

CRUCIFIED, BUT LIVED.

SAVAGE SINGPHOS NAILED HIM BY HANDS AND FEET TO THE CROSS.

Then He Fainted—An American Miner's Awful Wounds—His Crucifixion Lopped Off His Fingers and Some of His Toes, Leaving Unsightly Scars.

The body of a man who had been crucified, and who had survived the ordeal and lived for years afterwards, left Tacoma, Wash., the other day for interment at Salt Lake City. The remains were those of Dr. William Bredemeyer, who years ago was crucified by an uncivilized tribe in Burma, India. The burial at Salt Lake City was by the side of his first wife, Annie May Savery Mearyone-Evans. His second wife, born Miss Penelope McVicker, accompanied the body, which was escorted to the train by members of sixteen fraternities, including 120 women, who were members of Rebecca lodges, and the Panchontas, of the Order of Red Men and the Pythian Sisters.

Dr. Bredemeyer was a great fraternity man. He was a member of nearly every secret order in existence, and had he lived a week longer he would have perfected the organization in Tacoma of the Heptasoph. But paralysis carried him off, and with his right hand peacefully over his breast as he lay in his coffin, the jagged scar left by those who crucified him could plainly be seen. Hundreds saw the scar, and thought it a dreadful sight.

The right hand scar was not as long as the left hand one by an inch. Both were between the bones of the thumb and forefinger, in the thickest part of the palm. The left hand scar was two and a half inches long, and on both sides of the hands the scars stood out like miniature mountain ranges, compared with the size of the hands. The serrated top ridges of the ugly marks were white and pronounced, like snow-capped peaks.

When Bredemeyer was crucified there was no antiseptic surgery to kill the putrefying microbes in the air while wounds were being treated, and thus avoid irritation and unsightly scars. For twenty-four hours after he was crucified he received no treatment of any kind. When his wounds were dressed he was unconscious, and for several days it was thought he would die.

Bredemeyer was a quiet, uncommunicative Prussian. Members of his family and his close friends knew of his crucifixion but Tacoma people were in absolute ignor-

1880, at about noon. At noon the next day his wounds were dressed. The rainy season had not set in and it was very warm, and under these unfavorable conditions it was feared gangrene would set in. The sufferer was cared for tenderly, under directions from the King, and being accustomed to undergo great hardships, he speedily recovered, but never again ventured into the land of the Singphos.

Fourteen months later, immediately after he married Miss Evans at Nagasaki, he was engaged by the Japanese Government as a mining expert, but a couple of years later on account of the ill-health of his wife he removed to California. From there he worked up into Utah, prospecting in the mines, locating undeveloped properties which it is estimated will make a millionaire of his eight-year-old son, who was born to him by his second wife. From Utah Bredemeyer went to British Columbia, and thence back to Washington, three years ago, where he conducted an assayer's office.

When his body was removed to the morgue, attention was called to the frightful scars on his hands and feet. Three fingers of the left hand were gone, and his right foot showed signs of mutilation, while the left foot looked as if it had been frozen until the toes had dropped off. His



RIGHT FOOT.

fingers and the toes of the right foot had been lopped off by his crucifixion. The toes of the left foot were frozen off on a prospecting trip in Utah.

The day of his funeral, his casket was literally covered with fraternity badges, the gold bullion in which was valued at \$500. He organized the Foresters and the Redmen on the Pacific coast, and was honored with the highest offices conferred by several of the secret orders in the Pacific Northwest.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Its Recruiting and Desertions and Its Total Available Force.

Some very interesting statistics are presented in the recent official returns of the condition of the British Army. It appears that its aggregate strength on the first day of the present year was above 219,000, being the largest ever known under the present establishment, and, in fact, exceeding by about 3,000 the authorized maximum. It is naturally impossible, with the constant recruiting and discharging, to keep the force always at the exact point set by law, but the purpose doubtless is to keep the average for the year close to the maximum, and, indeed, it was 216,400.

Of the 219,000 men thus spoken of, about 105,500 were serving in Great Britain and Ireland; 31,500 in the colonies; 77,000 in India, and 5,000 in Egypt. The recruiting for last year added 35,000 men to offset the deaths, discharges, desertions, and so on. London led off, as usual, with 5,355 recruits, and then followed Manchester with nearly 1,000, Glasgow with 922, Birmingham with 850, and Dublin with 717. In the British system of recruiting, as in ours, certain physical standards are set, but "special" enlistments are also allowed. Thus last year no fewer than 3,103 men were enlisted who were under five feet four inches in height, 4,678 who were under 33 inches chest measurement, and 1,667 who were under the minimum standard of weight. Still, there were fewer of such "special" enlistments than during the year before, which shows that recruiting was favorable. And for the first time in very many years the infantry of the line was recruited beyond its authorized strength.

