

IN NIAGARA RAPIDS.

VENTURESOME MAN TEMPTS FATE IN A BARREL.

Robert Leach, of Watertown, N. Y., makes a perilous trip—Leaps into the Mississippi River at St. Paul and escapes unharmed.

Goos Through Niagara Alive.

Robert Leach of Watertown, N. Y., attempted to do what Captain Graham did on July 11, 1880, but only half succeeded. Leach has built a barrel with no go to over the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara, and tested it by going through the rapids. It was close to 3 o'clock when he appeared in the gorge dressed in blue tights trimmed with red. His barrel and a boat were in waiting, and after a short delay Leach entered the barrel. The barrel hole cover was placed in position, and the boat started out from the shore toward midstream with the barrel in tow. When well out the boat threw the two rope off and the two men in the boat pulled back to shore. Slowly the barrel floated down the rapids. It was not until it was nearly at the bottom of the falls that it was caught by the main current and it swung in towards shore. The boat put off and again towed the barrel out in the river. This time it was caught by the main current. The barrel rode the waves nicely. Only a few times did the crests of some of the larger waves bury the craft out of sight, but its reappearance was so quick that it did not leave many anxious moments for the onlookers. Straight down stream it went and as it approached the whirlpool all thought that it was going right into it. However, the barrel was caught by the current of the eddy on the Canadian side just above the whirlpool, and there it floated until Leach's friends rescued him.

FOOTPAD IS DROWNED.

Desperate Battle on a Bridge Over the Missouri at St. Joseph.

Joseph Holland, an engineer, was crossing a bridge over the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo., when he was attacked by two robbers. One of them hit him with a club and the other cut his throat with a knife. Holland grappled with the man with the knife, and they struggled on the edge of the bridge. Blood was gushing from Holland's throat and it blinded the robbers. With a charge of shot, he went over the side of the bridge together and fell into the swift current below, where the water was forty feet deep. As they fell the men loosened their grasp of each other and the robber was drowned. Holland caught hold of a floating log, and although he was badly wounded held it until he floated ashore half a mile down the stream. The robber, it is believed, was killed. Holland was unable to make any effort to save him. The other robber escaped.

MINERS FEAR PIRATES.

Klondikers Afraid to Trust Their Gold on Unescorted Steamers.

The first boat from Dawson is expected at San Francisco about July 4. But it is not likely that many miners will trust their gold on a vessel unless she is escorted by a government steamer. There is a very general impression around Dawson that pirates have banded together to attack a gold-carrying vessel on the high seas and loot her. Mr. Stanley, of Seattle, has two sons at Dawson who have \$500,000 in gold dust and they are firm in their statements that they will not trust their gold on any unescorted vessel. The steamer is supposed to be from Seattle. Ship captains from sound ports have heard nothing definite regarding the existence of pirates, but they say miners are sure of a plot and that unless vessels are protected no gold will be brought down from Yukon.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	Cincinnati	31	Pittsburgh	24	24
Cleveland	30	Philadelphia	18	24	24
Boston	30	Brooklyn	16	23	24
Baltimore	25	St. Louis	16	23	24
New York	24	Washington	16	23	24
Chicago	23	22	Louisville	15	18

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

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	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	.31	12	Milwaukee	.26	20
Columbus	.25	16	Detroit	.17	28
St. Paul	.27	20	Minneapolis	.15	29
Kansas City	.25	19	Omaha	.11	30

Reverses for Leitch.

Joseph Leitch, of Chicago, a successful operations in wheat have made his name famous throughout the commercial world, and whose winnings in the pit have been estimated at \$50,000,000 in assured profits, has in all probability made his reverses which will fall little short of a Waterloo.

Big Fire in Detroit.

Fire destroyed the Case Power building, in Congress street west, Detroit, Mich., with all its contents, and threatened in some cases damaged some of the finest business structures in the city. The total damage will be upward of \$200,000. Six firemen were severely burned and cut by glass.

Pennsylvania Town Burns.

The town of Sparanburg, fifteen miles north of Titusville, Pa., suffered a severe scouring. The business portion of the town is in ruins.

New Argentine President.

Gen. Roca has been elected president of the Argentine Republic for a term of six years by the representatives of the fourteen provinces.

