AMERICAN CAVALRY.

FOREIGNERS SAY IT IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY ARMY IN THE WORLD.

Cavalry of the Regulars Has Seen Much Service on the Western Plains-The Life is Somewhat More Arduous Than That of art than the uniform of the soldier of

servers, have said that the cavairy of acterized, first, by the large threethe United States army is unsurpassed | cornered hat, with cockade of various in the world, no matter what may be hues. Then there was the wig, with said to the contrary by those who are admirers of the Cossacks. This is by end of which there was tied a small reason of the fact that the cavalry of piece of wire or cord if the preferred the regulars has seen much service on piece of ribbon was not obtainable. the Western plains, where they are The tunic was a long affair, cut away most generally kept and in active service. It is continual practice in actual service that makes capable cavalry- fine tails behind. There was a long

more arduous than that of a member below the second or third button of of the infantry in that he must care for his horse, see that he is fed and watered, look after his toilet and keep all his accouterments just as spic and rank and nie were their lung boots



span as he does the clothes that cover himself. But on the march, of course, the horseman has the advantage, though a day's ride is quite as fatiguing on the spine as a day's march is tiring to the legs of an infantryman.

In Cuba there will be a necessity for a force of marauders who can rapidly pass from point to point and cut off communications, if only temporarily, of a force that can harass the rear of an enemy in retreat, and that in case of the soldier. necessity arises can make the sweeping charge that drives a half-hearted enemy from defensive positions. It doesn't seem likely that there will be portance for the third time. Then the any occasion for our cavalry in Cuba. to duplicate the ride of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, but it may have with no other rim than the long peak plenty of occasion to show the stuff in front. The cockade which, from bethat is in this branch of the service.

The cavalry is in tip-top condition and in fine fighting fettle. It has been wrestling with the redskins in the West and making arduous marches at times across sunburnt plains, in heat the rival of Cuban temperature. It has been scouting and fighting in the West and is ready now for the Spaniards in the plains, hills and swamps

Uncle Sam buys no common stock. Horses for the cavalry service must be straps which continue to the present animals of the first class, of certain day. age, within certain weights and of certain height, sound in wind and limb. Large breeders of and dealers in horses out is too well known to need descripall over the country keep the wants of the l'nited States in view at all times. A horse that is useless for breeding or racing may be just the thing for a magnificent cavalry horse and bring a

handsome price for the army. More than 10,000 horses are in use at all times in the army when on a peace footing, and to replace the wornout specimens every year requires the purchase of 10 per cent, or say 1,000 a vear. The purchases are made by officers in the service who are known to be thoroughly good judges of a horse in every point.

When they go into the market they are fairly overwhelmed with offers of enimals deemed suitable for the service. There are trotters in whose weins the Hambletonian blood courses or the blood of the celebrated family of Wilkes from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. And the running stock, too, comes into competition with the trotting stock. There are Longfellows and Hanovers and Hindoos and Brambles, horses that had all the richest of running blood, but lacked in speed. The clapping of fair hands never greeted their ears as they came under the wires winners of a Derby or handicap. and wreaths of roses never encircled their arching necks. But they may hear the Beating of the drums and the roll of the artiflery. As war horses they can do the customary neighing and prance delightedly when the smoke of battle greets their nostrils.

As to the type of horse best suited for the cavalry, color is all important. A white horse has no show whatever. and a dun or yellow but liftle better chance. Bays, blacks and sorrels are preferred. The horse must be gentle and bridlewise, without a trace of viciousness in his make-up, for, however vicious the rider may be in battle the horse must not be wicked in his behavior. The mouth of a cavalry horse must be moderately sensitive at least, for a horse with a hard mouth is ail but uncontrollable in action. Nothing but geldings are taken, and every one must be between 15 and 16 of \$15,000 were thrown into the ring hands high and weigh between 1,000 by his admirers. He was the idol of and 1,200 pounds.

Largest Flowers in the World. The largest flower in the world grows in Sumatra. Some of the speci- a dismost pin, with apologies, and the mens are thirty-nine inches in diame- performance proceeded. ter. The central cup will hold six quarts of water.

