

WARRIORS OF OLDEN TIMES.

Small Potatoes Alongside the Stalwart Men of These Later Days.

According to the popular opinion we men of the present time are singularly degenerated and are nothing more than dwarfs and reductions of the men of medieval times. It is said that the warriors of that period were made of iron and that their armor was of steel. That is what the popular says and what the popular repeats. We might compare them to an invocation to look to the stars. In medieval times the armor was of iron. The helmets were made of iron and the plates were made of iron. The armor was made of iron and the plates were made of iron. The armor was made of iron and the plates were made of iron.

Our learned physiologists, after having measured hundreds of skeletons testify that the men of our times are from one to two centimeters taller than the men of the middle ages. But the bones of our ancestors are the only testimony left by them in regard to their stature. We also possess their war garments. We have measured several of them, and it turns out not only that we appear to have grown under side the time they were manufactured, but our shoulders could never have got into the steel corsets of our so-called athletic forefathers. Moreover, the proof has been made on more than one occasion. The Count de Noywick, the superintendent of the museum under the second empire, wishing to put on the armor of Francis I, the latest of all in the museum of art, was obliged to give it up. It was too little for him. And, nevertheless, the count, although a fine man, was in no sense a giant. And here is another example. At Solesmes, in the Somme, the remains of a gymnastic monument, the count, wishing to close the monument by a procession with historical costumes, asked the authorities for permission to borrow the arms and armor of the armor which possessed a remarkable collection of them, and the permission was granted. But it was evident that these ancestors people of little forehead, never thought of their grandfathers. And these grandfathers were unable to put on the armor. It was too small for them.

And now let us see what Mithridates says of the Swiss for the latter also according to the legends passed for giants, and if we were to take the testimony of the pictures, their stature was Herculean. After having celebrated the valor of the Swiss troops who fought in Italy in his time, the Italian adds: "They were all little men, dirty and ugly." History may perhaps be right in declaring that the battle of Marston was a combat of giants, but the combatants were not gigantic. So much for the stature of our ancestors. Now, as to their strength, we have no other proof beyond the weight of the equipment of the men of arms. "What enormous strength they must have possessed to be able to move about loaded with metal!" So say the innocent bourgeois, who, on Sundays, walk through the halls of the Hotel des Invalides, "our soldiers of the present times would faint under such fearful burdens."

Now in the first place the harness of the knights was very much lighter than it was supposed to have been. According to one of the catalogues of the Museum of Artillery the weight of the complete armor did not, as a rule, exceed fifty pounds, and, inasmuch as those who wore it were horsemen, it was the horse that had to bear the greatest part of the fatigue.

But why has this legend become so thoroughly rooted in the mind of the public? We might content ourselves with the simple reply, because it is a legend. The brain of the public is marvellously prepared for the reception of error, and the crowd advances toward an absurdity just as a duck goes to a pond. But it must be said that humanity, contrary to the laws of optics, has a tendency to enlarge everything that is far off and to be little that which is close by. Instinctively we are disposed to lift our ancestors upon the backs of our contemporaries. Even Homer, speaking of the athletic games that took place after the death of Patroclus, refers to the strength of the ancients, and Adam is probably the only man who has not boasted of his ancestors.

But let us conclude by saying that if our grandfathers were to come back to this world again, and, by reason of the military laws, were obliged to pass before the council of revision, many among them would be repeated on account of their small stature. And then if, on leaving the council, they should enter any gymnasium they would in all probability be un-

ble to handle the dumbbells that we put up with ease.—Paris Figaro.

Why, to prove the incorrectness of Mr. Rowell's statements that there are no rocks in Florida, on a wager my grandfather carried ten bushels of buckshot on his back for four miles and begged every step to his knees in nint rock right here in Marion county. Ben Raylor can testify to this.—Sim.

THE TURPENTINE MARKET

Considerable comment has resulted among local naval stores by the recent slump in the spirits market, owing to the apparently strong stationary position of the naval stores market. Receipts of spirits turpentine at Savannah thus far for the season are more than two weeks smaller than for the same time last year. While prices show a decrease of about 10 per cent. Well posted factors believe that Savannah is getting her fair share of the total product, as compared with the production, this far below the significance of the decrease.

The flow from the pine trees started in March, on account of the very warm weather, but the cold and wet weeks following retarded the season more than the unreasonable warmth had hastened it.

But the most serious part of the outlook for the season is contained in reports from Florida, which show that the yield in the central and southern part of the peninsula will be greatly cut down by fire and the drought.

As an illustration of the drought wrought by the forest fires after the woods had been rendered highly inflammable by long drouth, two Florida producers were in the office of a local factor a day or two ago, and among other things reported that of one operation between October and January who had seen dropped a few boxes of turpentine, which had been deposited to winter storage in the warehouse, had been completely dried up. It was stated that the boxes were full of turpentine when they were shipped.