Tornado in Texas.

A tornado descended upon Middlefield, Texas, and three people were killed outright. A boy's skull was crushed and he fatally injured. Several other people were injured by the tornado, many limbs being broken. Much damage to property and small houses were demolished.

Kills Her Husband's Adversary.

At Perry, O. T., during a fight between William Warnholtz and Fred Frank, two German farmers, the young wife of Warnholtz seized a shotgun and killed her husband's adversary.

Evangelina Cieneros Married.

Miss Evangelina Cieneros, whose romantic escape from a Spanish prison in Havana several months ago is recalled, was married at Baltimore to Carlos E. Carbone, who assisted in her rescue. The ceremony took place at the Hotel Rensselaer at noon.

Factory Fire at Springfield.

Fire broke out in the factory of the Orange Manufacturing Company and the entire plant was destroyed. The loss on the furniture factory, largely owned by the manager, Fred Lord, is estimated to be fully \$50,000.

National Bank of Delhi, N. Y., Fails.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the Delaware National Bank of Delhi, N. Y. In its last report the bank had a capital of \$100,000.

Missouri Murderer to Hang.

At St. Louis, Mo., George Thompson, who was condemned to die a week ago for the murder of Joseph Cunningham, has been given a respite until June 24.

Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

Seven cases of yellow fever have been discovered at McHenry, Miss., and the State Board of Health has placed the town under quarantine.

FARMER SHOTS RIOTERS.

Men Who Attack Harry F. Jacobs Are Greeted with Bullets.

Twenty unarmed men went to the home of Harry F. Jacobs, a farmer living two miles north of Washington Court House, Ohio, and ordered him out, telling him to move away immediately. He refused to comply, and the doors were locked. They then battered down the doors. Jacobs stood inside with a shotgun in his hands, and he fired as the men rushed in. He killed a wealthy farmer, and shot in the abdomen, and he lies in a critical condition. Jesse Eberhardt's arm was broken and Ote Hidy was scalped. Jacobs was finally overpowered and threatened with death if he did not swear he would refuse to betray the rioters. He was brought by the mob to a hut in Washington Court House more dead than alive, and bound to a straw bed, where he was found by the sheriff. Five persons have been arrested.

CAPTURE A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Men Looking for Work in Kansas Captured a Freight Train.

Two hundred men, who claim they are not tramps, went through Newton, Kan., in absolute charge of a regular Santa Fe freight train. They had captured the cars and the engine, and they did not attempt to run or man the train they directed its movements. The men claimed to be seeking work in the western Kansas harvest fields. They declared they were in a condition that they had to have work, and the only resource was to capture the train. They took it and forced the trainmen to do their bidding. The men say they are from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and are attracted by the reports in the East that there is a scarcity of harvest labor in Kansas. The crowd was a captain, W. B. Sterling of Kansas City, and H. A. Harding of the same place as lieutenant.

TORNADO KILLS FOUR.

DeKalb County, Missouri, Is Visited by a Destructive Storm.

Reports have been received of great damage done by a tornado which tore across a section of DeKalb County, Missouri, causing the loss of four lives. The dead are the wife and three children of Calvin Sumner, living eight miles northwest of Mayville. His house was destroyed and every one of its occupants killed. In the vicinity of Mayville and Union Star the tornado destroyed crops, uprooted orchards and damaged growing crops. The property loss has been estimated at fully \$150,000. Isaac Henry Jones and his family of living near Union Star, were all painfully hurt and many others were more or less seriously injured, but no one fatally.

ESCAPES FROM MEXICO.

Texan Reaches the Frontier After Escaping from Prison.

E. C. Congdon, at one time postmaster at Pearsall, Texas, has reached El Paso, after escaping from prison at Chihuahua, Mexico, and making his way to the United States. Nine years ago Congdon was sentenced to be shot for killing a Mexican policeman, but on the day set for his execution the governor commuted his sentence to life imprisonment. He made his escape from the prison, and fled to the United States. He made his way to the northern frontier, crossed the border and arrived at El Paso completely worn out.

Affairs in the Orient.

