

OUR HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by H. W. HOON.

CHAPTER V.

In the third chapter we say that the kingdoms composing the "Heptarchy" were united under one king in the year 827. Egbert was the king of Wessex under whom this union took place. It is his reign which we now take up. We follow the account given by Hume:

The kingdoms of the Heptarchy, though united by so recent a conquest, seemed to be firmly cemented into one state under Egbert, and the inhabitants of the several provinces had lost all desire of revolting from that monarch, or of restoring their former independent governments. Their language was everywhere nearly the same, their customs, laws, institutions, civil and religious; and as the race of the ancient kings was totally extinct in all of the subjected states, the people readily transferred their allegiance to a prince who seemed to merit it by the splendor of his victories, the vigor of his administration, and the superior nobility of his birth. A union also in government opened to them the agreeable prospect of future tranquillity; and it appeared more probable that they would henceforth become formidable to their neighbors, than be exposed to their invasions and devastations. But these flattering views were soon overcast by the appearance of the Danes, who, during some centuries, swept the Anglo-Saxon in perpetual disquietude, committed the most barbarous ravages upon them, and at last reduced them to grievous servitude.

The Emperor Charlemagne, though naturally generous and humane, had been induced by bigotry to exercise great severities upon the pagan Saxons in Germany, whom he subdued; and besides often ravaging their country with fire and sword, he had, in cold blood, decimated all the inhabitants for their revolt, and had obligated them, by the most rigorous edicts, to make a seeming compliance with the Christian doctrine. That religion, which had easily made its way among the British Saxons in insinuation and address, appeared shocking to their German brethren, when imposed on them by the violence of Charlemagne; and the more generous and warlike of the pagans had fled northward into Jutland, in order to escape the fury of his persecutions. Meeting there the people of similar manners, they were readily received among them and they soon stimulated the natives to concur in enterprises which both promised revenge on the haughty conqueror, and afford sustenance to those numerous inhabitants with which the northern counties were now overburdened. They invaded the provinces of France which were exposed by the degeneracy and dissensions of Charlemagne's posterity; and being there known under the general name of Normans which they received from their northern situation, they became the terror of the maritime and even the inland countries. They were also tempted to visit England in their frequent excursions; and being able, by sudden inroads, to make great progress over a people who were not defended by any naval force, who had relaxed their military institutions, and who were sunk into superstition which had become odious to the Danes and ancient Saxons, they made no distinction in their hostilities between the French and English kingdoms. Their first appearance in the island was in 727, when Brithric reigned in Wessex. A small body of them landed in that kingdom, with a view of learning the state of the country; and when the magistrates of the place questioned them concerning their enterprise, and summoned them to appear before the king, and account for their intentions, they killed him and flying to their ships escaped into their own country. The next alarm was given to Northumbria in 794, when a body of these pirates pillaged a monastery; but their ships being much damaged by a storm and their leader slain in a skirmish, they were at last defeated by the inhabitants and the remainder of them put to the sword.

Five years after Egbert had established his monarchy over England, the Danes landed in the Isle of Shepey and having pillaged it escaped with impunity. They were not so fortunate in the next year's enterprise, when they

disembarked from thirty-five ships and were encountered by Egbert at Charmouth in Dorsetshire. The battle was bloody; but though the Danes lost great numbers, they maintained the posts which they had taken and thence made good their retreat to their ships. Having learned by experience that they must expect a vigorous resistance from the warlike prince they entered into an alliance with the Britons of Cornwall; and landed two years afterwards in that country and made an inroad with their confederates into the county of Devon, but were met at Hengesdown by Egbert and totally defeated. While England remained in this state of anxiety and defended itself more by temporary expedients than by any regular plan of administration, Egbert, who alone was able to provide effectually against this new evil, unfortunately died and left the government to his son Ethelwolf.

