

e Man Without a Record Who Made Himself a National Character.

S WHOLE LIFE A LIE.

the Prestige of Rank Invented a Birthplace for Himself.

ICK WITH THE BRIGADIERS

Became the Medium for Their Dealings With General Hayes.

UNIFORM CAUSED HIS DOWNFALL

The Colonel was at first content to play the role simply of an ex-Confederate, but he was so often asked about his family that he saw it would be necessary to invent WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.I i is story of a rogue has never been told. rogue was never discovered to the eral public. Skilled in the art of defamily would be only too soon discovered The Colonel by a bold stroke transferre ion, he made a great place for himself at one time was a historical figure at his birthplace from this country to Paris. He built up in that country a thoroughly national capital. He had much gination, a fair address and a good bory. He was not satisfied with his tion in life nor his own history. By force of will and his powers of gination he created for himself a new lion, heard entirely mon falsehood. gination, a fair address and a good court, where his mother was a maid of honor to the Empress Eugenie. The Colonel himselt was a graduate of the great military school of St. Cyr. The Colonel also served tion, based entirely upon talsehood, through his advoituess he reached a dential position under the Government was accredited abroad with letters of highest officials, so that the most ex-ive circles of Europe were open to him. he other day I saw him broken, gray he other day I saw him, broken, gray worn, on one of the back streets of shington. He is now in the last stages twalidism and has been under treatment



some time in the Government insand pital. As he is now harmiess and beyond ability to deceive any one, it will not necessary to give his full name. It will enough to call him "the Colonel." He s always known as the Colonel, even in most brilliaut days, although he had er served in any army and had never smelled gunpowder.

le Bamboozied the War Department. brough mere force of assumption he

ment for this colossal humbug. The Colonel reached the pinnacle in his success in the early period of the Hayes ad-ministration. His great stroke was made is the grave and dignified War Departat grant him the honors due to a full ione! of the regular army, and it was ough the Adjutant General of the United stes Army that the Colonel was intro-

in England to Lord Wolseley as

read up all of the histories of the war, de-tails of each noted battle, and there was no real veteran who could afford to dispute with him concerning these same details. His descriptions of engagements in which he participated were so much more dramatic and so much more true to life that the real veterans blushed and sat back when the Colonel had the floor. It must be remembered that this artist

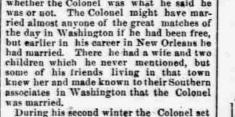
compliment after compliment from English officers who admired the correct knowledge, the modesty of this officer of the United

It must be remembered that this artist never was in the South in his life till after the War of the Rebellion. He had never had a real uniform on his back, not even that of a militia company, up to the day he set up in Washington the role of an ex-Con-federate, which he played with such skill and such address that noted ex-Confederate Generals referred to him in disputes concern-ing strategic points involved in the South-ern campaigns. The Colonel, instead of coming from a military family, was the son of a Presbyterian divine and was born and brought up in Peru, Ind. He received at the hands othis father a good education and afterward studied law. His father was too poor, however, to do more than launch him in the world, and the Colonel after vainly steking to make a place for himself in the It was a great pity that he ever returned. Fortified as he was he might have remained in Europe for years, but he came back to his fate, which was, of course, discovery and exposure. Colonel Bacon had nothing poetic in his nature. He could not appreci-ate the ideal character which the Colonel had built up for himself, and so with coarse rudeness he took upon himselt, through very proper military channels, to find out just who the Colonel was. A friend of his, a distinguished ex-Coulederate officer, then in the world, and the Colonel after value's steking to make a place for himself in the legal profession in the village of Harrods-burg, Ky., drifted South after the war as an adventurer eager to seize upon the first opportunity to better his fortunes. a distinguished ex-Confederate officer, then in charge of the Bureau of Rebellion Reo-ords, was then engaged in making up the roster of the Confederate army. Colonel Bacon's attack upon the Colonel was very Invented a Pedigree for Himself.

The Rogus's Great B'under.

He asked the chief of this burean to call upon the Colonel to give his regiment and the rank occupied by him in the Confed-erate service, as he was then sending out to every available ex-Confederate officer for information necessary to complete the roster. The Colonel made the mistake of giving a definite and explicit answer. It was found after examination that there were five men of his name in the Confederate service, and if he had been a little more careful in building he might have taken the rank of one of these gentlemen without so great a chance of discovery, as three of them were then dead. But not knowing this, he gave his former rank and position as that of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth He asked the chief of this bureau to call another chapter in his history. In the South everybody is known, and a fictitious as that of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Arkausas Cavalry.

I am at a loss to account for this great blunder on the part of the Colonel. He had



During his second winter the Colonel set up as a mentor to various sons of high officials who came to Washington from what the Colonel called the provinces. This polished gradante of the society of Peru, Ind., instructed all these young people as to the instructed all these young peo-ple as to the ins and outs of high society. He even purchased the clothes for a small army of youngsters who looked up to the Colonel as the glass of fashion. He was also a great authority on duels. He had fought at least six, and had left his man on the great four great. the ground twice. In the last four cases he had grown weary of blood, and gave back the lives of the men who met him on

the field of honor. The Cause of One Woman's Death,

There was something so artistic about the Colonel, such an absence of swagger and such an apparent reluctance to talk about himself that few ever dreamed of disput-ing anything he said. He told his stories desily and with such a minuteness of detail that it was inconceivable to the aver-age mind that his inventions were mere fant astic lies. He became a final authority on social matters as well as military. In his posing as a hero he captured the heart of the wife of a very distinguished official. Her devotion to this little insignificant man was one of the most inexplicable and no-torious facts in Washington society at that time. Her death soon afterwards can be directly traced to her unfortunate attach-

ing in his pathway in Europe; he was accredited to Lord Wolseley, the actual Commander in Chief of the British army, commander in Chief of the British army, and was his guest at the annual maneuvers at Wimbledon. A personal friend of mine saw him one day in full military rig, seated at the right hand of Lord Wolseley, his most honored guest, and heard atterward