The steamer Empress of Japan brings the following advices from the Orient: Fifteen deaths occurred at Hong Kong from plague before the Empress left. Among the victims was a son of Mr. Lane of Lane, Crawford & Co., millionaires mercantile firm. Coal is sold in Hong Kong at \$30 (Mexican) per ton to arrive at \$18 (Mexican). The secretary of the Japanese treasury, in a conversation in Yokohama, admitted that Japan's financial condition was strained. The Japanese government will be expended in increasing her armament. The Chinese government has agreed to the French demand that \$20,000,000 be distributed among the families of murdered missionaries and that a church at Peh Hai port, Canton province, be erected. Li Ching-fong, late Chinese minister to Japan, is said to be going to Europe on a special mission to induce the powers to guarantee the independence of China. Late advices from Shanghai, the scene of the recent anti-foreign riots, state that Chinese soldiers and two Chinese warships had arrived to preserve order. The feeling against foreigners was still very bitter. The report concerning the disturbance at Shanghai has thrown the Chinese government into a state of serious consternation, and the ministers are greatly troubled to know what steps they will be taken at this juncture. The Chinese hear from certain Chinese at Yokohama that the rising of the mob at Shanghai was due to the discovery of the Karakawa, a powerful secret society, which aims at overthrowing the present Chinese Government.

Senator Kenney Is Indicted.

At Wilmington, Del., the grand jury in the United States Court returned indictments against United States Senator R. Kenney and Charles H. Kenney. They are charged with aiding and abetting the defaulting teller, William N. Boggs, to misapply funds of the National Bank of Delaware. The indictment against Senator Kenney is \$24,611.01.

Klondike Steamer Lost.

The new stern-wheel steamer Lakoot, belonging to the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transportation Company, has been lost on a rock in the West Gulf of British Columbia. Her back is broken and she will be a total loss. The Lakoot was one of the finest equipped river vessels on the Pacific coast. She was insured for \$20,000.

Owens Is Not Guilty.

J. P. Owens, charged with Mrs. Atkinson, on the charge of complicity in alleged forgery, has been found not guilty at Wheeling. The demurrer was entered to the second indictment against Mrs. Atkinson and argument begun.

Prison Makes Him Insane.

Advices received by friends of J. H. Edwards, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Reading, Pa., who went to Cuba last March, say that he has been arrested in 1897 and has gone insane. No other details have been received.

To Explore in Arizona.

A party of scientists, headed by David Stuart Jordan of Stanford, left San Francisco for Flagstaff, A. T. This place will be made their base of supplies and trips will be taken into the surrounding country for archeological investigation.

Rescued Five Sailors.

Five American sailors in a water-laden launch were rescued by the cutter Lookout from the steamer William Lawrence and taken to Baltimore. They had been afloat for twenty-four hours.

Two Men Burned to Death.

A building at the corner of Poydras and Franklin streets, New Orleans, was destroyed by fire, and two negroes, John Wilson and Walter Sanders, were burned to death.

Harris's Successor Is Named.

J. M. Guffey has been made the representative of the State of Pennsylvania on the national Democratic committee to succeed William F. Harris.

For Governor of Kansas.

W. E. Stanley of Wichita was nominated for Governor on the third ballot by the Republican State convention in Kansas.

International Comp. Nations Possible.

Suspected of having assisted the United States in the mining of San Juan, Mexico, a man, Walter

Bett, secretary of the British consulate at that port, has received his passport and been banished from Porto Rico by order of Governor General Macias. Mr. Bett was imprisoned in a dungeon for fifty-six hours, and during that time was subjected to gross maltreatment. British Consul General Crawford has made formal protest to his Government and serious international complications are imminent. The day after the bombardment of San Juan by the ships of Admiral Sampson, Gen. Macias caused an extensive system of mines to be installed in the outer harbor, in anticipation of a return of the ships and a subsequent bombardment. Although the greatest care and secrecy was observed by the Spanish in mining the harbor, the details of the work were conveyed to Governor General Haana. In some way Gen. Macias learned of this, and as the British consulate has been guarding American interests in Porto Rico since the withdrawal of Mr. Hanna, he at once suspected that the English had conveyed the news to the United States official. He promptly summoned thirty British subjects before him and put them through a searching examination, after which he pronounced them cast into prison for twenty-four hours. Upon Secretary Bett Gen. Macias visited most of his wrath. The British official was practically accused of having caused the military preparation and was dragged off to a dungeon, where he was kept fifty-six hours, in face of the protests of Consul General Crawford. The military plans were not disclosed by British officials or subjects, but by trusted officers attached to Gen. Macias' staff.

