was founded in 1844 by the Persian, Mirza Ali Mohammed, and now numbers about 5,000,000 members. According to the "Behan"—the Koran of this sect—all men are brethren and should speak and write the same language. The year is divided into 19 months and 10 days, of which the latter five are devoted to repentance. Of these 5,000,000 members, over 3,000,000 live in Persia, where they have been allowed to build their own churches, while the remainder is spread over Egypt, Arabia, Turkestan and even China. The present head of the sect is Abbas-Effendi, who resides in Persia. The founder of the organization, Mirza Ali-Mohammed, was killed in Persia some three years ago.

**Lord Durham a Wealthy Man.**  
Lord Durham, an enormously wealthy man, of cranky temper, but of the loftiest sense of honor, especially in everything relating to sport, is a great character in his way, and may be described as one of the watchdogs of the English racing world. He is fierce and relentless in his denunciation of anything that appears to be in the least bit crooked, or even suspicious, on the turf, and it may be remembered, that, by a memorable speech which he delivered some years ago at the Gimcrack Club dinner at York, calling into question the methods of the stable and of the running of the horses of Sir George Grey, he virtually forced the turfmen to use him for their ally, with the result that Sir George was defeated and withdrew from the Jockey Club. Lord Durham was the mainly responsible for the decision of the turfmen to grant a license to Tod Sloan and to certain other American jockeys who had incurred the displeasure of the stewards, and is identified with a measure which has for its aim the abolition of the rule which permits assumed names to be registered. Lord Durham declares that there are over fifty race horse owners racing under assumed names, many of them with the object of deceiving either their creditors, their employers or their relatives. According to Lord Durham, the plan "encourages dishonesty," and he declares that "an assumed name on the turf is useful in the main to people whose character is so bad that they cannot race under their own names."

Lord Durham has inherited his irritability and his aggressiveness from his grandfather, the first Earl. The latter enjoyed the reputation of being the most cantankerous man in the house of commons, on which account he was shipped off to Canada as its first governor-general, and when he declined to grant a license to Tod Sloan and to certain other American jockeys who had incurred the displeasure of the stewards, and is identified with a measure which has for its aim the abolition of the rule which permits assumed names to be registered. Lord Durham declares that there are over fifty race horse owners racing under assumed names, many of them with the object of deceiving either their creditors, their employers or their relatives. According to Lord Durham, the plan "encourages dishonesty," and he declares that "an assumed name on the turf is useful in the main to people whose character is so bad that they cannot race under their own names."

**Female Physicians in Russia.**  
The number of female physicians is steadily increasing in Russia. According to a ladies studying medicine at Russian universities, the latest report there are now nearly 300 females, the largest number being at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

**Automobile Trains.**  
The French army administration is organizing an extensive automobile train service, to be used as convoys. The trains are built after the designs of Col. Renard, a well-known writer on military topics.

**Human Sacrifices in India.**  
Lucknow, Jan. 17.—A startling instance of human sacrifice performed by Hindus is reported from Dacca. The victims, who consisted of one man and thirteen women, were killed with great ceremony at one of the shrines to appease their deity, who had stricken the place with great misfortune. The custodians of a wealthy shrine in Western India have been murdered by Dacoits and the treasure looted.