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# Horsemen

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#### A SPECTACLE OF WAR

HOW A GREAT ARMY APPEARS WHEN ON THE MARCH.

Description of the Order In Which British Column Advances When It Is Preparing to Attack the Stronghold of an Enemy.

war through an enemy's country is at once a magnificent and a remarkable

once a magnificent and a remarkable spectacle; or rather, to be quite correct. it would be, provided the eye could take in all the details at a single glance.

But that is just precisely what the eye cannot do. A column of even moderate strength, when on the move, lengthens it made a much so indeed. self out abnormally, so much so indeed that a body of troops which in review or-der could be packed within a moderate sized parade ground will occupy ribboneight, ten or even more miles of

country.

We will, therefore, take up a position on an eminence and watch in imagination a column of British regulars marching on

an enemy's stronghold.

First there will come in sight, riding at a walking pace, a solitary pair of horsemen. These are the advance points, as they are termed, and are thrown forward perhaps a mile ahead of the vanguard. They are on the lookout for the enemy, and on the first hint of danger it is their duty to ride back to left and right and

alarm the flankers.

These latter are thrown out fanwise from the cavalry which screens the infanfrom the cavalry was the cavalry which screens the infanfrom the cavalry was the cavalry which in turn pass the try vanguard, and they in turn pass the word back along the trailing, snakelike ribbon of armed men, till within half an hour, say, of the enemy's being first sighted the entire command knows of the threatened danger and is prepared to deal

The two advanced points have been well likened to a couple of electric but-tons, which, on being touched, thrill the slarm down both flanks throughout the entire length of the column with which they are in communication. The simile is not quite perfect, however, for the alarm is sounded by these living electric buttons while yet the danger is remote. Some hundreds of yards in the rear of the cavalry screen comes the advanced guard, subdivided into a vanguard and a main guard. This latter constitutes the first fighting unit of the advancing column, and its strength is of course proportionate to the strength of the force t is covering. With it are field and mahine guns, sappers, miners, engineers, ambulances, reserve ammunition wagons and so forth. In fact, the advance guard and so forth. In fact, the advance guard of a large column constitutes in itself a fighting force—a miniature army, so to speak, complete in practically all essential details. After the advanced guard has passed we shall probably see, emerg-ing from the clouds of dust which always except in wet weather envelops as with a mantle a column on the march, another solitary pair of horsemen and then at intervals another and yet an-These are the connecting links. A half troop, or perhaps, if the force is a large one, a whole troop of cavalry will come next, then more connecting links and lastly the officer commanding, surrounded and accompanied by his staff. The uninitiated in matters military will now probably expect to see the main body of the army, but no. A single infantry battalion, or maybe two, will per-haps pass, marching strictly "to atten-tion." bayonets fixed and officers' swords carried naked at the slope, after which there will heave slowly into sight an apthere will heave slowly into sight an apparently endless train of field artillery, machine guns, ammunition wagons, ambulances, tool carts, forage and store wagons and numbers of led horses. It is only when this heterogeneous procession has come to an end that the thickening of the dust cloud and the manufacture. of the dust cloud and the measured tramp, tramp, tramp, herald the approach of the infantry brigades. On they come, rifles at the slope or at the trail, talking, laughing, joking, singing, smok-

battalion, brigade after brigade. It becomes almost monotonous after awhile, for the mighty fighting machines, awhile, for the mighty ngating machines, each composed of 1,000 or more individual fighting units, swing past with mechanical precision of gigantic automata. Everything moves as if by clockwork. Thirty paces interval is the regulation distance between battalions and brigades, and 30 paces interval it is-no more, no less. There is no slackening, no hesitancy, for all the apparent free and easiness.
A company lags but a foot or two. It is spurred sharply forward by a biting phrase—half expostulation, half command—uttered by its captain. A battalion does likewise, and a wave from the hand of its ever watchful chief sends the adjutant galloping down the right flank, exploding as he goes. So is the force kept "strung up." And a very necessary process is this same stringing up. The loss of a few yards at the head means hundreds at the tail. Trivial check to the front of a long column is a serious delay to the men in the rear of it, and continue al stepping out or rapid closing tends to

ing, as though war and its attendant horrors were a thousand miles away. On

they come-and still on! Battalion after

exhaust troops.
With the passing of the rearmost brigade the interest to the average spectator largely vanishes. True, there follow more largely vanishes. True, there follow more machine guns, more tool carts, ammunition wagons, led horses, etc., but all these have been seen before. The bearer companies, with their trim stretchers and the Red Cross of Geneva showing conspicuously on their tunic sleeves, arouse a brief curiosity, but they are out of sight, swallowed up in the dust cloud almost ere we realize their presence. If, however, we care to occupy our position for another hour or so we shall see yet another cloud of dust advancing toward us. This is hour or so we shall see yet another cloud of dust advancing toward us. This is formed by the baggage train which follows all armies. Lastly comes the rear guard, followed by a small detachment of military police, whose duty it is to look after stragglers.—London Express.