This prince had neither the abilities nor the vigor of his father and was better qualified for governing a convent than a kingdom. He began his reign by making a partition of his dominions, and delivering over to his eldest son, Athelstan, the new-conquered provinces of Essex, Kent, and Sussex. No inconveniences seems to have arisen from this partition as the continual terror of the Danish invasions prevented all domestic dissension. A fleet of these ravagers consisting of thirty-three sail appeared at Southampton but were repulsed with loss by Wolthere, governor of the neighboring county. The same year Athelhelm, governor of Dorsetshire routed another band which had disembarked at Portsmouth; but he obtained the victory after a furious engagement and he bought it with the loss of his life. Next year the Danes made several inroads into England and fought battles, or rather skirmishes, in East Anglia and Lindsey and Kent, where though they were sometimes repulsed and defeated, they always obtained their end of committing spoil upon the country and carrying off their booty. They avoided coming to a general engagement which was not suited to their plan of operations. Their vessels were small and ran easily up the creeks and rivers, where they drew them ashore, and having formed an entrenchment around them, which they guarded with part of their number, the remainder scattered themselves everywhere and carrying off the inhabitants and cattle and goods, they hastened to their ships and quickly disappeared. If the military force of the country were assembled, (for there was no time for troops to march from a distance) the Danes either were able to repulse them and to continue their ravages with impunity or they took themselves to their vessels and setting sail suddenly invaded some distant quarter which was not prepared for their reception. Every part of England was held in continual alarm and the inhabitants of one part of the country durst not give assistance to those of another lest their own families and property should in the meantime be exposed by their absence to the fury of these barbarous ravages. All orders of men were involved in this calamity and the priests and the monks, who had been commonly spared in the domestic quarrels of the Heptarchy, were the chief objects on which the Danish idolaters exercised their rage and animosity. Every season of the year was dangerous and the absence of the emperor was no reason why any man could esteem himself a moment in safety.

These incursions had now become almost annual, when the Danes encouraged by their successes against France, as well as England, invaded the latter in so numerous a body as seemed to threaten it with universal subjection. But the English, more military than the Britons, whom they a few centuries before had treated with like violence, roused themselves with a vigor proportioned to the exigency. Ceorle, governor of Devonshire, fought a battle with one body of the Danes at Wiganburgh and put them to rout with great slaughter. King Athelstane attacked another at sea near Sandwich, sunk nine of their ships and put the rest to flight. A body of them, however, ventured for the first time to take up winter quarters in England, and receiving in the spring a strong reinforcement of their countrymen, in three hundred and fifty vessels, they advanced from the Isle of Thanet where they had stationed themselves, burnt the cities of London and Canterbury and having put to flight Brithic, who now governed Mercia under the title of king, they marched into the heart of Surrey and laid waste every place around them. Ethelwolf, impelled by the urgency of the danger, marched against them at the head of the West Saxons and carrying with him his second son, Ethelbald, gave them battle at Okely and gained a bloody victory over them. This advantage procured but a short respite to the English. The Danes still maintained their settlement in the Isle of Thanet and being attacked by Ealher and Huda, governors of Kent and Surrey, though defeated in the beginning of the action, they finally repulsed the assailants and killed both the governors. They removed thence to the Isle of Shepey where they took up their winter quarters that they might further extend their devastations and ravages.

This unsettled state of England did not hinder Ethelwolf from making a pilgrimage to Rome, taking with him his fourth and favorite son, Alfred, then only six years of age.

Have Nearly 1,500 Inhabitants.
Editor News.
Red Springs, N. C., May 31, 1901.—In your write up of this place you gave the inhabitants at 300. We have nearly 1,500. There were 320 girls in school and the Military Academy has nearly 100. Presidential postoffice.
Albert A. Holton.

Goes to Maryland.

Philadelphia, June 1.—Rev. Robert A. Mayo, rector of Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel, left here today to accept the call to Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of West River, Md. He has been at the Holy Trinity Chapel for more than ten years, and he expressed great regret in leaving his present parishioners.

Rev. Mr. Mayo was called to Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel in December, 1890, from the Church of the Atonement, Baltimore, Md. He is of English ancestry, members of his family having been among the earliest Virginia settlers, under the ancient heraldic name of Mayline. After graduating in a classical course, he studied abroad at the University of Leipzig. Upon his return to this country he entered Columbia Law School, and after graduation he practiced law for a year with much success before his entry into the ministry.

He has been very popular in his parish. He has fine pulpit presence, and has shown much skill and foresight in the various enterprises of his congregation. In all his work he has been assisted by Rev. W. C. White.

Sykes Retires.

Chicago, June 1.—Milton Luther Sykes, vice president and secretary of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, was today succeeded by E. E. Osborn, general attorney for the company.

Mr. Sykes has occupied the position for thirty-one years, and during all that time he has practically been in charge of the finances of the company. His retirement is due to advance in years and a desire to escape active service. E. E. Osborn, who will fill the position, has been general attorney for the company here in Chicago for the past eight years. In company with A. W. Pulver he has had charge of the general legal business of the company, his particular branch being that of trial lawyer.