It was a great pity that he ever returned.

race?

been so artistic up to date that he should have been better prepared. He made the tremendous blunder of giving the former rank and position of a gentleman then liv-

The Guest of Wolseley. ing. The bureau had in its possession the

ing. The oureau had in its possession the correct roster of the Fourth Arkansas Regi-ment. Even then this cruel fact might not have been pushed too sharply against the Colonel if it had not been for an incident which occurred the following day after the roster was examined. The occasion was a fashionable wedding in St. John's Church, in Wohist to the following day different lashtonable wedding in St. John's Church, in Washington. It was at the wedding of an officer of the army. General Sherman, out of compliment to the briderroom. was present, with his staff, among the invited guests. They all came in full uniform. The Colonel also came in his uniform and marched to the part of the church where General Sherman and his staff were placed and took his position so near them as to carry the idea that he was a member of

General Sherman's military family. Barrowed \$800 From an Editor This was too much for Colonel Bacon. He even spoke to the Colonel about it st

swer and, of course, there was no occasion

T. C. CRAWFORD

Cats in Their Dreams.

the same was true of her father. Finally,

when traveling a long way from home, she entered a picture gallery and there were the cats of her dream. She recognized the pic-ture immediately, though she had never seen it before and did not know that it

existed. Soon after her father saw it and

dream!"

man.'

exclaimed: "There are the cats of my

HOW THEY GO ON.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Did ye ever take note uv the different way That men an' wimmin go on when they Wake up an' diskiver that i uv is gone? Say, hev ye ever took note how they go on ?

This here's what's struck me a right good

Dit, She tries ter remember, he tries ter fergit: An' the things she remembers they mak him cuss, An' say, "Great Scot! what a fool I wuz!"

She keeps all his picters an' letters an

PURPOSE AND METHOD

A Sermon Upon Christianity From These Two Points of View.

QUESTIONS THE APOSTLES ASKED.

Sometimes the Progress Feems Discouraging to the Worker.

THE INSPIRATION OF AN EXAMPLE INDITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The apostles asked the Master on the day of his ascension into heaven a question about the coming of the kingdom: Dost Thou at this time restore the kingdom of

Israel? It is not likely that they were still thinking their old ambitious thoughts. They had grown wiser than that. The time had been when they looked forward to a day of temporal authority. Christ, they thought, was to reign as a king in Jerusalem, and all the rulers of the earth were to do Him rev-

erence and to pay Him tribute. He was to sit upon a splendid throne, and there were to be six thrones only less splendid upon each side of Him, and upon them the 12 fishermen and peasants of Galilee. The whole nation had that idea about the Messianic Kingdom, and the apostles naturally shared in it. But little by little Christ had led them out of that, above that. They had learned at last that the greatest of all kingdoms is the kingdom of the truth, and that the most exalted rule of all is that which holds not the allegiance of the lips only, but of the will and of the heart. When would that kingdom come? When would the Lord Christ be the accepted ruler of the

The Coming of the Kingdom.

We, too, ask that question. The kingom seems a long time coming. We pray daily that it may come; that the rebellious devil may be driven out and the victorious

Christ come in, and the reign of universal righteousness begin. No more disobedience to the law of God, no more turning away from the divine invitation, no more lying, stealing, impurity, injustice, unbrotherli-ness-when will it come, the triumph of the truth and of the right? Whenever we look back over a year of

Christian work, and then look out, as we must, into the world about us, the kingdom of God seems to be coming very slowly. The kingdom is like leaven, the Master said, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal until the whole was leavmeasures of meal until the whole was leav-ened. But the leaven seems to make very little impression on the lumps. The yeast does not seem to get a good hold upon the dough. The church is the yeast, and all the irreligious community is the dough. Is the dough rising at all? Is this city better to day then it was a way ago is it any more to-day than it was a year ago, is it any more the city of Christ than it was, after all the Christian ministry of the twelve-month? Is the neighborhood better for the existence of the church in the midst of it? What have we really accomplianed?

The Record Seems Discouraging.

It is discouraging to think of all the ser-It is discouraging to think of all the ser-vices and all the sermons, and all the Christian ministry of the parsons and the people, and to ask ourselves what it has actually effected. Is the kingdom of God any farther along in the great fight which it is waging with the kingdom of the devil? At first, we are inclined to answer "no." The truth is, however, that God sees a most deal cheeve then use do. In the midet

The truth is, however, that God sees a great deal clearer than we do. In the midst of any battle, the soldiers who are in the thick of it beneath the cloud of blinding smoke can only guess at the fortunes of the day. They may be beaten back, but on the other wing their courades may be wiuning victories. The General on the top of the hill, who sees the whole long line, knows how the day is going. Elijah beat an ignominious retreat once, and accounted the battle utferly lost; but God showed him

the battle utterly lost; but God showed him that he had won the victory. The battle, too, is longer than we realize. A year is but a momentary incident in it.

themselves with definitions of God. They were not so much concerned with getting rid of sin as with discovering how sin could rid of sin as with discovering how sin could be forgiven, how an atonement for sin was philosophically possible. They cared less for making spiritual use of pain than for pondering the origin of pain, and how a good God could rightly reign over a suffer-ing world. The result of the Greek influ-ence upon Christianity was the emphasis that was laid upon the creed, that is, upon the philosophical statement of religion. The Green With the Former

the philosophical statement of religion. The Gospel With the Romans. When the gospel was carried farther, to the Romans, here again it not only gave but took. There was brought into it by their influence the notion that the most import-ant part of Christianity is the regulation of the details of ritual and of government. The Romans had a genius for administra-tion. They were practical. They cared little for speculation, but a great deal for authority, for obedience, for order. They delighted in arranging things, in prescrib-ing exactly what men should do, and how they should believe and dress, even how they should believe and dress, even how they should believe uniformity. The result of they should think, and were especially de-sirous to secure uniformity. The result of the Roman influence upon Christianity was the emphasis that was laid upon the church, that is, upon the organization of the relig-ions society.

lous society. Accordingly, as was natural, during the Greek supremacy, while Christianity was a religion of the East, the great purpose that was reached after was the settlement of the doctrine. The first era of church history was the era of the great councils which met to debate the creeds. Then, during the Roman supremacy, when the West became the center of the strength of 'Christianity, the great aim of the leaders of the Christians, was the settlement of discipline. The second era of church history was the era of the great popes who ruled over the church.

