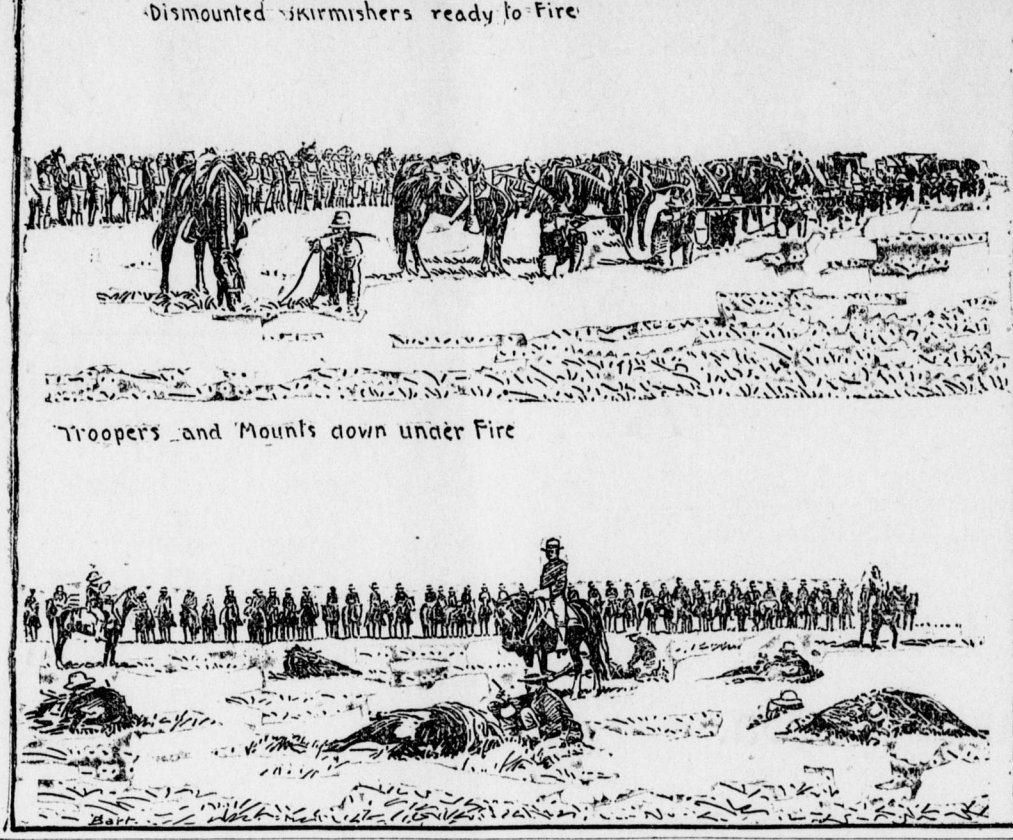


## Modern Cavalry-Training

An eminent military expert, having extolled the cavalry of his own country, continues: "The same is practically true of the American horse soldier, only perhaps a little more so, because, especially 'out West,' the American almost lives on horseback, and of course he has the old Anglo-Saxon affection

The troop known as the "Black Horse Cavalry," at Fort Myer, Virginia, contains men who are believed to be the finest riders in America. Thousands of Washington society people go out to witness their weekly exhibition drills, and are not only interested, but excited, for there is nothing more thrilling than a drill with the vigor, snap and precision that are characteristic of our American cavalry. Beginning with the simpler evolutions of the troop these "Black Horse" troopers go through the "School of the Troop" at all gaits

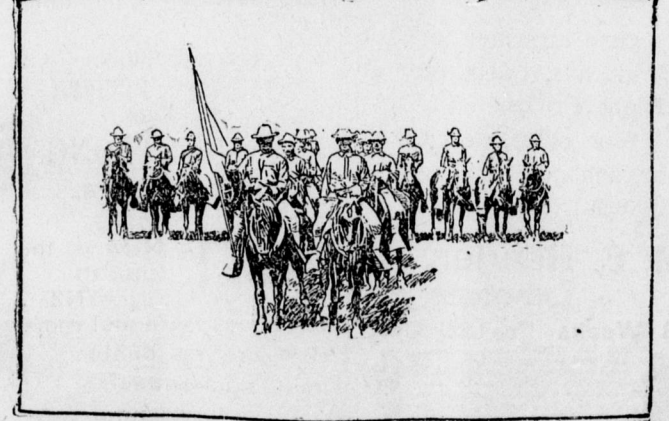


for horseflesh in his blood. Then, too, some of the most graceful horsemen in the world are to be found in the Southern States. The great training, however, of these cavalymen has been found in the Indian wars. Their work there was rough-riding in the very truest sense of the word, and nowhere could man and horse be found more perfectly joined as a fighting unit than