The everage walking page of said to seventy-five steps a minute.

THE AMERICAN UNIFORM. Changes Made Since the War of the

Revolution. Any person with an artistic eye will say unhesitatingly that the uniform of the first American soldiers was much more attractive from the standpoint of 1898. Away back in 1776 the uniform of the men who fought so gallautly for Competent authorities, foreign ob- their country's independence was charpigtail, whitened with pipe-clay, to the gradually from about the soldier's breast until it had tapered down to two row of buttons to every tunic, indeed, The life of a cavalryman is somewhat but the tunic could never be buttoned this lov. A pair of long boots were pulled on until they reached to the knees in case of an officer, while the only just above the calves. There was little or no difference between the general make-up of the outfit of the officer and a private except in the quality of the cloth used, but the common soldier could always be distinguished by his very wide double cross-belt of white leather on his breast, by the presence in his hands of a gun and the absence of a sword. The official uniform is described in this article, but in a great number of cases the poverty of the army reduced the soldiers to wearing anything they could lay their

> The next time the army was conspicuous in American history was in 1812. By this time the three-cornered hat had been replaced in the officer's uniform by the cocked hat, or wedged hat, that could be flattened and held under the officer's arm. The rank and file were wearing a high beaver hat shaped like the tall silk hats so common among civilians in American cities to-day. The ridiculous wig had been discarded, and, although the tunic was still loug, it was shaped so that at the waist it could be kept buttoned together, from whence it still tapered to two fine tails behind. The long over-boots were still being clung to, but had been so aboutened that they reached only to the call

hands on.

It was in 1848 when the outbreaking of the war with Mexico brought the United States army into historical imhigh hat of the regular army of 1812 had evolved into a high round cylinder completely disappeared by 1812, was resurrected in the uniform of the rank and file of the army in 1848. The tunic was very sensibly abbreviated, and instead of the swallow-tail it had hitherto borne the skirts were squared so as to be a uniform length behind. The long boot had entirely disappeared by this time, and the trousers reached to the heels. The men had massive epaulets and the officers the small shoulder

The uniform worn by the United States army when the civil war broke tion. It marked the beginning of a general shortening of every necessity about the army uniform and a total discarding of the purely ornamental which has continued to the present day, when the plainness of the army uniform is anything but admirable in the eyes of those who would substitute beauty for mere utility.

A Typical United States Soldier.



This illustration shows how our soldiers look when fully equipped for fighting.

A Pamous Bull Pighter. The late Frascuelo, Spain's favorite bull fighter, used to get \$2500 for each appearance. At his last benest performance jewels and cash to the value Spanish women, and was so vain that at one time he refused to kill another bull because a Hindu prince had not applauded him. The Prince sent him

A Regative Privilege. It is one of the privileges of Chinese commanding efficers that they may

PREPARING A SEARCHLIGHT, Interesting Process and Results in

an American Factory.

The searchlight is one of the most important items in the electrical equipment of modern ships, and much the life Was the Son of a lar Laborer at Palterest attaches to the present appearance of a new type of high power lens mirror projector, made especially for marine equipment. This little light is intended for the smaller class of yachts, of 100 feet or under, and is not too large for the smallest boat that can float a dynamo to supply the current. The lens is nine inches in diameter, the total height fifteen inches and. the weight forty pounds. It throws a clear, round, solid beam and will show

dark night. Within the last few years America has made great strides in the manufacture of searchlights. In the same works where the minature projector just described was designed. searchlights of seventy-two inches diameter are now being constructed for naval and commercial service. The firm, instead of relying, as was formerly the custom, on foreign lensmakers, has a fine lensmaking plant of its own, where not only the lenses are ground and polished, but the special glass required is prepared in a large sweating furnace heated with crude oil vaporized by heated compressed air.

up a buoy about half a mile away on

The prepared glass is placed in fireclay moulds of the shape of the rough lens and the heat is gradually increased until the glass "sweats" down between the halves of the mold and the surplus cozes out from the sides. The mold is then placed in an oven and buried in redhot sand and the temperature is gradually reduced over a period of two weeks. The glass, when cold, has become thoroughly annealed and will stand the severe heating and chilling to which it is exposed in the searchlights without risk of breakage.