The desertions for the year were a little more than 4,800, and the previous year they had been 4,962. These figures appear to us very small, compared with those of our own army. However, the percentage of desertions to the number of recruits enlisted was in the British army 13.7 last year, against 11.9 the year before. It is rather difficult to trace the exact reason for such variations.

An important institution in the British army which has no analogy in our own, although a bill in congress seeks to create one, is the reserve. There were 17,828 men transferred from the army to the reserve in 1891, and 17,751 in 1892, with but a few hundred less last year. The total number on Jan. 1 last seems to have been 80,530. The militia enrolled at the inspection dates last year numbered nearly 124,700, while the yeomanry were nearly 10,400 strong. The volunteers on Nov. 1 last numbered nearly 227,000, and the militia reserve 31,000. The army reserve has been continually increasing for the past twenty years, but from special causes there may be a slackening in this increase next year. However, a permanent first-class reserve of between 70,000 and 80,000 can be counted on, but of the militia many men joined the regular army, navy and marines. The yeomanry cavalry has been decreasing for some years, but the volunteer force continues to show an upward tendency.

According to the London Standard, at no previous time has there been so large a force of enrolled men available for service in case of need. First comes the regular army, with nearly 220,000 of all ranks. These could be immediately supplemented by 80,000 army reserve men and 30,000 militia reserve, making in all 330,000 men available for service abroad. Almost exactly the same number would then remain enrolled for home defense, namely, 235,000 volunteers, 94,000 militia, and 10,000 yeomanry, making 332,000. Thus the aggregate for foreign and home service, in case of emergency, would be 662,000 men.—New York Sun.

A Dog With a Wooden Leg.

Did you ever hear of a dog having a wooden leg? I know a man near where I live who has a small dog, one of whose front legs was crushed some time ago by a wagon wheel. Being something of a surgeon his master carefully amputated the crushed leg, and when the wound was healed provided the dog with a light and strong wooden leg. In the course of time the dog, which is a very intelligent little animal, became aware that he could rest his weight upon this wooden leg and use it for all ordinary purposes. In walking or trotting the dog always used his artificial limb, but if he has occasion to do any fast running or leaping he will gracefully hold up the wooden leg and depend solely upon the other three for the service required.—Globe-Democrat.

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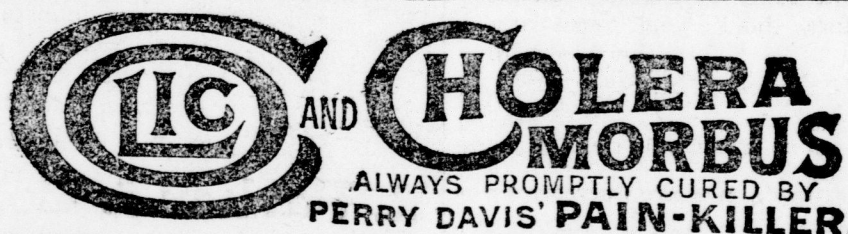
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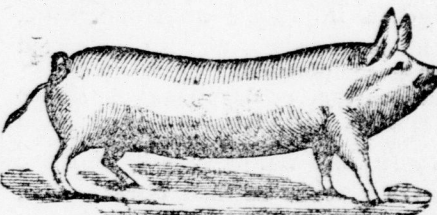
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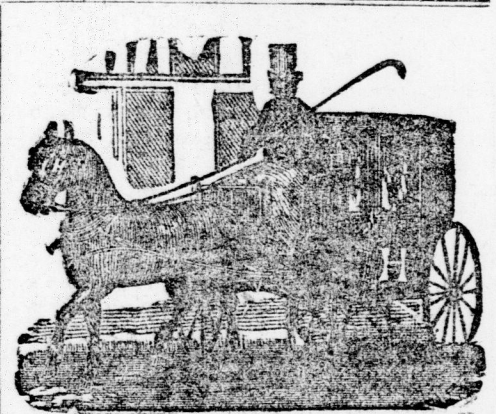
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