They Object to "Japa."

With regard to the objectionable abbreviation "Jap." the Japanese newspaper Yorodzu Choho says: "To us the word 'Japs' always aounds like an insult. Whenever we see it used in American papera, we are tempted to return the insult in the fashion a witty Japanese did to an impolite American. The American said to him, 'Which nese are you, Japanese or Chinese?' Without making any reply to the question, the Japanese said curtly, 'Which kee are you, monkey or Yankee?'" They Object to "Japs."

Transferred Responsibility. "Oh, Bothy, Bohhy! Everybody will blame me if you misbehave," "Well, not you can blame it all back

A CONFEDERATE AIRSHIP.

The Artis Avis, Which Was to De-

The Artis Avis. Which Was to Destroy Grant's Army.

Traveling in the air by means of halloons is not of very remote date. The first successful experiments in this line were made in France about 1783, when the bailoon sailed across the Seine and a part of Paris, remaining in the air 25 minutes. A balloon was used for military observation at the battle of Fleurus, fought in 1794.

A great deal concerning aerostation can

tary observation at the battle of Fleuras, fought in 1794.

A great deal concerning aerostation can be found in books and newspapers, but there is one experiment that seems to have escaped the notice of the cultious.

In the winter of 1864-5 General Robert E. Lee and his army were defending Petersburg, Va. The troops were stretched out along the lines perhaps at the rate of one to every 100 yards.

McGowan's brigade held the works not far from battery 45 (or the star fort), and near where the great dam was built. One told, raw day the brigade was called out, without arms, to hear a speech from a scientific personage who was introduced as Professor Blank. The old soldiers crowded around and took their seats on the cold ground, and he unfolded his scheme for demoralizing and driving away Grant's army. He had just invented an airship.

rented an airship.

In shape it was something like a bird, and for that reason he had called it Artis Avis, or the Bird of Art, which was the meaning of the two Latin words. The frame was made of hoop iron and wire. It was covered with white oak splits. It was to be run by a one horsepower engine, and one man to each bird would be sufficient. The engine was to be in the body of the bird and to furnish power for keeping the wings in motion. A small loor at the shoulder was opened or closed to control the direction of the Bird of Art. A door under the throat was open-ed when it was desirable to descend and a door on top of the neck when the operator wished to go higher. There was ma chinery by which the tail could be spread out or closed. In the body of the there was room for a number of shells, and the operator by touching a spring with his foot could drop them upon the

enemy from a safe distance.

The "professor" said that he had completed one bird and made a test of its speed and how it would work. He tied it to a flat car, which was coupled to a fast engine. It was attached to the flat car with a long, strong rope. The word was given, and the railroad engine started off at great speed. The Bird of Art lid the same and had no trouble in keep-ing up with the iron horse without pull-

ing on the rope.

The "professor" concluded his remarks by saying he needed a little more money to make birds enough to destroy Grant's army and asked the old soldiers to contribute \$1 each to the cause. Many of them did, and the "professor" moved on

and disappeared. No doubt many of the survivers have forgotten this incident, but not long ago the writer met John W. Butler, a commercial traveler, who belonged to the Fourteenth S. C. V. in 1864, and asked

"Did you ever hear of the Artis Avis?" He replied, "I certainly have heard of it, for I gave a dollar to it."

#### The Man Who Disappeared.

A group of men were talking in an up town club the other night about the size and complexity of the two or three greater American universities and of the way in which unknown students who come down to college from some small inland high school are sometimes swallowed up

and lost.
"I never had the thing brought home to me in quite the same tragic way," said a recent Harvard alumnus, "as I did one day in the lecture room. It was a small those classes where the instructor takes the attendance instead of several monitors who are responsible for various parts of the room. The instructor ran down the list of names until he came to one to the list of names until he came to one to which there was no answer of 'Here.' He looked inquiringly over the room, and finally he said somewhat testily: 'Does any one know whether or not Mr. Smith is still in this course? He has not been here for some time, I think?' Nobody said anything for a moment. None of us knew who the man was except as we had heard the name in class. Finally some heard the name in class. Finally some freshman at the back of the room sort of thrust out his hand apologetically. He looked terribly embarrassed, and then he said: 'He not—that is—he—he died. It was two weeks ago.'"