Lowering "Old Glory."

Now when the sunset gun is fired at United States military post, "Old Glory" comes down amid most impressive ceremonies, and not as formerly. when loosened halyards allowed the flag to descend with a run, to fall on the ground and be bundled up in a manner that bore no marks of the respect due to the emblem of our nation. The old and unseemly mode of procedure has been entirely changed, thanks to a patriotic sentiment that demanded that all ceremonies having to do with the Stars and Stripes be performed decently and in order. It was in response tirely new and most effective system by Captain W. R. Hamilton, of the Seventh United States artillery.

Immediately before the time of lowering the flag, the force at the post "fall in" ready for roll call at the foot of the staff, where every man can see the Stars and Stripes as they are illumined by the parting rays of the sun. Then comes the measured roll call, followed by the bugiers sounding a "retreat." When the last note of the bugle is heard the gun is fired, and all the man are brought to "attention." If they are armed, arms are presented, and visitors and bystanders always remove

Then the band, which stands on the parapet, immediately below the flag. plays "The Star Spangled Banner." When the playing begins the fiag starts down, not hurriedly, but deliberately, moving air fans its bright folds, that time to the music, and perfect the harmony of sound, action and sentiment.

lowed to touch the ground. A sergeant and his detail stand ready to receive it, and four men appointed for the purnose take it in their outstretched arms and fold it carefully. Then it is carried to the guard house, placed in a box

Loyalty in Friendship. A striking example of Charles Dickens' chivalrous regard for an absent friend is recalled by Dean Farrar, Mr. Sims Reeves had been announced to sing at a small public dinner at which Dickens presided, and, as happened not infrequently, Mr. Sims Reeves had comething the matter with his throat, and was unable to attend. Dickens announced this and the announcement was received with a general leugh of incredulity. This made Dickens very angry and he rose manfully to the defense of the delinquent. "My friend, Mr. Sims Reeves," he said quietly, "rescrots his inability to fulfill his engagement, owing," he added with caustic severity, "to an unfortunately amusing and highly facetions cold."-The Pookman.

The Man for the Place. Quintus Fablus Maximus?" Well, "My fortune is made," he cried. "I answered the Prince, they have said will be rich beyond the wildest dreams to for over a thousand years." of avarice. I shall start for the Klondike tomorrow. My chemistry will be my salvation."

compound that will aid in the detection of gold deposits?"

for two persons to live on a dollar a dayl buddy—if a dollar is as big as it looks in the eyes of some men, I should say that two persons might live on it say that two persons might live on it indefinitely and have pleased by the control of the contro

MIS INDOMITABLE PLUCK AS A BOY I WILLOUTHOUT YOUR EXPENSIVE

sayra, N. Y., and Did His Share Toward the Maintenance of the Pawily-Was Rife meated in the l'abite Schools.

Admiral Sampson was the son of a mented. They make no distinction beday laborer at Palmyra, N. Y., and he came into the world 48 years ago, when his parents were in rather straightened circumstances. However, they were able to let him get the rudiments of an education in the public scheels, and it aroused a flerce appetite for learning. He did his share toward the main-

tenance of the family by splitting wood, raking hay and doing any chores he could find to do among the neighbors; fall upon the magazine if broken, and but he kept on going to school. The desire to get an education, to be something, was strong within him.

The lad's industry and indomitable pluck attracted attention. Congressman Morgan of Wayne county took an interest in him and gave him an op-



portunity to try for the Naval Acade emy. He passed his examination with is little brook, it was made for life in flying colors and was graduated with honors in 1860. He stood higher than its mountain home a matural aptitude Commodore Schley, who was in the for cluding all the strange enemies and same class.

He early realized the importance of good social connections to a young man who has to make his way in the world. and he made the most of the opportunities that came in his way. He was a good tennis player, and the young ladies invited him to their parties on that account. He was of a retiring, almost taciturn disposition, but he tried hard to overcome it, and made many friends and an advantageous marriage.

