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(Challe for Assuming)

No. 1

## "SLIM PIET" JOUBERT.

LEADER OF THE BOERS.

Personalities of the Pamous floor tieneral Whose Army Whipped the Spick and Span British Ender General Buller at Tugela River-Wonderful Military Porce and Gonino of the Betchman-tfe is a Great Warrior and Has Won Hany Sattles.

"Slim Piet" is what the devoted Boers call General Joubert. But "elim" isn't what it means in English. It means "clever" in Dutch. He is certainly that. He has led his farmer

General Piet Jonbert was born in Cape Colony—he says so himself—de-spite all the talk that he was born in Pennsylvania and fought in Stonewali Jackson's army. He is not slim but stont. He has a long grizzled teard, a pair of great black eyes under cavern-ous brows, a sturdy frame and an air of mildness wholly incompatible with his reputation for valor and in four tableness. It takes a second glance to see the resolution in those mild eyes. From his Frenchfore fathers be inherited

politeness.
He loves his home and his wife first of all. Next he loves the Transvasi. He has been there since he was five years old. That was 63 years ago. His parents "trocked" away from Cape

Colony when he was a boy.
"We went to Natal," sild he, "and
by and by the English came there. We
treaked to the Transvani, and the
Englishman tried to take that, too But we wouldn't move that time, and we are still free. I do not bate Eng land. I hate no man. But let any man come and try to trample on my neck, and I will fight till I am free or dead, even if I have only 20 men.

It was Joubert who made the celebrated remark that the English flag was white. Torre was a great discus sion one day on the market place at Pretoria. Some said it was red, others blue and red, and a few swore it con-tained Victoria's picture in the corner. "The roolnes's flag is all white !" announced Oom Piet, placidly, and

everybody isughed.
"Non't I know?" he added, mildly. "I have seen it three times—once at Mejuba, once at Bronkerspruit, once at Doorkoop. Each time it was housted

He meant that the British had surrendered on all these occasions. HOW THE BOERS FIGHT.

How is it that the Boers keep winning? How can these plain farmers of the veldts and kupjes be victors in every fight of importance? Ununiformed, unadsciplined as hodies of sol diery, unachooled in the arts and coloring of war, they win victory after selences of war, they win victory after victory against the flower of the British army, whose Maxim gine are the deadlest and their Colt's the wickedest in the world; whose men are perfectly drilled, and disciplined, and equipped; whose officers fear nothing in the hope of getting their Victoria cross, and whose general commander is a man of undoubted skill and proved personal prayers?

The Boer army exists only on paper except to war times. There is practically no paid force. There is little of the technical drill so common here and in Buropean countries. Many a Boar, who fights to the feath and kills a dozen redevata before he dies doesn't now four right from port arms, but

In South Africa they dig a hole in the ground and put a turkey in it. Then they cover the pit with a cloth with a bole in it just big enough to let out the turkey's head. Occusionally the gobbler pops out his head to take the lay of the land. Then the Boer markemen shoot with their excellent Martina rifles. The red necks of the turkeys are called "ro-lucks." So when the Boers shoot at Englishmen they

They fight with their women oneday behind them. When they administered that crushing defeat to the Britat Majuha Hill their wives had no idea that the redcoats were close and drove up that bright Sunday morning in 1881 with fresh bread and coffee. was General Joulert's wife who first saw the English host She gave the slarm and Joubert so disposed of his 600 men as to wipe out almost com-

pletely the British force. HEREDITARY MARKSMEN.

"The Boers are bereditary markschildren to school in the old days, and the country was full of wild beasts and Kaffirs. So every boy had to carry a rife to defend himself and his sisters. He was also expected to prove his skill by bringing home a bag of game from

These boys are men today. Joubert tary districts. This is the army of the Transvaal. Each department is divi-ded into smaller and smaller districts, each with its duly appointed cummac-der. The amulier the district the low-

er the rank of the officer in charge.
Every man in the amallest district is is taught to be a trained soldier without having his farm. His complete equipment is kept at home. The Boers have so barracks or armories. Every man is pledged to appear at the ap-pointed spot whenever summoned. To mobolize the entire force of the Boer army when war was declared took but seen telegrams from General

word passed down the line. In the twinkling of an eye bundreds of postriders were sommapering over the veldts and through the passes in the rolling hitle with their mess-ges of war within forty-eight hours the entire force was mobilized at the designated places, fully equiped and ammunitioned and rationed for a month.