The Two Eras of the Church. That is, for five hundred years, a Christian was accounted a good Christian in propor-tion to the accuracy with which he was able to recite certain philosophical definitions. The characteristic word of that era is the word "creed." Then, for a thousand years, a Christian was excentian a good Christian s Christian was accounted a good Christian in proportion to his allegiance to the estab-lished system of government. The char-acteristic word of that era is the word

'church.' But to Christ, the Christian religion cen but to christ, the Christian religion cen-tered not in a creed, not in a church, but in a character. The purpose of it was to teach men not so much to think right as to do right. Christianity, as Christ taught it, is profoundly ethical. It is not of the least value, in his sight, to hold the Catholic faith whole and undefiled unless we live the life of which true taith is the seed. It is not of the least value to belong to the Apos-tolic Church, and to obey the ecclesiastical authorities, unless we also and before all

else give our loving obedience to Christ. "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven." The real voice of the age in which we live is "Back to Chatter" Christ!'

witness in their lives to Him. We are still remote from the ideal. There are still those who think that the most im-portant part of our religion is its philo-sophical part; they put the creed in the fore front. There are still those who think that the most important part of consoli that the most important part of our reli-gion is its ecclesiastical part; they set the Church in the foreground. But the num-ber is all the time increasing who hold that the chief part of our religion is to bear witness in our own lives to the influence of Jesus Christ, and to make men better. Th religion of the luture, like the religion of the New Testament, will be profoundly ethical. It will lay stress on conduct. The Method of Christianity.

But how is it that men are to be made Better? The great purpose of Christianity we have seen, but what is the ideal Chris-

HOOKED A WILD CAT. Adventure of a Trout Fisherman in the Pennsylvania. Hemlock Belt. with such quickness and ability that my serves were torn in strips in a very short time, and the blood began to flow from deep gashes in my hands and arms. I saw that in the struggle the hook had torn loose from the wildcat's ear, leaving a long and bleeding slit. The persistent animal kept up an unearthly yelling as it fought.

HE MADE AN UNLUCKY CAST.

and It Cost Him a Terrific Struggle in Si Feet of Cold Water.

IT WAS A MATTER OF LUNG POWER.

WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

F you should ever , go trout fishing on the "dead water" of Penns, lock belt, be careful, as you make your casts, and don't hook a wild cat, fo it you do you my be put to a gy Alder run, in the

and as like as not In Dead Water. ave your day's fishing spoiled. That is, your wildest should happen to have disposition like the one my friend Harry Cavanaugh hooked the time he was fishing in those dead waters. He was at the time in charge of a gang of men who were at work constructing one of the tram roads that the big lumber operators of the hem-

lock belt had then just begun to build in the isolated and mountainous forest tracts. "I had heard," says he, "a good deal about the dead water of Alder run and the big trout that had their home there, and which were likely to always have their home there, because of the difficulties that lay in the way of anyone who sought to fish those waters. The dead waters extend

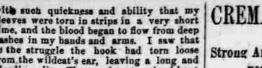
for nearly a mile over a level stretch of the stream's bed, and were nowhere less than four feet deep. One of Nature's Wildest Spots.

"They were bordered on each side by an almost impenetrable thicket of alders grow-

The Heart of the Church.

The Heart of the Church. Thank God for the Church, and all that it has done for the preservation and the strengthening of religion; and thank God for the creed, and all that it has done for the emphasizing of the chief truths of re-ligion; but thank God, chief of all, for Christ, who is the heart of the Church and of the creed. Accordingly, for now these several hundred years, we have been get-ting closer to the simplicity of Christ; we have been putting the emphasis where He put it, upon Christian character; we have been learning to account all people as in the best sense Christians who are bearing witness in their lives to Him.

other trees grew along the stream. In some places the dead waters were 50 feet wide, but most of the stretch was narrow. "In those days I enjoyed nothing so much as trout fishing. I had found excellent sport in the many wild streams in that lo-



Another Cat to the Rescue.

Another Cat to the Rescue. "We soon worked our way down against the wall of alders, and the struggle went on for a moment against it. I heard another screech, and presently another wildeat came tearing through the thicket to the edge of the pool. As this second ugly customer crouched as if to leap upon me to the aid of its mate, the alders gave way, and my cat and I foundered through the maze. Behind it the creek was ten feet wide between the alders, which closed above it in a regular canopy of netted branches nowhere more than three feet high. It was almost as dark as night in that low-vaulted water tunnel. The channel was straight, and far below I could see a small circle of light, where the creek emerged again into open water.

creek emerged again into open water. "As we disappeared through the dense alders, the other wildeat bounded into the thicket and made toward the spot, I could

hear him crashing through, screeching as he came, and finally saw the tall bushes swaying before him as he drew nearer. I had changed my tactics in my struggle with my wildcat, and was trying to force it



The Mate Appeared in the Alders,

neath the surface and hold it there long enough to drown it, but the cat was too enough to drown it, but the cat was too active and supple, and about all I succeeded in doing was to lessen the quantity of my clothing and add to the slashings in my flesh. I had not been struggling with the wildcat a minute, perhaps, in that close, dark passage, where the water was fully six feet deep, when I saw the two fiery eyes of its mate concerning in the doar where he had its mate appear in the alders, where he had thrust his head through, on the opposite