In appearance he is of medium height, neither stout nor thin, with a to that sentiment that the Army Board | keen, bronzed face and an ample sup- its origin in the developing reproducon Drill Regulations adopted an en- ply of whiskers-not a handsome man, tive organs, impals it to leave the ocean like Dewey, but as good looking as the and, entering the mouth of a river, the like so much see service as Dewey. The work assigned to him has given mountains, him more opportunity to make a reputation on land. He was Executive Offcer on the Patapaco when she was blown up in the blocksding flest before Charleston, but he was lucky endugh to escape without injury. That the Maine was blown up.

Later he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy where he made such a good reputation as a cadet. Since the new navy was started he has had command of two vessels the San Francisco and the battleship Iowa. He has climbed where he is by sheer force of ability. All honor to him.

America Briefy Told. It is told of the late Bessie Bellwood and in rhythm with the music. As the that once while she was overcome by the qualms of seasickness in crossing are given an impulse by the measured the English channel the steward of her motions of the halyards, they wave in company prepared a glass of brandy and sods for her. This he handed to pink reception dress so often as to Miss Bellwood, who clutched it gread eause comment. When the last bar of patriotic music lily, but before she could raise it to her is completed and the final inch of the lips the feeling of nauses returned, and halyards payed out, the flag is not al- turning to the party she remarked. "Excuse me a moment, boys, but I must criticism of the ex-Congressian for take this encore."

Senator Hour says that his father charged Sanford Adams, the Concord omula's wife's retort man residily be nump-maker, \$5 for a little legal advice | imagined. that he had asked for, and as Adams especially provided for it, and kept was leaving said to him: "By the way, under careful guard until the morning. there is a little trouble with my pump. It does not seem to draw water, Will you just look at it?" So Mr. Adams went around the corner of the shed moved the handle of the pemp and put his hand down and fixed a little spigot which was in the side which had got loose, and the pump worked perfectly. Judge Hoar said: "Thank You. sir." To which Adams replied: "It will be \$5,Mr. Hoar, and the Judge gave him back the

same bill he had just taken. The celebrated Massimo family in Rome, who claim descent from Quintus Pablus Maximus, the Dictator, have just colebrated, as they do sunpally, the anniversary of the restoration to life of Pacio Massimo, who died in 1583 and was miraculously revived by St. Philip North It was to the granulather of the present Prince Massimo that Napoleon put the question: And are you so sure you really are descended from

This is the London version of the ike tomorrow. My chemistry will be story of Mr. Vanderbilt's Barting with ay salvation."

"How so; have you discovered a day the millionaire sent for Joseph and told him frankly that he was growing rather tired of his bightelutia, works which bindwed & from sunning "No; I have invented a yeast that "gristic" French disks. "The fact is." Houman tried it his blowing power and make six loaves of brend from said the millionnine, "I'm darped hope and mechanical book but could like the fleur ordinarily required for one," and I want a square, old-fashion move the fair. We find the first the find the first cook me, he saided watch with paroline, blinking it with the body to be added. will make six loaves of bread from the flour ordinarily required for one."

Fuddy—Do you think it's possible to two persons to live on a dollar a "Monadem,", added Joseph, in his or me of margine, blank for the or the country of t

FIRST ATTRACTED ATTENTION. A committee of the Academia da Sciences was formed as the funtance of the French Minister of War to investigain the question of fixing electrical conductors in or near powder magesines, and their report has been pretween telephone and relegraph wires, and electic light and power conductors, since all these may be expused to lightning. According to the American Bleetrician, the report may be summarized an follows: All underground electric conductors, as well as gas and water pipes, must be kept at least 30 feet away from the magazine. A rial lines. must be arranged to that they will not it is recommended that none he allowed within 60 feet of the magazines. It light be required inside the magazines all wires are to be strong metallo pipes, and all switches, fuses, etc., are to be placed on the exterior of the structure. Only fixed lamps are per-

missible, and these must be protected by a second efficelope of glass. No voltages over 110 are to be used. Any electric bells required must be placed at least 12 feet from the power, and only types using very small currents. are permitted. Electric lamps are recommended as being the safest and most desirable for use in and around magazines.

Mimention.