"Forty bullets per Boer soldier, and one Briton per bullet"- that is Jou-

If that is all the Boers had in their Oghts then they well nigh lived up to

that flerce maxim. The military sxiom, "An army wastes a man's weight in lead for every enemy killed," doesn't seem to apply to

the Boers.
They don't know much some tractice that they seem to know strategy. Their movements are not so beautifully precise as the Englishmen, but when the decisive movement owners in the action they seem to hold the opportuning position -at least that is what General's Methuen, Gataers and Buller have MILITARY TACTICS UNKNOWN TO

They never charge. They never change front in close order ander fire us the Euglish do. They know nothing of the meeties of the new "extended order and development of the firing panies, platoons, sections, squads and

They are perfectly willing to retire to another bill when the British artillery gets their range, but they keep on aghting from the next hill. The English go forward under fire only to find the Boers in another equally difficult position to sessil. Perhaps the British take it. The Boers fight from the next killing as many officers as they can

right slong.
And so night or utter weariness stops the fight and the British have to retire. Then the Boers come back where they started earlier in the day and the British cables tingle with another "victory." Some farms in the rear supply them with rations, while the British with difficulty bring up their commissary wagons.

JOURERT'S POLITEMESS IN WAR

JOUBERT'S POLITENESS IN WAR. Bold as a lion, General Joubert is tender as a woman. When he admin-istered that crushing defeat to General Symons at Glencoe and took him pris-oner his whole mood changed. He telegraphed through the lines to Gen-eral White:

"Itegret to luform you that General Symous died this morning. His con-dition improved during the night but he became worse this morning. Please convey my sincerest regrets to Ludy

He never leads to attack without his forces sing "Old Hundred." Divine service and preaching in his army ou Sanday is as much a part of the mili-

Snnday is as much a part of the military routine as the morning roll call. His popularity is something wonderful. He is even cheered on great occasions when public entinesiasm escapes all bounds. Boers do not cheer as a rule. Each Boer is tangist to fire and figot for himself. In their wide intervals between the men in he and their invariable picking of the best cover his germs of what the English and Americans have transformed into their elaborate "extended order" tactics. Each Boer advances or retires for himself, preserving only a general alignment with his commides.

There is no volley firing. Every Boer is a sharpshouter and fires at some

there is no volley firing. Every Boer is a sharpshouter and fires at some one be means to hit. There is no wild firing at bodies of troops. No amnnitions is wasted and an officer is the proper mark.
So this is the Boer tactics—simple,

isn't it? The live that bars the Brit-ish marching north may be compared to a buge elastic band stretching seruss to a buge elastic band stretching across the southern end of Africa from east to west. When the British press hard against it, it mags, but keeps up a con-tinual pressure, harder as it is forced further back. Once the pressure is re-leased the band flies back again, de-livering the sharpest kind of a blow as it Ames.

MYPXOTIC VICTIA IN AGONY.

and Throw Himself in the River-The

A singular case of hypocitic sugges-tion came to light in the Pennsylvania Hospital last night following John Coratt's futile attempt to commit suicide by jumping into the Delaware river from pier 18, South Wharves. Coratt, who lives at 319 South Second street. is under the balluciontion that he is is under too nanucleasion that he be burning with an unquenchade fire. Its claims that the idea has been implanted within him by a mesmerial who told him that he would suffer for a year. Unable to endure the awful pain which continually racked him, be ought self destruction.

Policeman Thornton, of the Third and DeLancey streets station, saw the man plange he dformust into the river It was about half past 0 o'clock, and had it not been for the bright moon light the man would certainly have been drowned. Thornton, assisted by two men, succeeded in putting off a

boat and getting him ashore. When the victim had been revived at the hospital he told a strange story to the physicians. He said he had been from infancy an easy subject for hyp notists, to such an extent, in fact, that it had been the source of comment and such joking from his friends. One of the latter, whose name Coratt would not divulge, learned hypnotism, and Coralt was his subject.

Coratt was his subject.

The latter said that so succeptible was he to the man's influence that on one occasion, while in a trance, a silver quarter was pressed on his ture arm and he was told that it was hot, instantly a blister appeared and a principal way of the latter completed which was not brief. ful burn resulted which was not benied

Three weeks ago, another serious test was made. Coratt was told that he would burn for a year. Instantly agonizing pain seized bim. He besought his friend to resold the suggestion, but to the latter's horror he found that he could not do so.

