



Rev. Mr. Morgan, Methodist.

Rev. Mr. Hannah, Episcopal.

Rev. Mr. James, Presbyterian.

REPRESENTATIVE CLERGYMEN OF MIDLAND, ONT.



The *Army and Navy Gazette* doesn't like the idea of designating the different British regiments by letters instead of numbers. It says: "What does 'R.S.,' 'R.F.,' 'R.I.F.,' 'I.F.,' 'S.B.,' 'R.S.F.,' and 'V. and L.' signify to foreigners? The letters are not even understood by a British public. They are meaningless absurdities, which only have the effect of intensifying the chaos which, with us, takes the place of system. As a correspondent tells us in a letter we publish elsewhere, the territorial designations are an enigma to war office officials themselves. But they are continued, nevertheless. Why? It is complained sometimes that the army is ever grumbling. But do our civilian administrators show any capacity for meeting its wishes even in the simplest details? If they did, they would take steps to restore the old numbers at once, and end all this confusion."

The *Militar Zeitung* (German) is publishing a series of letters from a military correspondent, describing military life in England. The writer speaks very well of the military, men and horses. Both are good, he says, but he thinks that far too much time is wasted on polish, which in the case of young soldiers, only wearies. As regards the horse artillery, he considers the horses as the finest in the world for the purpose, and as showing unmistakable evidence of the care with which they are fed and groomed; but here again he holds that too much stress is laid on appearance; and he questions either men or horses would stand the hard usage which is exacted from German artillery during the summer exercises and manoeuvres. As a rule he has nothing but praise to bestow upon the artillery; but he attaches grave significance to the recent reported cases of insubordination, which he considers due more to the want of touch between officers and men than to the spread of socialistic ideas. The organization, he thinks, is faulty, and the "big regiment"

quite out of accord with modern ideas of organization. Of the infantry he does not speak with any great amount of enthusiasm, and he lays stress on its absurd organization also. He is of opinion that the higher and best-known military authorities have shown themselves completely out of sympathy with the feelings and sympathies of the majority of the regimental officers, which accounts for much that is wrong. The British soldier, in fact, is spoken of in high terms of praise, but there is throughout a general feeling of contempt expressed for "military administrators who have shown themselves incapable of appreciating *esprit de corps* and the glorious traditions of the army."

The question of demolishing wholly or in part the wall that represents the innermost line of fortifications round Paris is again being discussed with much ardour. The military authorities generally are for the retention of Louis Philippe's splendid wall, although they make no difficulty in admitting that its practical utility has been very much lessened by the construction of the second line of forts since the war. The Municipal Council of Paris, on the other hand, clamours for the complete demolition of the ramparts, which not only occupy a great deal of valuable land, but offer a serious obstacle to the expansion of the city. It seems probable that a compromise will be arrived at. The Higher Council of War has lately had the subject under consideration, and it appears that the majority of the members are in favour of some concession to the civil needs of Paris. While they scout the idea of doing away with the wall, they propose that a considerable portion of it lying between the Point du Jour and the Porte St. Owen shall be demolished on condition that the gap be made good by continuing the line of fortifications so as to take in the Bois de Boulogne and an important district besides which now lies outside the wall. Gennevilliers, Asnieres, Courbevoie, Peuteaux and Juresnes would be enclosed, and the fort of Mount Valerien, which is on the hill just above the last-named suburb, would be immediately connected with the ramparts. It is stated that in the opinion of the Council the new line would be preferable to the existing one in a defensive sense, as the Seine would form a moat to a considerable portion of it, and the view from the bastions would be much more open than it now is.

A daughter of Sir Frederic Roberts has just distinguished herself in India in a very appropriate way, having regard to

her parentage. In a ladies' shooting competition at Simla she carried off the first prize with a score of 130 out of a possible 150, the second prize in another match, and was very near winning a third. The distance in no instance exceeded 100 yards, but few ladies could shoot so straight even at that distance as Miss Roberts did.

The military custom of crying down the credit of the soldiers of a regiment was revived here yesterday for the first time since the garrison was established here after the Wolseley expedition. A sergeant and two buglers of the Royal School of Instruction came into the heart of the city this afternoon, and, with a blare of trumpets, proclaimed at three conspicuous places that the officers of the corps would not be responsible for debts contracted by the men.—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

Tips That Emperors Leave.

The Emperor William left £500 for the servants at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and a great number of pins, rings, snuff-boxes and similar presents for members of the household and other persons who were concerned in the arrangements of his visit. When the Emperor Nicholas quitted England in 1844, after staying a week, of which two days were passed at Windsor, he left six gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait set in diamonds, for the Lords of the Household; six gold snuff-boxes, with his cipher in diamonds; for the four equeuries and the two grooms in waiting; £2,000 for the servants at the castle; a parure of diamonds worth £1,000 for the housekeeper; an enormous number of valuable rings, watches and brooches; £1,000 for the Society for the Relief of the Distressed Foreigners; £100 for the German hospital; £200 for the poor of St. George's parish, and £2,000 for various charities and public works.—*London World*.

Good Tipple.

The most precious wine in the world is without doubt that contained in a cask named the "Rose," in the Bremen town hall cellars. It is Rudesheim Rhine wine from the year 1653, and is never sold, but destined exclusively for the sick of Bremen, who receive a very small quantity on production of a doctor's certificate. The supposed value of this unique wine has so increased that a small bottle would cost eighteen millions of marks, a glassful two millions, and a drop 2,346 marks. The only persons ever presented with a bottle of this wine were the Emperors William I. and Frederick III. and Prince Bismarck.—*Home Journal*.