with equal precision and a marvelous uniformity. As in some of the European armies all American cavalymen are dragoons, that is to say, they are trained to fight both mounted and dismounted. While dashing down the drill-ground, doing some intricate movement, the troop is given the command "dismount to fight on foot," and in a couple of seconds the men are in an infantry skirmish line, and their horses are being led to the rear, at a full gallop, by the No. 4 of each set of fours. The skirmish line advances, firing "volleys by platoons," "by squads," "firing at will," etc. Upon arriving at the proper distance "magazine rapid fire" is ordered, and finally the imaginary enemy is charged and captured. Then follow the exhibitions of individual horsemanship—jumping over hurdles and fences and covering ditches and stone walls. A most interesting feature of the drill at Fort Myer is the training of the horses and their use by the troopers as a shelter from the enemy's fire. At the command of the captain, a word from each trooper, and the horse goes down without a quiver, and lies at full length on the ground, while the troopers fire with carbine and revolver from behind their shelter, and with the weapons resting on the horses' backs. Another word of command, the firing ceases, the horses are all standing, the trooper in the saddle, awaiting further instructions.



on those wild battle-grounds on which the white man and the red man fought their last fights." During the earlier stages of the training of the United States cavalryman differs in no essential particulars from that of the infantryman, but, later on, the great variety of instruction in the cavalry arm of the service renders it most interesting for both officers and troopers. Beginning with the "setting-up" exercises, the recruit looks forward to the time when he shall be assigned his horse and be a full-fledged cavalryman. The new horses, or "remounts," as they are called, no doubt also look for the time when neck-bending lessons, the passing, the turning of the forehead to the right and left, about, etc., are over, and long as does the recruit to be among the horses that know how to handle themselves from their forefeet to their heels. After the soldier has learned to sit his saddle and to govern his horse, he gets the more interesting finishing-work—jumping, potato races, sabre practice and rough riding. In



A FANCY CAVALRY EVOLUTION—THE MOVING CROSS. the old cavalry regiments, before the Spanish war and the present reorganization, whole troops could give exhibitions of Cossack riding that were not to be seen outside of a circus.

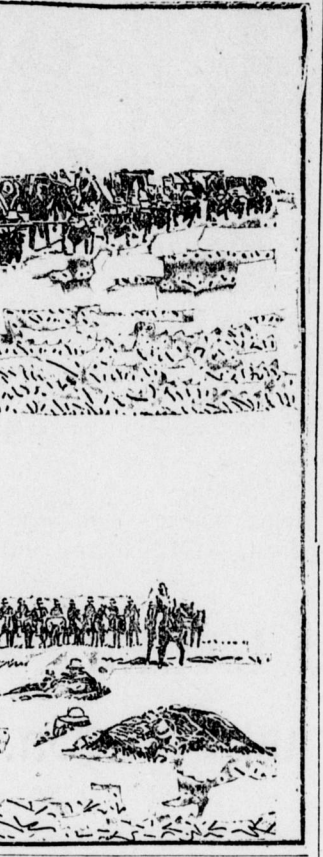
For the Musical Ride the arena is cleared, and from one of the entrances at the extreme end the band rides in, followed by the entire troop, now dressed in full review uniform, and slowly circle around the inclosure. The entry is made in pairs, dividing to the opposite sides of the ground, the horses keeping time to the music, and moving as a unit, turning, wheeling, halting, taking up the trot, the gallop and the charge with the accuracy, regularity and mechanical precision of clock-work. At the entrance end the leaders wheel about and break into a canter, which is followed by all while a number of fancy movements are gone through with—crossing and counter-crossing, forming stars, forming the figure eight, the ladies' chain, circling around each other, and so on, until the spectators are worked up to the highest enthusiasm. When these figures are finished the troop draw up in two files at the end of the arena and charge at full gallop, cheering and yelling, and only halting with-

in a few inches of the wall at the other end of the arena, when it seems that every rider's neck will be broken by the collision.—Fritz Morris, in Harper's Weekly.