According to Coratt, the mesmerist. fraring the consequences of his act. left the city. He has no idea where he is at present. Meantime the violic of the experiment endured fearful tor-ments. He said frequently he felt that his entire body was one live coal, while occasionally it would diminish to the apparent temperature of a high fever. He was thrown into an agonizing state of mind from the fact that he know his misery was all hallocination, but that he could not remove it within a year. Last night he determined to end it all and chose the river. He bitterly laments that he was sa

THROUGH MRASEL IN A WAGON.

Our Causal General Bescribes his Trip In the Lands of the South. Prank G. Curpe ster in Mt Louis Hepublic

I have had a long that without Con-sul General to Brazil, Mr. Rugene Secger, concerning a remarkable journey which he has just made through the southern part of that ownstry. Conal General Source has been representing the business inter sts of the United States for several years in Rio de Jau-eiro. He was appointed by President McKinley, and during his term has done much to advance American trade on the east coast of South America. He is now in the United States on a short leave of absence and is spending some time in Washington.

THROUGH BRAZIL IN A WAGON. The trip through the southern provinces or Brazil which Mr. Seeger made was largely by means of waggess, carriages and on horseback. His wife went with him, and they travelled by allow stands from one town to make the low stages from one town to another. show stages from one town to another, visiting the leading cities and looking up the chances for American investments and Amorican trade. In many of the large places at which they stopped the people had never seen an American; they did not know the colors of the American flag until one was displayed by our Cousui General, but they nevertheless gave cordinary extends to the representative of the United States.

greetings to the representative of the United States.

Consul General Seeger describes southern Brazil as by far the best part of the country. He says that its soil is exceedingly rich and that its climate is like that of California. It is a vast country full of possibilities for furture making and investments. The best things are now owned by the Germans, but there are many opportunities for Americans and American capitals.

COLONY OF BUILDENAL.

COLONY OF BLUMENAU.

"Southern Bengil," said Consul Gen-"Southern Brazil," said Consul General Seeger, "is largely populated by Germans. The first of them came to the country about two generations ago, and their houses and customs are like those of Germany fifty years ago. I can't describe the simplicity and quaintness of the civilization. I went the many colonies visiting visitin through many coloules, visiting vil-lages and cities in which the houses were like the old-time houses you see in Germany. There are no locks on the doors. The cities have no such things as telephones, gas or horse cars. Electricity is almost unknown and there are none of the modern improve-ments of to day. I remember one hotel at which I stop ed in the town of Riumenau. This is in the State of at which I stop ed in the town of Riumenau. This is in the State of Santa Catharina. It is the chief city of the colony of Blumenau, which has, perhaps, 50,000 population. When I went to bed at night I asked my land ford for a key. He told me that none of the rooms had any locks, and that they never thought of fastening the doors there. I found that the lar in doors there. I found that the bar in the hotel was left open all night, the tartender often being away for hours at a time. If a man wanted a druk

at a time. If a man wanted a drink
he took down the battle and poured it
out, and left the money on the counter.
The customs of eating were refreshing.
"We sat down at the table, at the
same time mine host wishing us 'guten
appetit,' and at the close of the meal
asking us how we liked the food. My
room in the hotel was right near the
public school, and at the noon recess I
saw the master, a ball, saint German saw the master, a tall, gaunt German, in old fashioned clothes, come out and walk up the street between two rows of beautiful palm trees. He had in his two hands a chrese sandwich, which must have been a foot long and about eight inches wide. He bit gragantuau mouthfuls out of the sandwich as he cholars, which numbered more than bundred, each holding a smaller sand-wich. They walked up the avenue and back again, thus eating their lunch and then returned to school. Blume uau is a very rich town. There is practically no powerty. I visited the

uer within the last five years.