IN FACE OF DEATH.

Jersey Man Eats Breakfast Beside the Body of His Wife.

The dead body of Mrs. Andrew Hunt of Jersey City was found hanging to the ceiling of a room in the Hotel Hudson, New York, by her husband. He cut the body down and placed it in bed. Then he prepared breakfast for himself and three children, and after eating the morning meal took the children to a neighborly house, where the latter had been killed herself. He did not report the suicide to the police, but went to his place of employment. Subsequently he was called to police headquarters and was explained. It is reported that Mrs. Hunt hanged herself because of domestic unhappiness.

DIRECT WIRE TO VICTORIA.

New Telegraph Line Into British Columbia Is Completed.

A few days ago was celebrated the opening of direct telegraph communications from the United States with British Columbia. The occasion was the completion by the Western Union Telegraph Company of a system of wires and cables extending from Seattle via Port Townsend, cabling across Admiralty Inlet, thence to Port Angeles, cabling across the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and thence to Victoria. This is the first extension of telegraph lines from the United States to British Columbia.

R. & O. Train Derailed.

An east-bound passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio road was derailed a quarter of a mile east of Capital Hill, Va. Engineer Hanway was fatally injured. Fireman Griffith slightly and two tramps, Dan Reardon and Thomas Peters, had broken legs. No passengers were hurt. The deraiment was caused by a rock being placed on the track.

Big Rolling Mill Burned.

The entire plant, rolling mill and steel plant of the Burgess Steel and Iron Company at Portsmouth, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will aggregate \$200,000, and the insurance will be \$200,000. Eight hundred employees are thrown out of work. The plant is a complete wreck, only the stacks being left standing.

Attempt to Enter a Magazine.

An attempt was made two weeks ago to enter the magazine at Fort Phil in the Mississippi, fifty-five miles below New Orleans. In endeavoring to apprehend the two miscreants the sentinel who challenged them was struck on the head by a bar of iron in the hands of a hidden ally and seriously injured. The men escaped.

Changes in Ontario Tariff.

Two important changes in the Canadian tariff have been made. The preferential tariff giving a 25 per cent reduction on the duties on European goods is confined to raw sugar from the West Indies, will apply now to all sugars for British possessions. On rubber belling the duty has been reduced from 30 to 25 per cent.

Killed at a Pigeon Shoot.

A. S. Van Winkle, the millionaire coal operator and philanthropist of Abington, Pa., was accidentally killed while participating in a clay pigeon shoot. Mr. Van Winkle leaned over his gun with the barrel pointing to his body. In some manner the trigger was touched, discharging the weapon.

Bartley Must Serve His Sentence.

Ex-State Treasurer Joseph Bartley of Omaha, Neb., must serve his sentence of twenty years and pay \$300,000 fine. The Board of Prison Commissioners has decided that Bartley must serve the money in speculation and among political friends.

Thor's Sentence Confirmed.

The New York Court of Appeals confirmed the conviction of murder in the first degree of Thor, a Chinese man, who was sentenced to hang for the murder of a woman whom the Queens County criminal court found guilty of the killing of William Goldenshue, a bath rubber, in Woodside, L. I., in July last.

Chinese Capital to Be Changed.

The London Globe says it learns from a reliable source that the Chinese Emperor (Chinese foreign office) has decided to make Sui Fu (capital of the province of Shen Si) the capital of the Chinese empire instead of Peking.

Big Endowment for Trinity.

President Kilgo of Trinity college, Durham, N. C., has announced the gift of \$100,000 to the endowment fund of the college by Washington Duke.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$5.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; new potatoes, choice, 8c to 9c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 41c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.25 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.04 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c; clover seed, \$3.20 to \$3.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, \$1.05 to \$1.07; corn, No. 3, 31c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 1, 46c to 48c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 46c; pot, 48c; 10c to \$1.07.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.08; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 34c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, Western, 11c to 12c.

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The ice cream season was invented for spoony lovers.