WAR VETERANS TO GATHER IN RICHMOND TOMORROW.

Special to the Coast Banner. Richmond, Va., May 24.—The seventeenth reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be opened in this city Thursday morning. The crowd of visitors is expected to be the largest ever entertained in Richmond. The unveiling of monuments to Jefferson Davis and General Stuart are features of added interest to the reunion program. And the fact that the Jamestown exposition is within easy reach of Richmond will result in a largely increased attendance at the reunion.

Hundreds of greyed veterans have already reached the city, and the playing of martial music is to be heard throughout the business section of the city. It is roughly estimated that at least 10,000 visitors will be here by the time the convention opens.

The exercises will be opened at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and the convention will be called to order by Major General Seth Bolme commanding the Virginia division. In the afternoon will come the big parade and the unveiling of the Stuart statue.

A Last Stand

"Don't you think the Newriches have too much silver at their functions?" "Do let them show there's something about them which has polish."—Baltimore American.

Ex-Senator John Beard will be a candidate for the United States senate against Stephen R. Mallory, our present senator. He will make a vigorous canvass of the state and the disfranchisement of the negro will be his leading plea.

W. F. Coachman, W. J. Hillman and J. A. Cranford have sold to the Bradley Fertilizer Company of Boston 12,000 acres of phosphate lands near Bartow for \$600,000.

Historic Churches OF AMERICA

(By Frederick Haskin.)

The old churches of New England are rich in stories that show the brave spirit of colonial days. The earliest edifices contained military trophies with the ecclesiastical and while the pious preached with his own modest bearing against the political enemies of the day. The then nobility of the Massachusetts stood stacked in the center of the aisle, and the rest of the church for the colon was stored in the left chancel. This place was used as the marriage place where they were solemnized as a sign of union between the small groups of white settlers. Sometimes these churches became real fortresses and it was no unusual thing to see some heads nailed to the walls in honor of captives. The law in New England required that all houses should have a certain number of the same. An arrangement that favored the military profession and brought all members of the town in touch with the drummers that sounded the call to church or war.

The Church of the Resurrection at Plymouth, Mass., stands today in the site of the spot where Miles Standish worshipped his God and where he was buried in his underground chamber. The old church was built in 1607 and the first service was held there on the 11th of March. The church was built in 1607 and the first service was held there on the 11th of March. The church was built in 1607 and the first service was held there on the 11th of March.

The first church in St. Mark's parish in Virginia was built and equipped by John Rolfe, planter and soldier of the Virginia and founder of the American order of the Knights of the Cross. The church was built in 1607 and the first service was held there on the 11th of March. The church was built in 1607 and the first service was held there on the 11th of March.

The church of the Resurrection in New Haven, Conn., was built by the Episcopalians in 1637, where it was used as a place of worship, and when the first service was held there on the 11th of March. The church was built in 1637 and the first service was held there on the 11th of March.

Washington, D. C., is rich in historic churches, or those in which the great people of the nation have gathered. The oldest one near the city is known as St. Paul's of Rock Creek Parish. It was built in 1719 of brick brought from England, and the old walls are still retained by the proud worshippers, though it was remodeled forty years ago. Very old graves are there and one of the old headstones is pitted with minnie balls. Christ church near the navy yard is the next oldest, having been built in 1775, five years before the government took charge of the national capital. Presidents Jefferson and Madison attended services there and pew No. 1 was given President Monroe when he came into office. He and his family are said to have attended morning services almost every Sunday. The congressional bureau ground adjoins this, and here lie many men who have been prominent in the legislative and executive affairs of the nation.

Old South church, Boston, was built in 1670, and the present edifice

RED ROCK

FRUIT PUNCH



By universal testimony Red Rock Fruit Punch has been awarded the palm of unqualified superiority. It assures distinctiveness and success to all social functions, and should be prepared in accordance with the following:

FORMULA

(Quantity Sufficient for Twenty-Five Guests) 1 PINEAPPLE 6 LEMONS 4 QUARTS RED ROCK GINGER ALE 1 POUND SUGAR 1 PINT MARASCHINO CHERRIES

Crush oranges and lemons, chop pineapple fine, cover with sugar, allow to stand for 3 hours, press out the juice and add to this juice the pint of cherries and plenty of cracked ice. Just before serving add the four quarts of Red Rock.

Florida in the Confederate War

The following list of generals in the Confederate service credited to Florida is compiled by Mr. Talmon Cuyler, of New York City:

Generals

Kirby E. Smith; February 19, 1862. Died at Swanton, Tenn., March 28, 1862. Lieutenant general, October 9, 1861. Major general, October 11, 1861. Brigadier general, June 17, 1861.