THE GERMANS OF BRAZIL. "There are colonies of this kind scattered throughout Brazil," said the Consul General. "The State of Parana, which I first cutered, has about 270,000 population. Of these 75,000 are Germans and about 100,000 native Brazilians and the remainder Italians, Poles, etc. The Germans own the roperty and control the trade. It is he same in Sante Catharina progince and also in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The chief city of the latter State is Porte Alegre. It has about 00,000 people, and of these at least 30,000 are Germans. The city is a great trade center. It has extensive factories and is the chief commercial point for thern Bruzil. The Germans own ali the stores. They are so prominent that in the principal street the signs are German only. The banks are Ger-man, and I understand that the Ger-man Brazilian Bank of Rio de Janeiro will soon establish a branch Bank at Porte Alegre. To give you some idea of the money which can be made in Brazil I would say that this Bank has a capital of about \$3,000,000 and that it paid last year dividends of 13 per cent. It could have paid 20 per cent., but did not do m, for in that case its taxes would have been materially in-

THE CALIFORNIA OF BRAZEL. I here saked the Consul General ething as to the crops in this part of Brazil.

He replied : "The climate and soil are such that the people can raise at-most anything. The country is more like California than any other part of South America. In the far South you get Northern California and along about Santa Catharina and Parana California. There is a strip of assur-tains along the coast and beyond them a rolling plateau, from 1,000 to 2,000 f. et in sitinda, which is wenderfully well watered. There is an abundant rainfall, and crops can be grown with-out irrigation. They raise coffee ant-ten and tobacco. They can produce every kind of fruit that you can grow

to California, and at the same time have some of the richest grazing lands of the world. But Grands do Sul has a large export of tiples and Great it has wheat fields, and it remes the products of the temperate some. It is ple would thrive there just as the Ger-man's have done,"
"How about lends? Could Americans

buy property at such rates as to le

Yes; I saked as to this," replied the Council General. "I was told that they would gladly welcome immigration from the United States, and that lands will be given to immigrants for little of nothing. Colonies might be estab-lished which would be quite as American as these are German now. I believe tracts of a million scree could be secured and by means of ratiroads opened up to settlement."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICAN CAPC-

"How about railroad; Mr. Seeger ?

"How about railroad, Mr. Seeger? Is there may chance for American capital in that direction?"

'Yes indeed," replied the Consul General. "I have presented that matter to the State Department and have filled maps and papers descriptive of the country. I give the results of my investigation for the past summer, and such persons as are interested in the subject can I suppose, get access to them. I have, you know, no interest except that of a consular officer. I only want to serve the American people and the American business men without regard to personal investments."

out regard to personal investments."
"You ask as to railrusds," the Consul General went on. "Leaving Bude Jameiro, I lauded on the coast of Brazil at the port of Parauagus, in the State of Paraua, and there look a railrusd over the montains to the fifty of road over the mountains to the City of Carity's. The railroad is one of the most picturesque in the world. It climbs right up the mountains through the most magnificent sourcery for miles, hauging to the sides of cliffs. That road was built by a French symbolate on a guarantee from the government of six per cent. It was so expensive to construct that it can never pay dividends out of its profits, but the builders are sure to get six per cent from the government. This road goes to Curitybe, a town of \$5,000 pupile, and the contact of and then extends southward to Bio Negro, a town on the liver I guassu. This river navigable from B-o Negro, a distance of about 200 miles, and ships go from the table and ships go from the table. ships go from it to the town, or, rather village, of Porto Uniso. Please remember the name of that village for it will one day be a big city and will be a great railroad center in Southern Brazil. Concessions have been granted for railroads from it to Porto Alegre.

I went over this ground in a wagon, it is beyond description rich and it will eventually support a vast populatools and they will pay enormously. The people who have taken out the concessions have not the among to operate them, and American capitalists who would go down there with a curps of engineers and look into the surject could make investments which would double in a few years. They could get the concessions to build railroads, and that no terms which would probably include dividend guaranteed by the State. They could get large greats of lands which would stendily increase in value while their investments would pay from the start. The roads in con-templation will also extend from Porto Uniao to Itsjahy. This is a port on the Atlantic, which is destined to be one of the most important in Brazil, It has no railroad at present. The goods which now go ou ox cart would then be carried by rail.

A GREAT TRUNK LIKE.