#### Resolved on Desperate Tactics

"That wildcat, though, hesitated to take to the water, even to help his mate, but I didn't know how long he would be of that didn't know how long he would be of that mind, and consequently saw the importance of getting the best of one fierce contestant before another joined in the fight. I re-solved on a desperate move, but one that would be decisive if successful. Watching my opportunity, I seized the wildcat with both hands by the throat, and, holding it at arm's length, dove for the bottom, taking the wildcat with me. My breath was short owing to the long and hard struggle in the water, but I had good lungs. I put all my strength in that clutch on the wildcat's throat. The cat struggled desperately, but at about the time I found I must return to the surface, it gave one tremendous kick, and hung heavy and motionless in my hands. I knew it was dead, and I dropped just about strength enough left to grab an

hands. I knew it was dead, and I dropped the carcass and rose to the surface, with just about strength enough left to grab an alder bush and hold myself up. "If that wildcat's mate had tackled me then he would have found an easy victim, for Leould have made no defense. He was ing close to the edge, and in some places, where the stream was narrow, closing over it and hiding it from view. There were many narrow openings in this thicket where deer sought the creek to drink and stamp, and among the alders many hemlocks and

All horseman will be interested as which ports of a feeding trial with horses, which ports of a feeding trial out by Professor J. W. then he would have found an easy victim, for I could have made no defense. He was plunging and yelling about in the thicket, evidently puzzled over the disappearance of his mate and myself. Pretty soon I heard him tearing back toward the spot where he had thrust his heal through the alders and glared at me, and could feel my blood turn cold. It was all I could do to hold fast to the alder. He reached the spot, pushed his head and half his body beyond the edge of the bushes, and his eves almost lit up the place. they blazed so when has been carried out by Professor J. W. Sanborn. Horsemon have generally been in the habit of believing that when grain, especially meal and more especially such meal as cornmeal, is fed the horses alone or minced with hay, it tends to form a compact minced with hay, it tends to form a comnact mass in the stomach and produce indiges-tion. Two lots of horses were fed for nearly three months, one with hay and grain mixed, the other with hay and grain sepa-rately. At the end of this period the food was reversed, and the horses were fed some two months more. The division of the hay and grain into separate feeds gave better results than the mixed hay and grain feeds, on which the horses did not maintain their weight so well. Prof. Sanborn accounted for this by the fact that the timothy hay when cut fine with its sharw solid ends fri-tated and made sore the mouths of the horses, and possibly induced too rapid entine end when the hay and grain peed almost lit up the place, they blazed so when they fell on me. I shut my eyes, for I be-lieved the beast would be at my throat the next second. I could feel those flaming eves fixed on me, and the suspense was ter-rible. Suddenly the wildcat raised a yell that would have been frightful enough heard in the open woods, but which in the

# CREMATION FIGURES.

Strong Arguments Presented by Advocates of Incineration.

17

THE BEST FOOD TO GIVE HORSES

A Euggestion That Ducks Be Used Instead of Carrier Pigeons.

DRINKING AIR IN ITS LIQUID FORM -

#### WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCEL!

The advocates of cremation have in their favor some strong arguments. They say the mandate that "dust shall return to dust" is irrevocable, and its fulfillment is inevitable; that we can in no way prevent it; we may obstruct or we may assist, and reason dictates the latter course. Since the longer the process is delayed the greater is the danger to the health of the living, cremation is a beneficent institution. Its growth in Europe has been surprising, and n Italy there are large numbers of crematories, and in this country the prejudice

against the movement is decreasing. It is only 11 years since the formation of the New York Cremation Society, the first institution of the kind in the United States, and not until the year 1885 was the first operative creamatory established, yet there are now in various parts of the States nearly a score of these incinerators in more or less continuous service. The number of cremations which have been conducted each year in one of these temples in Buffalo gives a fair idea of the progress which the sentiment in favor of this method is making. During 1896 eight bodies were inciner-ated, and in each successive year to the end of 1891 the numbers were, respectively, 17, 16, 23, 30 and 37. In this temple everything possible has been done to mitigate the sadess of the last ritual. The temple is built ness of the last ritual. The temple is built of dark brown sandstone, and its square tower and deep slanting roof are covered with ivy and surrounded by sloping lawns. The chancel and nave are artistically carved and decorated and the windows are of rich stained glass. The incineration takes place privately after the funeral service, and the ashes are delivered to the undertaker to be disposed of as the family may direct, or they may be left at the crematory. A society formed after the organization of the ploneer society has reduced to ashes show the year 1855 upward of 750 bodies. The process as carried out at one of their principal temples is as follows: The fur-nace is of firebrick throughout and sepa-rated into two distinct but similar compart-ments. The body is placed in a chamber di-

rated into two distinct but similar compar-ments. The body is placed in a chamber di-rectly above that in which the luel is con-sumed. The bottoms of the retorts are solid, but the sides and ends are plerced with holes, through which the heated air of the furnace has direct access to the body, while the fames are not permitted to ap-proach it. The heat of the retort soon lib-erates everything volatile in the body, and these emanations are conducted through another highly heated chamber, and thus rendered odorless and absolutely innocnous before they pass to the chinney which forms their means of egress to the air. The time taken up in reducing a body to ashes depends somewhat upon the size and condi-tion of the person when alive. In this fur-nace it is about two hours; in many others it is a little over an hour. The fuel used is coal, and in five or six hours from the start-ing of the fires a temperature of from 3,000°

ing of the fires a temperature of from 3,000° to 2,500° Fahvenheit can be obtained.