Mr. Sykes, who will retire, was born March 26, 1826, and was educated in the public schools and in the high school in Springfield, Mass. He entered the railway service in 1844 as a rodman and engineer's clerk for the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, then under construction. For a short time he was with the engineering force of the Connecticut Railway, and later in the freight department of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railway. He was finally advanced to the position of superintendent.

Black Diamond Laundry.

Nelsonville, O., June 1.—The contractors today completed work on the Sunday Creek Coal Company's large coal washery. The washery is the first one of the kind erected in Ohio. It represents an outlay of over \$55,000, and will turn out 2,000 tons of coal per day. To operate it will require only about 20 men, the largest part of the work being done by machinery. The purpose of the washery is to utilize all the slack, pea and nut coals from the Hocking Valley mines, which have heretofore been sold at a low price. All this kind of coal will be passed through the washery and thoroughly cleaned. After being washed it will be worth but a very little less than the best lump coal. Washeries of this sort have been largely used in the West, where the coal is very dirty, but this is the first large one erected in the East. The demand for Hocking Valley steam coal has been growing greatly and by aid of the washery the company will be able to fill contracts with coal which has hitherto been almost a waste product. It is probable that other large washeries will also be erected in the valley and the great accumulation of low grade coal cleaned and put on the market. All sulphur, bone coal, dirt and slate will be removed from the coal, and it will be equal to the best grade of coal shipped from the valley.

Galveston Government.

Galveston, Texas, June 1.—The bill placing a commission in charge of the municipal affairs of Galveston went into effect today. The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners by the governor and the election of two by the people of Galveston. The bill contains a clause under which the city debt of Galveston can be refunded or rearranged.

No More American Beef.

London, June 1.—Beginning with today American beef is forbidden fruit for use in the British army. Only home bred beef will hereafter be purchased for army supplies.

TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.



DR. S. B. HARTMAN.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some kind of female disease, and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as may make application to him during the summer months without charge.

The treatment will be conducted by correspondence. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will hold good only during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangements.

All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements, ulcerations, inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and droopiness of the abdomen, should apply at

once and become registered as regular patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential. No testimonials of cures will be given to the public except by the express wish of the patient.

As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the President of the Hartman Sanitarium, an institution which has a department devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases. He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year, the most of whom return to their homes to be treated by correspondence. The principal remedy he relies upon in such cases is Peruna, which every woman should have, who has any affection of this kind. Those wishing to become patients should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

No one knows better than Dr. Hartman how much the women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than he does how many of them suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often

silently, they eke out a miserable existence year after year.

A woman confined to the house several years with a chronic female derangement had finally given up all hope of being cured. She had tried physician after physician, and remedy after remedy, without any permanent improvement. Her treatment had cost her husband, who was a poor man, hundreds of dollars. They had been obliged to deny themselves many comforts of life in order to get money enough to pay the physicians.

Picking up the paper one day she happened to read an item which contained the news that Dr. Hartman would treat such cases free of charge by letter. She immediately wrote the doctor, describing her case, and giving him all her symptoms. She soon received a letter telling her exactly what to do and what medicines and appliances to get. She began the treatment (the principal remedy being Peruna) at once, and in a few weeks was well and strong again and able to do her own work.

Another woman who used Peruna without becoming one of Dr. Hartman's regular patients had the following experience. Miss Ida Green writes from Baldwinville, Ga.: "Peruna is wonderful and good, and a certain cure for female weakness. I have been ill and have been taking doctor's medicine for several years, and found that none did me any good."

"Every day it was a worry. I was always sick. I had come to the conclusion to give up, and not use any more medicine. I was sick indeed for the past two years. Just before I began to take Peruna I was very weak, besides I was bilious and constipated."

"I had pains in my back and side and falling of the womb, with bearing down pains."

"One day while reading my newspaper, I came across an ad., read of the book for women entitled, 'Health and Beauty,' and sent for it. Then I began to use the medicine. After using several bottles I am now thoroughly cured."

Send for free book, entitled, "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Sybarite Here.

New York, June 1.—Capt. Todd, who had charge of the Atlanta which owned by George J. Gould, arrived today in charge of the Sybarite, which has been chartered by Mr. Gould through the agency of Gardner and Cox. The extreme length of the Sybarite is 246 feet. The owner's quarters are forward and consist of a large stateroom, office or sitting room and six smaller state-rooms. On deck, forward, there is a large salon, and aft another sitting room. There is a passageway on the lower deck connecting the owner's quarters with the drawing room, which is aft of the engine. Aft of the drawing room there are two more staterooms. The bridge deck extends from side to side, forming a promenade or sun deck. The engines and boilers are of the most modern construction and give the yacht a maximum speed of 14 knots, with a cruising speed of 12 knots.