"If you will take your map of South America," continued the Consul General, "you will see that the port of Itajahy is almost in a straight line east of Villa Rica, Paraguay. The plan is to build a railroad between these two points, passing through Port Unian and connecting at Villa Rica with the line to Asancion. This will be one of the greatest trunk lines of the world. It will open up Paraguay. Southern It will open up Paraguay. Southern Brazil, a vast part of the Argentine and the rich States of Matte Grosses and Coyas, Brazil, to the Atlantic, saving 2 000 miles of travel on slow river steamers to these prints. This territory is simost as large, I judge, as the United States cast of the Mississ-The products of interior Brazil ippi. The products of interior Braze would come down to Asuncion on the Paraguay River and be shipped on this road to the Atlantic. The little village of Port Uniac, of which I have spoken, is one of the great towns on the line and lands about it can be had now almost for the asking. This road, for most for the sample. This road, for which Americans might get the con-cession, could not but be cormously profitable. It need not all be built at once, and could be made to pay as it

PARAGUAY TEA FOR OUR SOLDIERS. "One of the shief freights of this road," said the Consul General, would consist of mais, or Paraguay tea. This is shipped in vast quantities from Paraguay to all parts of South America. In the neighborhood of 20,000,000 people the neighborhead of 20,000,000 people use this tea. It is the favorite drink of the Argentines, the Urugunyans and and the Brazilians. A great part of Paraguay's revenue comes from it. There are yest forcets of the bushes which produce the tea leaves not far from Port Unian. Indeed, more than 59,000,000 pounds of mate are shipped annually out of this section of the Aregeutine and Uruguay. A railroud about eighty miles long would carry this produce to the seasonest, and this is a part of the proposed line which I referred to above."

"I understand you have advised the use of this ten for our soldiers, Mr.

Seeger," said I.

"Yes, I have," replied our Consul
General to Brazzl. "I think it would
be of great advantage to the troops of of the Philippines of those who are stationed in Culm or Porte Hico. The ten is a great stimulant. your nerves, seems to strengthen your brain, enables you to waders all sorts of hardships. It has no unpleasant, aftereffects, and I should like to see it

given to our soldiers. I shipped a couple of harrels of it from Curityes to Philadelphia. It is in the Commercial Mescum, and can be sampled by any one interested in the subject."

one interested in the subject."

"There is a chance for an American steamship line in Southern Beastl. One could be put on the River Iguassu from Rio Negro to Port Uniae, which would pay well. The river needs only a listle dredging to state it navigable all the year round, and a company which would spend \$40,000 in this way could get concensions which would be of immones value. As to ocean steamers from New York to Southern Brasil, these would also pay. The chief business of that region is now done by the Hamburg and South American Steamship Line. It began to all at the ports there eleven years ago, using at itrit only one steamer. It now has thirtyone steamers going to Europe and Southern Brazil, and it paid last year a dividend of 12; per cent. I have been told it could have paid 15 per cent."

"But, Mr. Serger," and I, "have the Germans not gotten a monopoly of everything in Southern Brazil And can Americans get in ?"

"The Germans as I told you have

Germans not gotten a monopoly of sverything in Southern Brazil \*\* And can Americans get in ?"

"The Germans, as I told you, have the bulk of sverything now, but you must remember that the country is an undereloped empire. Take the State of Rio Grande du Bal. It is larger than Pomayiwania and New York combined, and it has only 200,000 population. It could easily support 10,000,000, The Brazilians are auxique to have the country opened up. I called upon the Governors and other leading men of that leading a sectio and they told me that they would receive our capitalists and imalgrants with open arms and would give them almost anything they might ask. The Germans are at present not coming to South America. I have been in Germany within the past month, and I flud that the people there have all they ou do to attend to their own business. Times were never an good in Gurm my as they are now. The factories are all busy, and in most of them you have to wait a year to have your orders filled. The German Government is discouraging emegration. It musts people to stay at home and work the soit.

ELECTRICITY.

.. What chance is there for electricity "What chance is there for electricity in southern Brazil?"

"The apportunities are very great indeed," replied the Count General. The State of Santa (Astharina is full of water fulls, and electrical power could be developed by them At present the only factories of that State are managed by man or horse power. All kinds of factories might be established, and especially cotton factories, for the soil grows excellent cotton. It is the same in Bio Grande do Sgi. Is that State there are many good conces-

that State there are many good concessions to be obtained. One of the best would be a railroad from Porto Alegie to the harbor opposite it on the Atlanwhich gues from Porto Alegre to the which gues from Porto Alegre to the west, thereby joining with the rallroad of the Aragtame Republic and Uruguy. Millions could be made, I believe, by that enterprise, could be made be made I believe by that enterprise, if the proper parties should nedertake it."

Statumof Christ in The Hon ome Letter to Pall Mall Gasette.

Rome Letter to Pall Man Gasette.

