



ACROSS THE DEEP.

Entertaining Account of the Feast Day of Sedan.

JENA, GERMANY, September 5, 1886.

Since the time of Frederick the Great there have been, at least, three important battles in the history of Germany—the battles of Jena, Ulm and Sedan. Frederick the Great had collected together the scattered fragments of the German states and had disciplined and organized the German army until in his hands it became the most powerful weapon in Europe. Prussia had grown in power and predominance until her influence was strongly felt throughout the remaining German states. These struggles of Frederick, which placed Germany as a power in the politics of Europe, took place about the same time as our struggle for Independence. But while the reorganization and recuperation of national strength and force was successfully carried on under the fertile direction of Frederick the Great, in a little town in France was being organized and prepared an individual force, which by the help of one nation was to undo much of the work toward German unity. This man was Napoleon. He had now a place in history beside the world's great captains before he had tried the real metal of German civilization. In 1805 Austria, Germany, Russia and England formed a coalition against France or more particularly against Napoleon. Napoleon had collected his forces at Palois with the intention of invading the British Isles. No sooner was the coalition announced than he was on his way to the German frontier. At the city of Ulm he met the German forces, which hardly checked his progress, and the campaign was ended in a remarkably short time on the battle field of Austerlitz. This battle is known in history as the "Battle of the Three Emperors." It was an overwhelming defeat for the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the "Son of Austerlitz" became the battle cry of the French soldiery. The peace formed at the battle of Ulm was not of long duration in this time of spurious peace making.

The next year Germany found herself again on the side of the enemies of France and Napoleon resolved to teach her a lesson. In less than two weeks from the beginning of the campaign the battle of Jena was fought. It was a most signal defeat of the German forces and that magnificent army, organized and equipped by Frederick the Great went down before the soldiers of Austerlitz and Napoleon dictated a severe peace in the capital of Germany.

The German states have not been entirely united from this time until at the time of the war of 1870-71, or the Franco-Prussian War. The unity of Germany was necessary at this time to meet the threatening attitude of Napoleon III. Suffice it to say that under the leadership of that great triumvirate—King Wilhelm I, Bismarck and Von Moltke, supported by a civilization superior to that of France, the result was not long uncertain. The advance of the Germans was most severely disputed along the Rhine and the chain of strongholds south of the Belgian frontier. Metz had fallen into the hands of Germany and the marshals of France resolved to risk one more terrific struggle at Sedan. For two days the battle raged. But the superior genius of Von Moltke and the organization of the German army was too powerful for the legion of France. The next day Napoleon III sent the following note to the King of Germany: "Not having been able to die in the midst of my troops, there remains nothing else but to place my sword in the hands of your majesty."

These preliminary remarks are necessary to a correct understanding of what the celebration of the event of this battle means in the German feast days. It was not only a most signal victory for Germany, the turning point of the war, the avenger of a score of defeats at the hands of France, but most of all, the long sought for unity of the German states was affected as a result of this struggle. The sacrifices of the past had taught her to value unity. This is the reason why the Emperor in the presence of the Prince of Naples on September 2nd, reviewed the flower of the German army near the fortress of Metz, the reason the villages of all Germany are ablaze with torch and beacon and festive with rejoicing; the reason

the battle songs of Germany ring clear from all the tables where are gathered the heroes of Sedan and others to drink to the health of the young Kaiser and to the unity of Germany.