Strikes A Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H., "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed by Burwell and Dunn Co.

Olympia Again in Shape.

Boston, June 1.—Repairs on the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, were completed today. The principal changes were made between decks; \$500,000 was spent. She is to proceed to sea forthwith.

Boxing Flourishes Again.

Chicago, June 1.—Beginning with today boxing will flourish in this city again. It is understood the game will be handled somewhat differently from the past. The six round limit will be strictly observed, and big fights will not be tolerated. Whether the men who formerly handled the spot will be permitted to resume its management is an open question, as is also the problem of a place for the fighters to meet in. The great Tattersalls building is now a warehouse and stable. The Star theater is in the hands of dramatic managers, and would not be leased for boxing. Irwin's theater is also running for the same purpose. The Coliseum cannot be rented for boxing, and neither can the Manila building.

Seminole Lands.

Muskogee, I. T., June 1.—The Seminole land office was opened by the Dawes Commission at Wewoka, I. T., today. The allotment of lands to the citizens of the nation began this morning. Under the rules promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior each citizen will be allowed to select eighty acres of land as an allotment, and after each citizen has received eighty acres the remainder of the land will be used in equalizing the value of allotments. Allotments will be made only to such persons whose names appear on the Seminole roll prepared by the Dawes Commission and recently approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Tennis Tournament.

New Haven, Conn., June 1.—The tennis tournament between Columbia and Yale will be played here today. Many tennis enthusiasts from Philadelphia are present.

Nebraska's Senator.

Hastings, Neb., June 1.—Ex-Governor Dietrich left for Washington today to enter upon his duties as Senator. He resigned as Governor to become Senator.

Corey Resigns.

New York, June 1.—G. J. Corey, Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York, has resigned, his resignation to take effect today. He has been elected vice president of the Moore Electrotype Company of Boston, of which former Mayor Josiah Quincy is president.

Mr. Corey formerly was United States Consul in Amsterdam, Holland.

He organized the National Commercial and Industrial League, in the national campaign in 1896, for the Republican National Committee, and received the appointment as Deputy Naval Officer for his good work in that campaign.

Dr. Harter's WILD CHERRY BITTERS

You Need It

To keep your stomach in order. To stimulate your lazy liver. To assist your sluggish bowels.

To clear your brain, To brighten your spirits, To drive away the blues and make life worth living.

A wholesome stimulant and a pleasant-to-take tonic appetizer.

Made only by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Established 1855.

Its Age its Guarantee
Sold Everywhere.

Feeling Poorly?

That's often the case this time of year. Hardly sick enough to have a doctor, yet miserable all the time.

Of course, if you are right hard sick, you should call your physician at once. Even now that you are only half sick, why not ask him about your taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla this spring?

He knows it's the strongest, safest, purest, and best Sarsaparilla you can buy, and he will probably tell you that for general debility and nerve exhaustion it is the best thing you can take.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



Women Should Seek Relief.

The great proportion of women who suffer never make a serious effort to benefit themselves. The most of them go on paying no attention to their little menstrual disorders, believing they will eventually wear off. But menstrual troubles don't wear off. They grow worse and worse every day. At the period of menstruation a woman is peculiarly susceptible to cold and other external influences and it is also the most favorable time for the development of hidden disease germs which may be lurking in the system. Any physician knows that disordered menstruation, falling of the womb and leucorrhoea are blighting lives in almost every home. No woman should neglect herself a moment after she sees indications of female disease. Almost instant relief can be secured by the use of

WINE OF CARDUI

It will relieve you right in your own home. Will you accept the testimony of Mrs. Beigler and thousands of other women and really seek relief today? All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

Your Wine of Cardui has done a world of good for me. I have used five bottles of the Wine and one package of Theford's Black Draught. And since I have started to use it I will not be without it in the house. It helped my sister in Toledo, who did not menstruate as she ought. She was sixteen years of age and nothing helped her. I was in a very bad state myself before I used your medicines, but I found relief in three days. And now I feel like a new woman and do all my housework and washing, which I could not do before I took the Wine of Cardui. I would be very glad to write any poor woman and tell her how I suffered before I used Wine of Cardui.

100 Chicago Street, Fort Wayne, Ind., March 27, 1900.
For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.