Horse Feeding Experiments

All borsemen will be interested in the re-

cer of rank and consideration in the of the War Department. 'This sucsful adventurer played a great part in t bistory during the eventful winter of bistory during the eventful winter of 6 and 1877, the year of the Tilden-Hayes ute. At one time the Colonel was ab-tely the arbiter of the situation, and in his hand all the threads of th licate negotiations which were carried on ween the managers of the Republican rty in the North and the political leaders saw the Colonel at short range during a

mber of years and was an evewitness some of the principal phases of ureer. I sat at the same table with him tel where he stopped when he first ne to Washington and received at various nes enough of his confidence to keep me Il informed concerning his career. After rd, when he became so successful, I bethe sufficiently interested to make an in tigation and learn the exact truth of his

d history. came to Washington early in the nter of 1876 as an ewspaper correspondent presenting a daily newspaper in the city New Orleans. The Colonel was then in e neighborhood of 45 years of age. There is nothing particularly striking about his pearance; there was nothing to suggest military character that he afterward ; il played. He was a small, undersized in with a slight stoop and a rheumatic

# A Distinguished Looking Face.

His face, however, was rather disinguished sking. His head was large, his forehead is very full and broad; his iron gray ha is cut very short; his color was good; his es were very dark brown and most per

asive in their expression; his nose was a all aquiline: a slight gray mustache aded his mouth. In front of each ear as a small dab of English whiskers. The sionel came to Washington unknown and theralded. He seemed chiefly remarkain the early days for his ability to adapt mself to every situation. He had not en in Washington more than a month hen he adopted the most careful and predress of what he called "le haut e." He discarded the soft black hat nde. the South for the stiff high hat of the orth and East. He attached himself very on to the Louisiana Lottery Compar id so had a larger income to gratify his tes, which were extremely social

No one ever saw the Colonel drunk. He as very careful and abstemious in his hab-He devoted almost his entire attention Washington society. He made as many alls as the wife of a cabinet officer. In the asy-going society of Washington any one ho is well dressed and deports himself ith decorum and dignity can go very near-where he likes. The Colonel had evitly never found so inviting a field. He trached nimself to the diplomats by telling em remarkable stories of his power and fluence in the South. He made many iends emong the Southern men because h resented a Southern paper, and when ith them he was the most unreconstructe bel living. The wife of the Spanish Min unreconstructed ster was pleased with his formal politeness nd attention, and honored him at nearly very entertainment with her special favor.

#### He Was a Brilliant Imitator.

It was during this winter that the Colonel lecided the role he was to play. He saw he attention given to officers in society at Washington and decided at once that he hould become an officer. As he was then laving the role of being an extreme South-rn gentleman, he could begin by being othing less than an ex-Confederate officer. to ape was ever more imitative. He studied he ways of the Southern Brigadier and the the army. mitation was so perfect that I never heard The Favored Guest of Lord Wolseley. Southern gentlemen at that time dispute

the verity of his assumption of being an ex-ontederate. The Colonel had a fine liter-It was about this time that the Colonel had the happiest period of his romantic ca-reer. He had obtained a leave of absence of two months from the War Department, w mind and such powers of imagination at if he had applied his talents in the rection of literature alone he certainly and, armed with a letter of introduction ould have made a name for himself. He from the Adjutant General of the United



The Roque in Conference With Hayes

when the deal was made with Mr. Have whereby the Southern people were given their State governments in the three dis Boston newspaper, and he gave a garden party in his honor at his country home. A notice of this was printed in Boston, and this brought out a dispatch puted States in the South in return for their yielding their claims on the Presidental count. This alone made the Electoral Commission compromise possible. The Colonel had by this time so allied from a Washington correspondent which put an end to his New England career. himself to the strongest men in the South and had to such an extent even the confi-

dence of Mr. Lamar, now Justice of the Supreme Court, that he was able to go to Mr. Murat Halstead in Cincinnati, who was then a spokesman for Mr. Hayes, as the fully accredited representative of the Southern Brigadiers. Then he went to Mr. Hayes at Columbus.

# He Took in Mr. Hayes Completely.

To what extent Mr. Hayes gave him his confidence can be judged only by the fact that the Colonel went back to the Southern Brigadiers the accredited representative of Mr. Hayes. Of course he had no documentary credentials, but from the conver-sation had with him then he was able to prove that he was in active communication with the future President. Everything now was easy. He would return to Mr. Hayes as the representative of the South-ern people, and then in the shortest possi-ble time would return to them again as the agent of Mr. Hayes. In this way he played a most important part. Neither side dis-credited him, and when the agreement was actually made in Wormley's Hotel by Mr. Foster with the Southern leaders to de-liver to them their State Governments, undoubtedly the Colorel is to be credited with the preliminary work which led up to this meeting and agreement. • Up to this time his deceptions had harmed no one. I do not think underneath the Colonel was a man of bad propensities. Within a very short time after Mr. Hayes' inauguration the Colonel was appointed to

sich, An' bides 'em away in sum safe-like niche, An' brings 'em all out fer a quiet cry Sum time when she kalkerlates no one is by. one of the best civilian appointments in the War Department. Here, if he had been quiet and content with the good fortune Then she ties 'em with ribands and puts 'en thus far secured, he might have remained away Ter fetch a good cry sum lonesum-like day, An' sez she, heavin' sighs ex big ez she can, "Law mel how I did useter luv that there undisturbed until the end of his life. But his actually being in the service of the War Department revived all of his military ficous and he sought at once the right to wear the uniform of an officer of the United An' he, when he's tossin thru collar and coff An' necktie and kerchief an sock an' sich States army. He now went to the Governor of Louisiana and through his newspaper

stuff. If he finde sum ol' curl er ol' riband er ginv That wuz giv by the woman he once useter connections obtained a staff appointment. The Colonel then went to work and had a uniform devised, copied after one of the most brilliant in the Austrian army. He luv, Sez he, ez he givs it a keerle ss-like fling, "Why where on earth did I git that there thing?" An' snigg'rin', fool-like, ter hisself, sez he, "My land! how that woman did useter luy appeared in it upon many public occasions and in so doing excited the attention of an and in so using excited the attention of an army officer, Colonel Bacon, then a member of the staff of General Sherman, but the me!' Colonel captured fully the regard and es-teem of Townsend, the Adjutant General of

Now that's 'bout the way that they both g When they wake and diskiver that huy is

# An' this here's the main pint of difference,

ye see, Sez she, "I luved him!" sez he, "she luved me!"