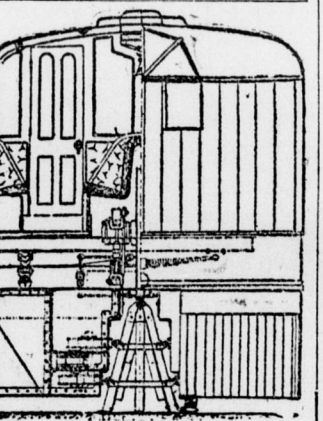
## Considering the Monorail

The Behr Railway Again Before the English House of Parliament.

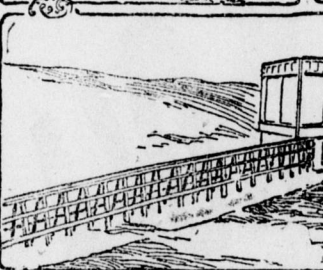
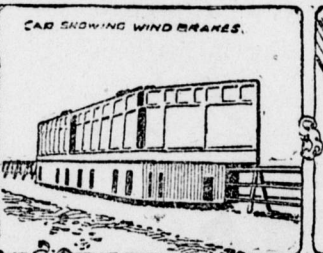
THE Behr Monorail system, by which it is proposed to give a lightning passenger service between Manchester and Liverpool, after having met with all kinds of experiences before the English House of Parliament, is again be-



fore that body demanding recognition. The measure is now being considered by a committee of the House of Commons, before which Mr. Behr has again appeared. He stated that he had designed carriages to give accommodation for 10,000 passengers a day.



SECTION OF THE BEHR MONORAIL CAR, and another series for 7500 passengers, but he said it would be as unfair in the committee to bind him to any design of carriage as it would have been

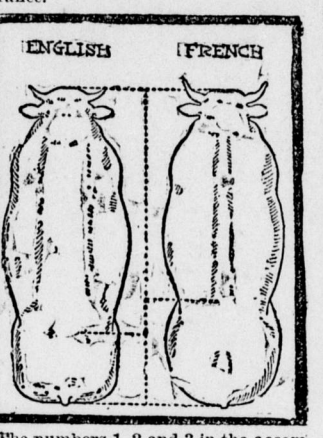


to limit Stephenson to the "Rocket" type of locomotive. The carriage, of which this is a sectional view, is sixty feet long and ten feet ten inches wide, and has accommodation for 100 passengers, each person having a separate seat, specially arranged so as to avoid discomfort while passing round the curves at high speed. The electric current is picked up by trolleys attached to the bottom of the bogies flexibly coupled together by a specially designed joint, of which the carriage consists. The bottom part of the carriage is quite open, so that all the guide wheels are exposed to view, and there is ample play between the carriage and the line. The motors only are completely shut off on all sides by a box for their protection. The guide wheels are two feet in diameter, and there are sixteen. They are very broad, and are inclined vertically to the trestles, instead of being horizontal, thereby considerably reducing the friction. The guide wheels below the driving wheels are attached to the under frame of the carriage, and those between the two small bogie wheels are attached to the centre of the bogie itself, so that they cannot move at all with the carriage frame.

## QUEER DIFFERENCES IN CATTLE.

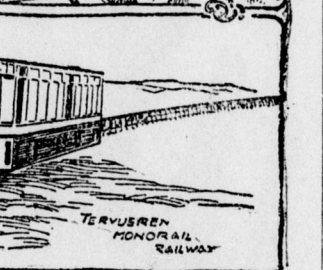
They Are the Direct Result of National Prejudices.

That it is possible for popular taste to exercise a most potent influence on the development of animals that are used for food has lately been shown in the difference between French and English cattle.



The numbers 1, 2 and 3 in the accompanying pictures indicate, respectively, the first, second and third qualities of meat, as they are rated in the markets of Paris, London and Berlin. It will be seen that in France the entire rump and a small portion of the back are regarded as of first quality, that the shoulder and flank take second rank, and that the head, limbs and stomach are not highly prized. In London and Berlin, on the other hand, only the upper part of the rump is regarded as of first quality, though not better than the loins, and the shoulder is con-

signed to the third rank. These differences of taste are not more striking than the differences between the animals themselves. A Durham has a sharply defined head and a small neck and shoulders; its back is large, and is developed in a horizontal direction, the evident reason being because breeders took most pains to improve that portion of the animal in which is the fillet, so dear to the English and German palate. On the other hand the rump is hardly developed at all. In a Limousin cow, on the contrary, the rump is greatly developed. "These differences are not the result of chance," says M. Paul Diffloth, a well-known French agriculturist, who has been studying the subject. "The Durham cow of to-day was created, so to speak, by the brothers Charles and Robert Colling, and its ancestors were the shorthorns that used to feed on the pastures of Durham. Their shape was faulty, however, and Robert Colling, noticing one day a beautifully formed calf in a yard behind a blacksmith's shop, determined to try and improve the breed by means of it. "The experiment succeeded, and from this calf, known later on as the celebrated Hubback, the Durham of to-day are descended. These English cattle differ in many respects from those of France, and the difference



must be ascribed in great measure to the fact that the British and Germans like beefsteak and roast beef and the French like 'pot-au-feu' and beef à la mode." A head of fair hair consists of 143,040 hairs, dark 105,000, while a red head has only 29,200. Fair-haired people are becoming less numerous than formerly.