For several days before my German friends were continually alluding to the *Feierdag* of Sedan and how the hills around the city would be ablaze in commemoration of the event. Their praises were lavish in description of the manner in which the celebration would be conducted. So it was with considerable interest that I awaited the return of the 2nd of September. About six o'clock the citizens began to gather on the surrounding hills and high grounds to witness the display in the city below and on the neighboring cliffs. I may say in passing that the most numerous institution in Germany is the *Gasthof* or *Bier garten*. On the hills above the city the friendly flash from the beer garden becomes to the pleasure seekers a sign of the haven of rest, and good beer. It was to these places that the more aristocratic portion of the populace betook themselves on the evening of September 1st, for in the street parade only the lower classes participate. About seven o'clock the different church bells began a most frantic combination of discord not very different from our four o'clock Fourth of July clamors. This was a sign for the buildings to empty forth the numbers into the streets. It is surprising how many persons there are in Jena to the square foot. The church bells continued to ring for about one-half hour and as they ceased the brass band began one of the national airs of Germany—what one I could not say, for all German airs and songs sound alike to me, but it was the same one the band played the evening before. At its head marched proudly and triumphant the leader of the band—a large, corpulent person who seemed most zealous of the honors already won in the achievement of his musicians. I believe the Rensselaer band will compare favorably if they have not disorganized and have practiced faithfully since I left. The band was the only part of the procession that was attempted to be organized. The start was made down one of the principal streets, which never proceeds straight more than a hundred yards, and the populace followed. This part of the celebration was conducted entirely by the laboring classes and children. Each carried in his hand an oriental lantern. The variety of shapes and colors of these lanterns was astonishing indeed and are quite an improvement over the torch of the American political procession, while the disorganization that pervaded the ranks aided in the fantastic effect which would have been marred by an attempt at order. The streets of Jena are narrow and the number of children exceedingly large, so as to a logical result the procession was quite long. I seemed wholly lost in the midst of such festivities, not to hear the familiar voice of the fire cracker. But the Chinese lanterns takes its place. The effect of a firecracker upon the German was easily illustrated in the following: One of the young men of our party had with him a small rocket which he desired very much to set in motion, but just how to accomplish the feat he was not certain. At last an idea struck him. He went to the middle of the road and cautiously lighted it, and started to run as if a terrific explosion could be expected, calling loudly for the others to follow. He had as much fear of this little toy as I have of a Krupp's gun. But the procession has begun to move up one of the principal hills. As it trails its spiral way to the summit it presents a pleasing picture indeed. But the mammoth fires that blazed forth in the imagination of my German friends in the week previous, failed to assume their promised proportions and we were content to rejoice with a lesser light, but the fires of the German heart are not so easily quenched, sustained as it is by frequent quaffs of lager.

By ten o'clock the mass of the people had disappeared as rapidly as they had come together, and only the hall of the *Gasthof* rang with the melodies of Sedan. This was the initiatory step to the day that was to follow. As a contrary the Germans open their festivities by the display of fireworks instead of ending them as we do on the evening of the celebration.

The morning of the 2nd of September was early disturbed by the threatening voice of can-

non (not anvils) and later these harsh notes were softened by the strains of music as it issued from Jena's omnipresent band. A sly and cautious peep into the street reveals a line of marching soldiers led by the above mentioned musical organization. Squads of the ever present boy hung in countless numbers in the rear. The streets were festive and gay with the national colors of Germany and of the province and city of Jena. Germans take to insignia and display as readily as he does to beer. In the first place every organization possesses its banner, then comes the city following the province, and the national banner. They are all constructed alike and only differ in color. They consist of three long bars sewed together and attached to a staff. For instance, three bars of red, black and white is the sign of national patriotism and so on to the fifth or sixth degree. It has suggested to me that it would be appropriate for each American state to have its flag as a combination of the national colors and state emblems and on great occasions the states could readily be distinguished. I do not think this need be any step to the strengthening of state sectionalism over pride for the national patriotism.

(To be concluded next week.)

County Alliance Meeting.

There will be a meeting held on the first Saturday of October, 1893, the same being the 7th day of the month, at the Makeever house at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing state delegates and other important business. It is expected that each subordinate Alliance will send their delegates and alternates to the meeting. The county officers and committees are requested to be present. The outgoing officers desire to make a settlement and turn over the proceeds to their successors.

FRANCIS WELSH, Secy.

D. H. YEOMAN, Co. Pres.

To The Public.

Those parties who have tickets on the Williams Studio can have them honored at Porter's Studio until September 20th.

Respectfully,
PORTER'S STUDIO.

Iroquois Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., of this place, attended the odd Fellows' day exercises last Monday, at Chicago. About seventy of the members of the above lodge went and took part in the grand parade on Monday. They chartered a special car, which was nicely decorated, the handiwork, by the way, of our tonsorial friend, Ed. Parcells, to accommodate themselves and families. The lodge appeared in new regalia, which certainly was pleasing to the eye. Those who attended report a fine time.

All that honesty, experience and skill can do to produce a perfect pill, has been employed in making DeWitt's Little Early Risers. The result is a specific for sick headache, biliousness and constipation.

A. F. LONG & CO.

MARRIED.—Last Friday evening at the bride's home, Miss Daisy Yeoman and Rev. M. V. Brown. Miss Daisy is a sweet and noble girl. Mr. Brown has been a student at DePauw University for several years. Has now taken a work as pastor at Veedersburgh. As they now start out together on life's journey, it is the wish of their many friends that they may live a long and happy life. *

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises, skin affections and piles.