ANNE VIRGINIA CULBERTSON. Note-The dialect will be recognized as that of Southeastern Ohio.

We share in the impatience of the apostles. the wedding and said: "Where the deuce did you get that uniform, and by what We want the kingdom of God to come today. But the great conflict of the church and the world goes slowly. authority are you rigged out as a toy sol-dier?" The Colonel to this made no an-

# Beating the King Too Badly.

In the Puritan Revolution, Cromwell acor any extended conversation on the sub cused the parliamentary generals of an un-willingness to beat the king too badly. The facts were laid before the President Again and again they forbore to reap the full harvest of their victory. That is true with such a strong recommendation by Gen-eral Sherman that the President could not in God's fight against the devil. God is no do less than approve his dismissal. The Colouel's career from them on was down-ward; for some time, upon the credit of his willing to beat even the devil too badly. For the devil is the personification of the sin of the world, and that sin abides in the former position, he was able to borrow money, although he could not obhearts of human beings and these human beings God loves. He is their Father, and tain any regular position anywhere. I heard of him in New York several weeks after. He performed the unparalleled feat then of borrowing they are His children. He feels as David did when his army was waring against rebellions Absolom. He wants to put down the rebellion, but he wants to spare the \$800 of the editor of a great New York newsrebel. God wants to drive sin out of the paper. This perhaps was a greater triumpn and shows more clearly his powers of per-suasion than anything he did at Washing-ton. He was a short time afterward the guest of the editor of a great And that is a long and difficult process. There is a great difference between extirpation and conversion. Nevertheless, looking back not a year but

longer than that, we can see that God is really gaining his blessed purpose. The world is unspeakably better for the presence of the Church in it. And the Church i

stronger to-day, more ready and competer to help God in the conquest of sin, in the individual heart and in the whole life of the community, than ever before in all her his-tory. The kingdom of God has more sub-A lady in Portland, Me., relates a curious jects, the army of God has more soldiers, and the forces of the devil are fewer and the army of God has more soldiers, experience in regard to dreams that both weaker, than has been ever known before. Our part is first to thank God and take she and her father had dreamed several times. She would wake in the morning with courage, and then to go on with brave hearts to do the will of God. the memory of hideous, snarling cats. This happened occasionally for some time, and

#### The Work of the Witnesses.

"Ye shall be my witnesses." That is the message. Jesus Christ standing with the spostles upon the Ascension Hill, s.id that, and litted up His hands in benediction, and was taken away out of their sight. He had given them their work. They were to go now and do it. And the work was ummed up in that sentence: Ye shall be witnesses unto Me.

The great purpose of Christianity is to make men better, and one of the chief ways in which men are made better is by the persussion and the inspiration of other men's example. That is what Christ meant by his charge to the apostles to be witnesses to charge to the apostles to be witnesses to Him; they were to follow His example and so, little by little, as the leaven works into the meal, the whole world might become the kingdom of the Lord and of Christ. So that the words suggest both the purpose and the method of Christianity. We ought to understand what all our work is to end why it has have done. And

work is for, and why it has been done. And if we are to estimate it rightly, we ought to have an ideal to measure it by. It will be well for us to consider a little, and get clearly into our minds, the ideal purpose and the ideal method of Christianity.

#### The Gospel With the Greeks.

Christianity is a religion. It is not primarily ither a philosophy or a fraternity. When the gospel was carried to the speculating ks, it not only gave them something, but it received something from them. There was brought into it by their influence the notion that the most important part of Christianity is the answer that can be deduced from it to certain philosophical ques-tions. Men have always been interested and will always be interested, in three great problems: The problem of God, the prob-lem of sin, and the problem of pain. Among

lem of sin, and the problem of pain. Among the Hebrews these great problems were considered practically, that is, religiously. The thought of the men of the Bible was to find out God that they might draw near to Him, and to get rid of sin, and to translate pain out of malediction into blessing.
But to the Greeks these profound questions appealed not on the side of religion but of philosophy. They were interested in them not so much morally as intellectually. They were not so anxious to find out God tor the satisfaction of their minds. They weised the satisfaction of their minds. They busied

tian method? The secret of it is in this word "witness." Men are to be made better by the influence of other men who are better than they are. The source of amendment is in the inspiration of example Reformation is accomplished by great meas-ures personified in great men. It is the man who stirs the hearts of the multitude. Let the great truth be taught by lesser men, and it will pass unheeded. But when the saint or the hero preaches it all our hearts take fire. History, it has been said, is but a collection of the biographies of

eminent men. And that is true. The world is moved by men. . Thus God, desiring to move the world, not y compulsion but by inspiration, not from without by force but from within by persunding the free will of man, was mani-fested here among us as a man. He might have let down a great book out of the sky, halt of it occupied with answers to our in-tellectual questions and the other half with the details of ecclesiastical polity, half of it a creed-book and the other half a drill book. But how would that have helped us in the hard task of living right? Instead

of that, God clothed himself with visible and audible personality, and so appealed to nen. Allegiance to a Person.

Christianity is an allegiance to a person. It is a following of the Lord Jesus Christ That is the beginning, and the middle, and the end of it. And then Jesus Christ sends us out to be Christs. Not only to be Christians, contenting ourselves with our own growth in love and knowledge, but to be Christs; that is, to live, as well as we can, the kind of life he lived, and to do, as well as we can, the kind of work he did. He was a witness to the Father, and we are to be,

in our turn, witnesses to Him. The Christian religion, then, has for its great purpose the bettering of men, and for its method the inspiration of a good example. Accordingly, the purpose of every-thing that is done in a parish, ought to be the upbuilding of Christian character. The ideal aim is to approach the life of Christ. Everything which looks in any other direc-tion than that is an impertinence. We ought to take that as the test of all the

our work. The Crucial Question Stated.