THE PURITAN SOLDIER. 1775.

which had been condemned as an unsoldierlike hat-covering but nine years before, and great was the wrath of these embryo Washingtons and Jacksons at the indignity which they considered, but been upon them. But their dislike soon gave way to a feeling of respect for the uniform, and perhaps to this fact is due the enormous popularity of the tall hat among American citizens.

President Monroe decided, toward the end of 1821, that the uniforms of the various regiments should all be dark blue in color, and that this was to be in future the national color, the West Point cadets to have gray coats and trousers, while the regimental musicians were to be distinguished by their red coats.

Some of the uniforms of the old Continental army days were undoubtedly very picturesque and imposing; for instance, let us take the Governor of Connecticut's regiment of foot guards, organized in 1771. There were two companies, the first of which were scarlet-coated, richly covered with gold lace and faced with black; buff cassimere waistcoats and buff cloth breeches, high beakskin hats or "bushies," and black leggings. The second company, however, outdid the first in magnificence by the adoption of white breeches and stockings, ruffled shirts and silver buttons. In addition, one must remember the long powdered coats and clean-shaven faces of the period, so as to form an adequate idea of the imposing appearance of those tall, well-built sons of Mars. But think of a soldier wearing white stockings and breeches!

Washington's own uniform as commander-in-chief of the army was very simple and unpretentious as compared with General Miles' latest "turnout." He prescribed for himself and his successors a long blue coat with gilt buttons and epaulets, buff-colored facings, breeches and vest, and a plain, three-cornered hat. To prevent mistakes of identity which were constantly arising on account of the similarity of dress among the superior officers, the great leader wore a light-blue sash or ribbon between his coat and waistcoat; major and brigadier generals wore red and buff sashes, and colonels, and aids-de-camp of pink silk.

Spanish newspapers are queer things, even outside of their "news" and what not, and their queerness is due as much to the public which they serve as to the inconceivable ignorance or willful dishonesty, or both, of the people who make them.

What is the cause of this? Outside of the larger cities there is a large class of people who do not even know of the existence of the present crisis. To one unacquainted with Spanish customs and manners it might seem strange that Spanish newspapers did not lay the whole matter before the people, but according to the Boston Advertiser, there are some obstacles in the way of such a general campaign of education in Spain.

In the first place it must be remembered that less than one-third, and only a little more than one-fourth of the Spanish people can read or write. An educated Spaniard is not the rule, but the exception. A newspaper among a population, more than two-thirds of which can neither read nor write, is not likely to have a tremendous circulation or unlimited power. Even in the cities the circulation is not large. La Epoca, the conservative organ of Madrid, for example, has a circulation of less than 5,000 copies. Outside of Barcelona and Madrid there are perhaps 600 papers published in Spain, and not half of these pretend to be newspapers.

Indeed, out of all the 1,200 periodicals published in Spain the scientific and literary journals, and the fashion papers are largely in the majority, while the newspapers are in the minority. Newspaper enterprise does not have much encouragement. Foreign news is obtained chiefly from government officials. The whole kingdom of Spain does not receive as many foreign dispatches as a vast area of territory in this country in a single day. The average Spanish editor does not see much use in paying for an interesting despatch from abroad when the chances are about even to one that when he gets the dispatch the press censor will not allow the paper to print it.

All these facts must be borne in mind in considering the influences which go to make up public opinion in Spain. Unfortunately for the stability of the present Spanish government, clerical influences in Spain are rather with the young than with the old. The young men are more the modern society gentlemen. Yet in 1810 an order was issued directing that all the private be supplied with the "chimey-pot hat" of to-day, and this extraordinary kind of military headgear continued until 1812, when it was

short coats turned up with red, waistcoats of red cloth, buckskin breeches and a leather cap, trimmed with bearskin, a flowing mane of horsehair hanging from a curved brass crest at the top.

In 1802 the then commander-in-chief issued an order that the collars of all private's coats should not be less than three inches high nor more than 3 1/2; ten years later the height was increased "to reach as far as the tip of the ear at the side and back, and in front as high as the chin would permit in turning the head." These proposals, which were afterward replaced by the equally uncomfortable coats—but a more rational measure brought into vogue the present low collar of soft cloth, supplemented in the case of officers by an ordinary civilian collar.

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