## Proved the Bishop a Liar.

A clergyman desirious of a living went to the bishop of London and asked him for an introduction to Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The bishop said, "I should be willing to give it, but an introduction from me would defeat the very end you have in view." However, the clergyman possisted in his request, and the introducpersisted in his request, and the introduc

tion was given.

The lord chancellor received him with fury. "So that awful scoundrel, the bishop of London, has given you an introduction. As it is he who has introduced you, you will certainly not get the

living."
"Well, so the bishop said, my lord," said the clergyman.
"Did the bishop say so?" thundered
Lord Thurlow. "Then he's a convicted
liar, and I'll prove him so. You shall
have the living." And the man got it.

British Society.

British society has been eaten into by British society has been eaten into by the canker of money. From the top downward the tree is rotten. Beauty is the slave of gold, and intellect, led by beauty, unknowingly dances to the strings which are pulled by plutocracy. What shall we say of the new order of wealth, of the greed for gold which is its mainspring, of the way in which those who by birth and education should be the sternest protectors of the race abandon all and fling themselves on the shrine of the golden god?—Lord Charles Beresford in North American Review.

Sincerely Admiring.

"I am proud to say that I did not spend a hundred dollars to secure my election," said the statesman.

"Yes," returned Senator Sorghum, "I meant to congratulate you before this. You certainly got a bargain."—Washington Star.

It doesn't require much philosophy to take things as they come, but it requires a lot of it to part with them as they go.

The prices of medicines in Prussia are regulated by the government. year a new price list is published.

#### HEART-SICK.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical

Golden Medical
Discovery cures
diseases of the
stomach and organs of digestion
and nutrition. It
increases the assimilative powers,
and purifies and
enriches the blood.
When diseases of
organs remote When diseases of organs remote from the stomach are caused by the stomach, the cure of the stomach results in the cure of the other diseases, in heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc.

neys, etc.

"Six years ago my stomach and heart troubled me so much I had to do something, as the doctors could not help me," writes Mrs. S. A. Knapp, of San Jose, California, Box 392. "I went to San Francisco and had treatment for eatarrh of the stomach, and was better for some time, then it came back. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' These medicines cured my stomach. I do not have the pain and indigestion as I did. It is very hard for me to tell you what I suffered before I commenced taking your valuable medicine. I recommend it to all

To cure constipation use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

#### GASTRITIS.

The Symptoms and the Treatment o This Irritating Disease.

Inflammation of the stomach, gastric catarrh, or gastritis, as this unpleasant affection is variously called, may, like most inflammatory diseases, be acute or chionic in its course. The chronic condition often results from a succession of acute attacks, or it may come on gradu ally, almost imperceptibly, without being

any, almost imperceptiony, without being preceded by acute symptoms.

The signs of an acute attack are pain and soreness over the region of the stomach, nausea and vomiting, a loathing for food, usually a coated tongue, a bad breath, headache, dizziness and some-times a blurring of the sight, especially after stooping. The stomach is often dis-tended with gas, and belching, sometimes ecompanied by very sour eructations, is

a troublesome symptom.

There may be more or less fever. The pulse is weak and may be rapid or slower than in health. Sometimes, while there is no appetite, there is a craving for pic-kles or highly seasoned dishes, but indul-

The symptoms of chronic gastritis are similar to those of the acute form, but less pronounced. The tongue is coated, the breath is foul, and often the sufferer has a bad taste in the mouth. The head aches dully, the wits are blunted, and the temper is apt to be irritable. There is a sensation of weight or distress in the stomach, eructations are frequent, and occasionally a recently eaten meal is vom-

A not uncommon symptom is a slight cough, with raising of mucus. Someting especially if the patient is losing flesh, this cough causes unnecessary alarm, ing taken as an indication of consump-

Gastritis, whether acute or chronic, is caused by some irritant acting upon the mucous membrane of the stomach. This mucous membrane of the stomach. This may be a poison, such as arsenic, which has been swallowed; or it may be alcohol or acid or highly spiced food; or the irritant may be formed in the stomach by the fermentation of indigestible food or of food taken in too great quantity. Finally it may result from the secretion into the stomach of poisons circulating in to the stomach of poisons circulating in

the blood. The treatment of acute gastritis consists in the removal of the irritating ma-terial by copious drinking of warm waterial by copious drinking of warm water, followed by vomiting, and then giving the stomach a complete rest, allowing only a little diluted milk occasionally. The cure of the chronic form is a less simple matter and often calls for the use of drugs, careful disting and the inuse of drugs, careful dieting and the in stitution of a hygienic regime under the physician's direction.

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