Will this help? It ought to be the crucial question. There ought not to be anything tolerated in any parish which can-not answer "yes" to that question. Nor ought anything to be objectionable to any of us that does not answer "no." Not that

everything will help everybody. We are not all alike. That which does not help one may help another. Any way to help anybody is a good motto for a Christian parish. And we help by being helpers. We beau

witness to Christ not only by trying not to say anything that we would not like to have Him hear us say, and by trying not to do anything that we would not like to have

Him see us do, not only by trying to be good Christians in the tamily, in business and in society, but by laying especial stress upon our Christian ministry to the needs of others. No parish bears witness to Christ which is not a working parish. The test of Christianity is not only the looks of the Christianity is not only the looks of the church on Sundays, but the looks of the parish house between Sundays. The con-gregation met for worship and the congregation met for work, together make up the real life of the parish. Any way to help anybody and everybody helping! is a description of the purpose and the method and the spirit of the ideal parish. GEORGE HODGES.

#### An Immense Est.

Harry Williamson, of Liverpool, Perry ounty, O., recently caught an eel in the Juniata river which measured 414 feet and weighs between 12 and 13 pounds. It has been kept alive in a watering trough ever since.

cality, but I felt that I could never go away from those woods entirely satisfied without trying what the dead waters of Alder run were capable of, and as the season grew my determination to get into those waters grew with it. At last I had one of my men make me a small, flat-bottom boat out of hemlock boards, had it carried to the head of the dead waters, two miles distant, and one

A Critical Moment.

humid, overcast June day I started, in the "But with the retreat of the wildcat my rather unsteady and not entirely water-tight eraft, to fish through the virgin trout strength gradually returned, and after a while I was able to make my way back through the aiders at the head of the dark ground. The espacity of the dead waters was even greater than I had anticipated, and before I had finished a quarter of the narrow channel and out into the open pool. My upturned boat was lodged against the alders. I pushed it to the deer opening, righted it, and with a long pole, poled it way through the dark stretch of stream I had landed a score or more of the biggest back to the starting place and started for home. My fish and tackle were lost. Altrout I had ever seen come from any brook -all of them of a dark color, with the crimthough the gashes and scratches on my hands and arms were numerous, they were son spots almost as brilliant as sparks of

# He Hooked Dangerous Game.

"My boat had drifted, aided by an occa-"I also spent an evening with a jack and a rifle at that deer opening, and got a fat and juicy buck and a doe. I believe, also, that the big wildcat I tumbled from that sional movement of the paddle, into a part of the creek where the alders were at least 50 feet apart. This big pool grew very par-row at its lower end, a hundred feet from its head, and there the thick alders inter-locked their branches over and in the nemlock branch just at dusk that same evening was the mate of the wildcat I drowned in the alder tunnel, and the one that came within a second of scaring me to Noticed their branches over and in the water, and the creek disappeared from view as completely as if it had been swallowed up by the earth. On the right side of this broad extent of water was one of the deer openings in the thicket, and the soft dirt on the edge of the creek showed by the world treaks that the deer ware frequent death. He was lurking there, as his mate had been I have no doubt, with the hope of springing on a fawn that might come down to the creek at that watering place. myriad tracks that the deer were frequent visitors there. Just above that opening s

hemlock tree reared its big stem. Some of the lower branches on the upper side ex-tended several feet out over the water.

"I drifted along beneath these branches and 20 feet below the tree. There I stood

fire.

and 20 feet below the tree. Inere 1 stood up to make a cast at the edge of a bunch of alders, some of whose limbs were stretched out upon the surface of the water. As I threw my rod forward, my hook stopped suddenly in the air behind me, and my reel hummed at the resistance. Simultaneously San Francisco Call.] It is said the Duke of Devonshire goes to sleep in the House of Lords. What else is he to do should that sugust House sit late, with the stopping of the hook a blood curd-ling screech rent the air. I turned quickly about. I was just in time to see to cure kly as it does three or four times a year? Besides, it is the custom to go to sleep in Parliament when you have a mind to. The ut. I was just in time to see to see a big rules forbid the perusal of a newspaper, a magazine or a book. If a peer or a member wildcat leap from the lower limb of the hemlock, and he was pointed straight for me, although there was a watery space be-tween us, and woodsmen have always held that an intervening stretch of water is a of the Commons desires to read he must go to the reading room or the library. Therefore, when a bo 11 o'clock, and his diffuse and uninteresting

sure barrier against the attacks of all fierce animals of the cat kind. My hook had commonplaces are running out in turgid caught somewhere in a tender spot on the wildeat, which had been crouching on the verbosity, what better thing can a statesman do than go to sleep? When in the Lower House as Lord Hartlimb unknown to me, and the pain of the puncture had worked him instantly into an ington the Duke was a confirmed sleeper, with his legs against the clerk's table, his ncontrollable fury. hat tilted down over his eyes, his mouth open and arms folded, or balancing his body

# A Duel Begun in a Boat.

"I was standing near the bow of the boat, upon the seat. At times His Lordship was but moved quickly to the other end, and none too quickly, for the wildcat pounced into the boat on the spot where I had stood guilty of an approach to snoting. People who go to bed about 3 or 4 in the morning must take their sleep somewhere.