Major Generals

J. Patton Anderson, February 17, 1864. Died at Memphis, Tenn., 1873. Brigadier general, February 19, 1862. William W. Loring, February 15, 1862. Died December 31, 1886. Brigadier general, May 20, 1861. M. L. Smith, November 1, 1862. Died July 29, 1866. Brigadier general, April 11, 1862.

Brigadier Generals

Theodore B. Braxton, March 22, 1862. Died June 29, 1882. Robert Bullock, November 24, 1864. W. G. M. Davis, November 4, 1862. Died March 12, 1898. Joseph E. Finegan, April 5, 1862. Died October 29, 1885. J. L. Finley, November 16, 1863. Died March 6, 1904. James McIntosh, January 24, 1862. Killed at Pea Ridge, May 7, 1862. William Miller, August 2, 1864. E. A. Perry, August 28, 1862. Died October 15, 1899. Francis A. Shoup, September 12, 1862. Died September 2, 1896. William S. Walker, October 30, 1862. Died June 7, 1899.

A Virginia Princess

Virginia, and indeed the whole South, has contributed quite its full quota of brilliant writers to the gallery of American immortals. It is interesting to note that during the forty years of its history, Lippincott's Magazine has brought out the first of a large number of Southern writers. And now—issued most appropriately while the Jamestown Exposition is now calling attention to the debt which our whole land owes to Virginia—comes Miss Kate Goddard's dramatic poem, "A Princess of Virginia." With fine dramatic fire and splendid poetic conception, this really brilliant play in five acts deals with Pocahontas, Bolfe, Smith, Powhatan and others. It is sure to be issued as a notable contribution to the literature of the South, written as it is by a Virginian. The cover contains an interesting portrait of Pocahontas.

A complete novel by Frank Danby, eight short stories by writers of national reputation, and a full complement of articles, poems, and humor, make up this unusually rich number of Lippincott's—the June issue, Over 175 pages.

While being loyal to your home town never forget that you are a Floridian. Every Floridian should praise every Florida town.

Mr. W. K. Cleveland of St. Petersburg, formerly of this city, is in Tampa and is trying to make arrangements to have a factory established in that city to manufacture his improved automobile appliance.

United States Judge Charles Swaine has issued an order requiring the trustees of the L. I. fund to pay the L. & N. railroad the sum of \$251,102.55.

The board of county commissioners of Duval county are going to build a mile of oil and sand roads for the purpose of an experiment.

Rev. Dr. William J. Long of Stamford Conn., says that President Roosevelt knows nothing about animals but to kill them. He says the president is not a naturalist.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Texas has also cantaloupes in market.

It is said that the governor wants an extra session.

The division of Dade county has been postponed.

Humphries' uniform text bill has passed the senate.

It looks like Tampa will get a state appropriation for her state fair.

Winter wheat is now selling on 'change in Chicago for 1.94 1-2 and \$1.05.

The New York World compliments Mr. John Temple Graves as a letter writer.

Owing to the illness of Senator Trammel the state life insurance bill has gone over until Monday.

The person of the public printer of Florida is almost as sacred as a congressman. Neither are subject to arrest.

The next time George P. Rowell visits Florida he will not only see rocks, but will see snakes and other things.

A late special from Washington says that the public printer is closely guarded. He is not unprotected in this state either.

The senate committee holds the negro troops responsible for the "shoot-up" at Brownville, Texas. Now watch Foraker spit fire.

What has become of Senator Humphries' prohibition bill? The session is drawing nearly to its close and it has not yet come up for settlement.

The newspapers of the country are very much agitated over that "black horse" threatened by Editor Watterston of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Frederick A. Burnham, indicted for grand larceny and forgery, has tendered his resignation of the presidency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A monument has been erected to Worth Bagley at Raleigh, N. C. He was one of the heroes in the Spanish-American war, being the first man to meet death in that conflict.

The Atlanta Constitution remarks that Governor Hughes of New York has too many whiskers to be president. The candidate for the White House generally gets there by a close shave.

The house bill appropriating \$570,000 for the four educational institutions of the state passed the senate with only one dissenting vote, that of Senator Cone of Lake City.

Editor Paulino S. Precidlo, editor of a Mexican newspaper, testified before the senate Brownsville investigating committee that he saw Nations, a Brownsville citizen, killed by a negro soldier.

Secretary Oscar Strauss of the department of commerce and labor, put a detective at work to watch the treatment of immigrants as they landed at Ellis Island, and he reports that they are better treated than ever.

Governor Broward has reinstated James W. Perkins, solicitor of the criminal court of record of Volusia county, who was removed from office in December, 1905, on account of failure to prosecute alleged election frauds in Volusia county.