Italy's mountains are in a fair way of being well decorated should one of the ideas now suiertained of commemorating the "Huly Year" be carried out. It is the intention of a special committee just formed to erect nineteen, one for each contary since the birth of Christ, on tigh mountain peaks in idifferent parts of the Peninsuls. The statues will be colossal figures of the Redcement in gilded cast iron to be alluminated at ed cast from to be illuminated a night. The marble pedestals will hear inscriptions setting forth the purpose of the statues. It is proposed to have three overlooking the frontier of France three overlooking Switzerland and three on the Austrian frontier; one then the will be a formatted the will be set to be a formatted to the statue of the set to the set to be a formatted to the set of the s three on the Austrian frontier; one above the vilinge of Porretta, in the Apannines, between Belogna and Fiorence; one on Mount Scratte, the lighest peak mear Rome, celebrated through the description of a sunrise seen from there by Horace; another on the Gran Sassod' Italia (Grent Stone of Italy), in the ceutre of the Abraga whence can be seen the three sens surrounding the Peninaula: and another on Mount Attino, near Grein, denominating the magnificent Gulfs of Gasta, Kapules and Salerno. Three will be raised in the extrama south, we smoon the hills of Calabria in the "toe," another in the "beel," and the "toe," another in the "heel," and the third in the "instep" of "boot," two n Siciety and one in Sardinis.

Indian Sever

A civilized Indian who came down

A civilized Indian who came down recently and that the reservation indians are acquiring a teste for Jamaica ginger. "The stores around the recervations." he said "all handle ginger as a legal drug, and the Indians have discovered that it is as flery a beverage as chesp whistey. A tempoonful will cause cheking and coughing for several minutes in a threat unacoustomed to swallowing the powerful stuff. Bed ink is another favorits beverage of the luk is another favorite beverage of the Indian since the Federal authorities indian since the Federal authorities have begun to exercise stricter supervision over their copper-ekined wards. It is the ordinary red ink which a beek-keeper uses in his balance sheets and which book stores sell for writing purposes. The ink-drinker of cultivated tastes will buy bettle by the half domes and swallow the contents with reliefs. and swallow the contents with relieb.
Resences which white people use for puddings are swallowed in quantity by the Indiana, and have been used in that way for years. Wood sloobed, accountry, is consumed in considerable quantities diluted with water."

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson. O., situr suffering 18 months from Renick Fistala, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he oured himself with Sye boxes of Backlen's Araica Salve, the Jurest Pile cure on Earth, and the best salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by J. E. Curry & Ca., Druggists.

DUEL PIGHTISQ IN GREGARY.

Systematic Way in Which The Affairs of Monor Are Arranged-Th Qualifications Nectonry-Televals for Instruction to Pighting Which Are Attended By the Young Ariston

or the Empire New York Bucation.

The lighting master of my old club is coming in today," a sid the maistant professor in the inboratory to me one moreing, "and you may meet him if wish." I told him it would give me great pleasure. "Well' he castinued, "as you remarked a few days ugo that you would like to see the ducie, I have arranged with our lighting master to take you with him to Halls east Friday. Ten ducie are to be fought and three of them are to be fought and three of them are to be fought and three of them are to be neary one. You must not fall to see them."

The fighting master came a little later. He was a student of political commy, but as he was nursing a deep out norose the cheek, and was trying to grow some new feels on the side of his nose, he was not altending instures that weet. His face that morning reminded me of paintings I had seen of wounded soldlers returning from the field of bettle. The profustor explained that the fighting master had wen a great victory a few days before, and though he had reserved one drandful cut, his upponent had received eleves, and had been obliged to withdraw. It had been a great futtle. As I looked at the fighting master it seemed to me that he was capable of lighting a great buttle with any one. He rose above as a towar of bone and muscle.

LEARNING TO FROME.

LEARNING TO PROFE.

After a little general talk, the fighting master promeded to explain the dusing system to use. 'Car finter-vity," he said, "was primarily founded to maintain physical travery, patriotism, noble character and a true came of honor among the highest classes of German attaients. The fighting of personal combast is. I believe, one of the best means to promote them virtues. We do not accept use loto our frateralty who are not willing a mast brave sough to defend their hance or their ownitry. Every man withing to fight mount to strong and healthy, have plenty of money and to willing to fight. When we find a young failow of cuitable character we take him on probation just as they do lix the Methodist oftens, travelling.'