before I'd time to steady myself in my new position. Then I saw that the hook was fast n one of the animal's ears, and a cat's ears are the most sensitive part of its body. The hook had gone clear through the tender membrane, and the blood was trickling portant lecture on the eyesight, which has already been referred to in this column, by some injunctions which should be carefully down in quite a stream. Fortunately the paddle was in the stern of the boat. As the preserved. These golden rules number half score, and are as follows: Avoid sudden big cat struck the boat it almost upset the clumsy craft, The enraged beast came for changes from darkness to brilliant light; me again without an instant's delay. I met him with a blow from the paddle. The avoid the use of stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system; avoid reading paddle flew into a dozen pieces. The dis-turbance in the boat was too much for the boat's equilibrium, and over it went, tumb-ling the wildcat and me into the water. We

affect the nervous system; avoid reading when lying down or when mentally and physically extansited; when the eyes feel tired rest them by looking at objects at a long distance; pay special attention to the hygiene of the body, for that which tends to promote the general health acts beneficially upon the eye; up to 40 years of age bathe the eyes twice daily with cold water; do not de-pend upon your own judgment in selecting spectacles; old persons should avoid read-ing much by artificial light; be guarded as to diet and avoid sitting up inte at might; after 50 bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it; follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth; do not give up in despair when informed that a charact is developing; remember that in these days of advanced surgery it can be re-moved with little or no danger to vision. ling the wildcat and me into the water. We floundered there close together, and instead of the bath cooling down the wildcat's tem-per it seemed to make it hotter, and the ugly beast renewed the fight in the water. "The boat when it upset was within a few leet of the foot of the pool, where the water disappeared behind the tangle of al-ders. I had nothing to defend myself with against the wildcat but my fists, and I pounded it with them with very little ef-fect, except to their own damage. The wildcat could swim like a duck, kept its head well out of water, and struck at me head well out of water, and struck at me

horses, and possibly induced too rapid eating, and when the hay and grain were moist, the animals would be likely to eat more rapidly than when fed dry. In another trial, which covered feeding cut against whole hay to horses, the result was de-cisively in favor of the cut hay. The differ-ence in weight of the horses was 115 pounds in favor of cut clover for the four months and a half of the test. Clover hay and lucern, unlike timothy hay, do not present sharp, solid cutting edges. close confines of that water tunnel was simply indescribably terrible; and if, while the yell was still ringing in my ears, I hadn't heard the wildcat turn and go crash-ing away through the thicket, I would surely have dropped hmp and lifeless, and gone down without a struggle. Better Luck the Next Time.

ED. MOTT.

ut 10 o

A DEVOTEE OF MORPHEUS.

in the House of Lords,

The Duke of Devonshire Regularly Sleeps

re is on his legs ab

Hints on Care of the Eve

Dr. L. Webster Fox closed his late im

#### A Variation in Messenger Service.

Major Allatt, who is an authority on the subject of carrier pigeons, warns the public against prevalent stories of long flights by trained pigeons; notably that in which a pigeon is recorded as having flown 1.500 miles in America. Major Allatt believes the greatest distance pizeons have flown of which an accurate record has been made is which an accurate record has been made is in the races which have taken place two or three times from Rome to Belgium, a dis-tance of between 860 and 900 miles. He also suggests that if the present intention of the Navy Departments of the different nations is to be carried out, and a regular marine carrier pigeon service is to be established, ducks would be better for the service than pigeons, because when a duck gets tired he drops and sits in the water until he is rested and then woes on again. Ducks, moreover, can fly by night, while pigeons cannot. Major Allatt thinks that sea gulls might with advantage be trained for message bearnot as serious as they seemed, and in a week or so I was able to repeat my fishing

with advantage be trained for message ing purposes.

#### A Baggage Saving Invention.

A new way of obviating the necessity for the carrying around by commercial travelers in the boot and shoe business of the cumbersome samples of their wares has re-cently been patented. The inventor claims that by his invention all the samples that any traveler is likely to require can be carried in a small case, and that by its means he will be able to convey 200 or 300 different designs, showing shapes of toes, designs of toe enps, weits, colors of uppers, etc. It is also claimed that a saving to the manufacturer of 20 to 50 per cent is effected in clearing off his samples at the end of the senson. Another improvements lately adopted in the shoe industry is a web for increasing the case of putting on and taking off the shoe. This web is made much on the same principle as satin cloth, and has a very flue and close texture, and much more elasticity than the web ordi-narily used. ers in the boot and shoe business of the

#### A Glass of Liquefied Air.

Prof. Dewar, in lecturing before the Royal Institution, London, handed around to the audience an entirely new thing in the way audience an entirely new thing in the way of tipples, in the shape of claret glasses filled with liquefied air. The boiling point of liquid air is 1919 centigrade, or 109 lower than that of oxygen. After liquefying oxy-gen, Frot. Dewar said that it is not true, as has been supposed, that the oxygen in the air liquifies before the other elements in the air in the contrary, the air liquefies as air, and is not resolved into its elements before liquefying. If this globe were cooled down to 200° below zero of centig-afe it would be covered with a sea of liquefies as 35 test deep, of which about seven feet would be liquid oxygen.

### A Possible Blessing in Disguise.

The average Londoner's fairly case hardned in the matter of fogs and accepts them as matter of course. They are, in fact, regarded as a necessary evil. It is now asserted, however, and by no less an authority than the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, that log is the chief cause of the low death rate in London. He says the fog is caused Tate in London. He says the log is caused by sulphur emanating from combustion of soft coal: that in London about 350 tons are thrown in the air on one winter's day, and that it is this large quantity of sulphur which counteracts the effects of the deadly germs discharged from refuse heaps and sewers, by its deodorizing and antiseptie properties. roperties

#### A New Quick Firing Gan.

The new Nordenfeldt quick firing gun has given good results of testing in France. By a special mechanism the recoil has been slmost entirely obviated. The breach is simple and easily worked. The breach is simple and easily worked, and 40 rounds a minute can be fired. The stability and pre-cision of the piece are said to be so great that several shocks can be fired in succession through the hole made by the first shock in the target without repointing the gun. The trajectory curve is very slight, the initial velocity being 2,132 feet per second.

services. We ought to measure all the ser-mons by it, and all the singing. It ought to be our guide in estimating the value of