The young salmon which is born in mountain stream is soon impelled, by something in its pature, to journey downward, even for many hundred miles, until it reaches the unknown ocean, where it would discover, it it had faculties for anything so aubjective as discovery, that, while it was born in the great ocean. It has brought from for avoiding all the novel dangers which it meets in this new world, and it leads an active, predatory life, fleresly pursuing and destroying Its matural but hitherto unknown prey; for growing rapidly and quickly sequiring all characteristics of the adult salmon, and storing up the intense nervous energy and the muscular strength which will and the muscular strength which will suffered at the Lagran John be needed for fording its way up the Yard, and was askin sink and rapids in the mountain terrents, for leaping waterfalls, and lighting for its passage, where it long mro daried down with the current. As sexual maturity ing and brave passage approaches some stimulus, which has Journey upward. oftens a miles or more, to its sources in the

They were Myen. At a recent Washington reception there was a short but sharp interchange of courtedlas between the wealthy wife of all ax-Comgressman made him talked about all over the and the wife of a far from rich bureau country as much as Capt. Signbee when chief. It was a prowded afternoon at bur, and the ex-Congressmen's wife was assisting the hostnes in receiving guests. When the wire of the bureau official was presented the hosters said to the woman of the receiving party: "You know Mrs. Blank don't you!" "Certainly," said the ex-Congressman's wife. "I would know her amywhere by. that pink dress."

The cheeks of the Bureau official's wife were suffused with a resy slow. but she turned out her tormentor and said: "Probably if my husband had said: "Probably if may has band had been mixed up in as many justificable transactions as yours, mademi, it would not be necessary for may to wear my pink reception dress so often as to could be the woods of northern has home."

Every word rang out elear and abarb upon the sars of the setonished sugges. Inasmuch as there had been frequent his connection with quantionable leplay. his connection with questions is to burned about airty to transactions, the force of the burnes mochanics

Eypical United Stabes Seaman.

Terrence Multiply of the Sol

A Myant barber could not set his watch to run, and, borroving a spraclass, he saw two lates fast in the of the works to that the bills w COME OUT. Maps he tone he was a supplied to the supplied to th CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF T

of North Caraltake the Dagley was for existing Worth Barrey on Section Sciences Raisigh Acedemy, After a tive examination he was appr the Naval Academy in 1881 408 graduated four years later.

Having served on the failur at
Nov. 19, 1897, young Bagine was
dered to the Cohumbian Irase.

Baltimore, on duty in comments the construction of the Windows the torpedo boat was put in so sion he was attached to her and se

mained to the moment of his death. John Varveren, the ofter ap the With low who was killed, was a matural citizen of the United States, born Smyrna Turkey in Alla lie had served four years and nine months of the navy and re-callsted in September 1897, as a fireman, second class.



MARKELLING OF THE WINKERS George Burion Meek, who was kill was born near Clyde, C., in 1871. At ways fond of seiling, he kept a limit & Lake Erie when he was a boy. He life home when he was seventeen reare of and at Bris sullated on the Michigan and served one year. He twine it enlisted in the navy, the less than I New York, on Christman Lay, 149 He served as fireman on the Cushilis until she broke down and was the transferred to the Winslow.

John Denise was an Irishman b birth and a naturalised officen of the country. He was born at Kills Having seen four years' service. De for again enlisted on September L 122 as fireman, first, class. Blick Bauping Tunnell school

born in Accomes County, Vinglate Lieut John Bastiste M

was wounded, is one of the MAYY. AN ANDRES IN MIS to terperces, Lieut. Be spector in charge at of the Winston on of her immediately by the Governmen

Lieut. Bernaden w pointed to the Marrie tdent Gratet 16 1828. shipmen in Life, as grade, in 1881. If An Mentensici Antini En his full Boutesamer if

Lieut/ Bernaden fo Winglow, Man Confident grandfalker was the 1 Hay, who owned half the big glass works there.

One of the meant pleasing mirester that from Rochester ly, and, through the state showed. Bellevill. defeath had the

seven miles et zabel With the aid bet the opposite side sould ter advantage. The colored shore and the well with the plate of posts were to present

the double they this