A. F. LONG & CO.

"Our Boys," a farce comedy with a splendid reputation, will shortly be presented for the benefit of the band. Mr. Lloyd, formerly of the Booth & Barrett company, is at the head of the affair, and we can look for something good in that line. The remainder of the company will be composed of the best local talent. Full particulars later.

You can obtain the best photos at Porter's Studio, at Williams' old stand. We employ only the very best workmen. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Respectfully,
PORTER'S STUDIO.

Ignorance of the merits of DeWitt's Little Early Risers is a misfortune. These little pills regulate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, bad breath, constipation and biliousness.

A. F. LONG & CO.

Kohler Brick and Tile Yard.

JOHN KOHLER, Prop.

New machinery of the most improved pattern has been added and we are prepared to take contracts for brick and tile in any quantity. We make tile in all sizes from 3 to 12 inch, and will compete in prices with any kiln in the country. Call for prices.

Yard located one mile west of Rensselaer.
Free delivery any place in town.

JOHN KOHLER.

Blacksmith And Wood Repair Shop.

M. L. HEMPHILL wants your trade. He is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Wood Repairing in a Worman-like manner and at Reasonable prices. He keeps an expert horse shoer employed constantly and makes a specialty of this branch of business. All work guaranteed.

M. L. Hemphill,

Brick shop on Front st., next door to brick ivory stable. 2-44-6mp.

GROCERIES.

A Full

and

Complete

Line.

We have opened out in our new building with a full line of groceries and provisions and so solicit a share of your patronage. All goods fresh and neat. We will also carry a small line of hardware.

Store on Van Rensselaer street, south of McCoy's bank building.

WARNER & SHEAD.

Better Than Ever.

American Farmer and Farm News, Springfield, O., in its new dress and teeming with the very best original articles written by the noted agricultural writers of America, is more indispensable than ever to the progressive, practical farmer of to-day, who demands facts and experiences, rather than theories and essays. In its thirteen years of successful life it has won a reputation for reliability and merit which now renders it a standard authority in things agricultural, amply proven by the frequency of quotations from its columns by the leading newspapers of America. Its contents are national in their character, and equally adopted to benefit the farmer of the North and the planter of the South. It contains sixteen large pages, illustrated, and is now published at fifty cents a year, the reduction from \$1 being recently made as warranted by a circulation of 185,000 and rapidly increasing.

A wreck at the crossing of the Monon and I. L. & I. roads at Shelby, Tuesday, caused quite a delay in the running of trains on the former. A Monon freight was just making the crossing, when a train from the other road dashed into it, derailing and smashing quite a number of cars.

The commissioners of Tipton county have failed to sell their court house bonds, owing to the continued stringency of the money market. Blackford county had to sell her bonds below par. In Carroll county the commissioners sold \$80,000 in bonds at a discount of \$3,000.

The last issue of the Republican it says, "There was very little liquor on hand in the saloon at the time of burning, as the proprietor had been buying in jug lots (or jugs lots), thereby creating a bad impression. The fact is the proprietor has bills to show he has purchased of Rosenfield Bros., Louisville, Ky., in the last 60 days, two barrels, also smaller lots from other dealers."

The banquet given at the Makeever House Wednesday evening for those who so nobly assisted in the work at the fire last Sunday morning, was a complete success. A large crowd was present, and the occasion was enlivened with music by the band and Banjo and Guitar Club.

The Crop Bulletin.

The crop bulletin issued by the Indiana weather service says: Excessively warm temperature continued during the week, with local rains from Wednesday to Sunday which were very beneficial to pasture, newly sown wheat and to fall plowing and seeding, which is nearly ended in the northern and central portions of the state, but still very backward in the southern portion. Standing corn is safe from frost. Much corn has been cut. The yield will hardly be half an average crop. Hauling clover is nearly all done, with a good yield of seeds. Late beans, potatoes and tomatoes are still in good condition.

About the best thing that has been done by our town board was at a special meeting last Monday evening, when they passed a fire limit ordinance. This ordinance forbids the building of anything but stone, brick or iron structures on block three, four and nine, and it takes effect immediately. This is a proper course to pursue, and, in fact, should have been done long ago.

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