## ARCHERY IN DAYS OF OLD.

A Law Prescribing the Minimum Distance to Be Shot Over.

In England shooting with the long bow was for centuries the chief national pastime, and its practice was enforced by several acts of parliament. Two kinds of arrows were used—first, the flight arrow, a long, thin arrow, with plain iron point, which was employed only for long-distance shooting; second, the sheaf arrow, a heavier shaft than the former, tipped with a jagged, barbed iron head, two-pronged like a fork, which was the weapon for short ranges. By an act of Henry VIII., it was forbidden for any man over 24 years old to shoot at a mark nearer than 220 yards with a flight arrow, or 140 yards with a sheaf arrow. The old French archers, however, justly celebrated as they were for the long range and precision of their shots, could not accomplish more than 600 yards. The greatest range which our modern bowmen can attain is from 300 to 400 yards. In 1795 the Turkish ambassador attended a meeting of the Toxophilite society in London, and there shot against the wind 415 yards and with the wind 463 yards. He had a short Turkish bow, and a very light arrow 25 inches long, with small feathers.

In bygone days, therefore, when our ancestors were famous and formidable with the longbow, the shooting grounds attached to every town, if not also village, in the kingdom answered to the volunteer rifle ranges of modern times. It would appear, however, that the annual meetings of the Rifle association had their counterpart in the open competitions which were frequently held in the neighborhood of Finsbury. There is extant "A plan of all the marks belonging to the Honorable artillery company in the fields near Finsbury with the true distances as they stood anno 1737, for the use of longbows, crossbows, hand guns and artillery." Eight or 10 fields are included in the plan, and the whole length of this early Bisley appears to be one mile, by about 400 yards wide. The longest distance between any two marks is 265 yards. What may be termed the first international shooting competition was held on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," when the English crossbowmen matched themselves in friendly rivalry against the French. The range was 12-score yards; and the English team, which included Henry VIII. in person, came off easy winners.

The bow for several centuries after the invention of small arms was considered the more perfect weapon, and did not disappear from the English army until 1627. Charles II., on his restoration, did much toward the revival of archery. During that reign important meetings were held at Hampton Court and in Hyde Park, and attracted as many as 7000 archers and crossbowmen from all parts of the country. The crossbowmen shot nearly 20-score yards, and to the amazement of spectators made excellent shooting at that distance. At one of these meetings in Hyde Park three regiments of foot, which were being drilled in the vicinity, threw down their muskets in disgust and broke their ranks to go and watch the old national pastime. These displays generally concluded with showers of whistling arrows, which are supposed to have been used by the picket-guards to give notice to the camp of the enemy's approach during the night. From that period until the latter part of the 18th century, archery appears to have been almost forgotten, and then was revived as a fashionable and pleasing amusement. The Toxophilite society was founded in 1780 by Sir Ashton Lever.—London Globe.

Hardly Accurate. She had returned with an M. D. from a university after her name, and had been elected to the chair of English Literature in a small local college. On the day before the session opened, the president was explaining to her the duties of her place. "In addition to your work in English literature," he said, with apologetic hesitation, "I should like you to take the junior and senior classes in elocution, and also assume charge of the physical culture."

"Is there no teacher of elocution?" asked Miss Jones. "Well, no; not at present." "And who has charge of the physical training?" "To tell the truth we have no teacher as yet. You perhaps noticed in the catalogue that those two departments were to be supplied." "And I was elected to the chair of English Literature?" "Yes," the president answered, gloomily. "But he was reassured by her winning smile. "I will take the work and do what I can with it, Dr. Smith," she said, brightly; "but why didn't you write me at first that the 'chair' was a settee?"—M. A. B., in The Drawer Harper's Magazine.

Got the Information. The great criminal lawyer was questioning the witness in the murder trial as to the exact location of the wound in the murdered man's body. "You witnessed the shooting, you say?" he asked. "Yes, sir, I did." "Where was Brown shot?" "On the second floor, sir."—New York Times.