"How do you arraine the fighting?" I asked; "you asked to distince the behavior. As the first in fact, there alsages of dusk. The first is fought for apart and discipling the behavior of the first is fought for apart and discipling the behavior of the first is fought for apart and discipling the behavior of a part and discipling the behavior of the first is fought for apart and discipling the behavior of the first is fought for apart and discipling the behavior of the first is to consists of one hundred rounds and last twenty five attention. The third class is fought to actif for fifteen minutes. The fight is contained and the first is most and arrange bows dusis. We place strong and experienced fighters against weak cone.

"The second class is fuught for light is contained of the profession of the hundred rounds and last twenty five attention. The third class is fought to actif for fifteen fracturity to the fifteen for the first dustrial of the work of the vital LEARNING TO PIGHT.

Off FOR HALLE,

Before daylight the prat Friday morning I arrived at the station and found about thirty stalwart must awaiting the departure of the train. The greater number bore must on their faces, showing that the business in which they were about to ougage was not new to them. My heat the fighting master, came in shortly and lumediately sought me. After a few words of greating I saked why they started before daylight.

"For two reasons." he replied. "The

growing I saked why they started before daylight.

"For two resecon," he replied. "The
first is because the police are upto mabus if they find out we're going, the secoud is because the fighting takes so
much time that we must no early inorder to get back the same day."

On the way over he explained that
the police of Sazeny were much strinter than those of Francia, and or Halle
was in Francia, and only seventees
salies from Lespaig. Lespaig stadents
deemed it wise to so their lighting over
there. He added that he had fought
twice in Lespaig, but it was dangerous
to do so.

Alexander was in the second service.

twice in Letping, but is was congressed to ac.

Alongside me in the car sat a responsected boy of 18, who was guing out to light his first duel. The old lighters in the apartment joined with him about it asking him if his people were't naxious about him and if he was not afraid that he would spoil his cheeks, etc.

THE DUBLING GROUND,

After a bull hour's ride we arrived at Halla, and smother half hour's ride we arrived at Halla, and smother half hour's ride on a pokey one-horse oar though the quaint old streets of Halle brought as to the fighting ground. This was a large two story restaurant attended on the hanks of the River Sanla, just opposite the old rules of Castle Gebioheastala.

The landford was expecting us and as the morning was noid a bright fire was burning in the open stove. Rach frateroity went at once to its private room, and a few moments inter the

fraterally went at once to its private toom, and a few accessive lake the magnetic paper appeared with their fraterally cape on. One large table was reserved for each society. The whole company took their places and ordered beer book their places and ordered for manifest to be fought for sport between manifest as to be fought for sport between manifest man from different frateralties. The fighting continue consisted of a pair of blood-stained trousers as old shirt a obset protection as are set shoulder put, next pad a pair of gorgies and a thick glove. The padding of the area and shoulder was wound with tilk as after protects a greater protection against

tion just as they do is the Methodist of him, train him to fight and regulate in him to fight and regulate him her drinking."

"How do you arrange the fighting?"
I salest: "you arrange the fighting?"
I nalest: "you arrange the fight more way as those for eport, but they in fact, three classes of duels. The first is fought for sport and discipling the sich larger of different in south. The fight has for fifteen minutes. The fight has for fifteen minutes. The fight such and experienced fighters against strong and experienced fighters, and weak unce against weak cases.

"The second class is fought for light insults, and is much like the first, but it consists of one hundred rounds and last twenty five minutes. The third class is fought to cettle deadly insults, and is fought to cettle deadly insults, and is fought to settle deadly insults, and is fo

midst of the fight a man came reshi-into the room, shouting, "The pol-are soming!"

The lighting consect; the principals, accounts, avanuated mean, with all the fighting parapherentia, were resteed into the addersument and the desires were locked. The rest of as fact our places about the tables. The result was coursely cleaned when he walked a policeway, it is locked around, taked a little with the suplement and then went out. He went doors steller and waited about as hear and then what doors as he was out of algest the dust generated again. I afterward increase the water out of algest the dust generated again, I afterward increase the water out of algest the dust generated again. I afterward increase the water out of the police and their it was one of them who had given the alarm. The fighters, having had a long year, fought vigorously this the them was no without heing carloudy hurt. It often hadned dusts one of the men is tilled, or many set. Sometimes an arm is out off contestions a shall is broken in; but it actions to CAUGHT,