She Did as He Advised. Hocus—What happened when you told your mother-in-law to mind her own business? Pocus—I don't exactly know. When I recovered consciousness I was in the hospital.—Tit-Bits.

## HUMOROUS.

Wigg—He is a stocking manufacturer. Wagg—The man with the hose, eh?

Mother—I am surprised, my dear, that you suffer a man to kiss you. Daughter—But, mamma, I don't call it suffering.

Rollingstone Nomoss—D'ye t'ink it's good luck to find a horseshoe? Tatterdan Torn—Yes, if dere's a horse attached to it.

He (at the store)—This ocean breeze is awful damp. It makes a fellow's mustache very salty. She (absent-mindedly)—Yes, I noticed that.

"It's peculiar what makes most people busy," remarked Mrs. Kostique. "What's that?" asked the inquisitive Mrs. Naybor. "Idle curiosity."

"That white cow," said the waggish farmer, "is the one that gives milk." "Ah," exclaimed the city girl, "and those brown ones, I suppose, give beef tea."

Mrs. Muggins—At any rate, Mrs. Stuckup never talks about her neighbors. Mrs. Buggins—Of course not. She's always too busy talking about herself.

They had been discussing the weather. "Let us talk about something pleasant," said the Wise Guy. "I had frosted feet last winter," volunteered the Simple Mug.

Hungry Hawkins—I once answered a want ad. Tatterdan Torn—Gwan. Wot was de job? Hungry Hawkins—It was all a mistake. A printer advertised for a good feeder.

Papa—What on earth do Bessie and that young man find to talk about? Mamma—Oh, questions of the hour, I suppose. Papa—I'll bet they haven't the remotest idea what the hour is.

The boat was just off Tacony, where the saw works are. "What a beautiful view," she exclaimed. "Yes," he replied, "here is a place where Distons lends enchantment to the view."

A load of peaches was being driven to the canning factory. "There it is," cried one peach, as the building loomed up in the distance. "Yes; wouldn't that jar you?" exclaimed another peach.

## THE SALVATION ARMY.

Its Growth and Work During Thirty-five Years of Experience.

At the Congress hall, Clapton, on Monday night, General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, spoke on "The lesson of my life, as illustrated by the social and spiritual operations of the Salvation Army." Mr. T. Herbert Robertson, M. P., presided. There were about 3500 people present. The general said that he regarded the cordiality of his reception as an appreciation of the good work done by the army—a work into which investigation was coursed, as there was nothing to conceal. They knew nothing of orthodoxy; the good old book was good enough for them, and they believed in everlasting heaven and everlasting hell. He did not say that the army had been successful at all times and in all places; that was hardly to be expected when it was remembered that they had gone to the lowest classes and also that they were late comers in the field. What they were now doing he regarded as only the fringe of what they would do.

The army work was divided into two classes, the spiritual side and the social side. Although he did not like it, there were some people who wished to help one side and some the other, and as an illustration of that he mentioned that a gentleman recently entered his office and gave him £1000 to help forward the work among the poor. Some idea of that work was given in "Darkest England and the Way Out," which had enabled him to give personally to the army's work to the extent of £7000. Although they were only 35 years old, their flag was flying in 47 different countries in which there were tens of thousands of Salvationists, members of 7200 separate societies; they had 14,000 officers, with 40,000 lay officers and 17,000 bondsmen. They published their periodicals in 30 different languages and preached salvation in 40 different tongues. They published 50,000,000 copies annually of their different publications.

During the last 10 years they had established 609 social institutions, for which work they had raised 1700 officers. They sheltered 15,000 people of the most wretched class; they provided beds for a penny and hot baths for a half-penny. Four million persons last year were provided with beds, 6,000,000 with meals; 77 workshops and factories had been started, and 36,189 men were given work last year. As an instance of the class of people the army reached he mentioned that in one of their London homes they had five men who had among them served 170 years in prison. Thirteen farms were worked in different parts, and he did not despair of yet having a colony over the sea.—London Times.

Qualified for the War Office. A celebrated surgeon met a young officer in Piccadilly the other day and greeted him with surprise: "Well, I am pleased to see you. I am surprised. Do you know I have a portion of your brain in a jar at home?" "Ah, well," laughed the other, "I can easily spare that. I have got a berth in the war office."—London Vanity Fair.

According to a New York newspaper, which professes to have made a diligent and thorough inquiry, there are 328 millionaires in the United States.