# NU POYERT

ULTS OF YEARS OF ULE IN COREA

Methods Are Not Wel-

re Inevitable.

hich earned for Coalso preserved its peculiar cus-In the comes of the seem more suitable than practical use, mitable onstruction of houses all customs Corea to-lly the Corea of a

the national customs Corea tothousand years ago.

To-day the traveler who crosses
from Japan may land at the harbor
of Fusan, because it has been selected as the railroad centre of the country by the Japanese. The first immession upon landing is the absolute,
act of any color. Southern Corea is
rroctically lestitute of trees. Its fornats were chopped down, the story
cost, in order the more easily to do
may with the country's former
courge the tiger; more probably the
reason was that the people needed
country to plan for the future.

The impression of the country on
mearing land is therefore of darkness,
the town itself adding only the gleamtry with of sandy supplied exects.

mearing land is therefore of darkness, the town itself adding only the gleaming white of sandy, sun-baked streets and costumes equally white in effect if not too closely examined, for the Coreans, men and women alike, save those of the upper classes, wear curious white cotton garments consisting of long baggy trousers and a long coat of simple cut that closes with a bow near the right shoulder. For the married men the effect is made even more ried men the effect is made even more ridiculous by a black hat, narrow of, brim and high of crown, under which their long hair must be gathered in

appearance of Corean towns and cities, even of Seoul, the capital, and cires, even of Seoul, the capital, is monotoness and depressing once the impression of universal and complete payety, filth and decay has worn of & For though social distinction of a few pare said to be as strict in this ary as they are in others they have no outward expression in the mode of living, for with the exception of court and king the nation lives in mud huts, usually of two rooms, covered with straw roofs and opening in the back on small yards or compounds surrounded by mud walls of varying but formidable height.

Sanitation in spite of the efforts of

Sanitation in spite of the efforts of Santation in spite of the enerts of the religious missions and the Japan-ese is practically non-existent; the heating in winter is done in a kang, a stove similar to that of the Chi-

a stove similar to that of the Chinese, in which the fire is made underneath the stone floor. It gives no warmth at all or makes the room unendurably hot, besides being very langerous. The chimney is a hole in side of the house near the ground. In the compound domestic animals are kept if of family possesses any, and in one corner sun into the ground are the kimshi jats. Kimshi is the universal winter food, a preparation of cabbage, tomatice, onions paration of cabbage, tomatics, onions and red peppers tightly packed, cov-ered with straw and set aide to ferment. The older the mixture and the stronger the older the greater delicacy t is considered.

The reason commonly given for the condition of this pauper kingdom is he official corruption, which is of the official corruption, which is of such ancient date that it has almost such ancient date that it has almost become honorable. From the king to the lowest man in authority stealing, or squeezing as it is called in the st, was the common means of exist-ence, openly carried on. If any citi-zen built a house, owned property, or showed other indication of means he-or one of his relatives was promptly imprisoned and the family was forc-ed to ransom him.

imprisoned and the family was forced to ransom him.

What the official stole from the peofertier took from his interior king helped himself universall. When the people had nothing left the king sold to wealthy nobles the right to coin money, which they made the most of by using any interior metal and by continuing even after the right had officed. The country was soon so full of debased coins that at one port there were quotations. that at one port there were quotations current in 1901 for ()1 Government current in 1901 for ()1 Governmen nickels; (2) first-class counterfeits; (3) medium class counterfeits, and (4) counterfeits so poor as to be passable only after dark.

he result of this system was that all manner of work was discouraged until labor fel into discredit. Why amass wealth that would surely be stolon? One class copied the asson of idleness from its superiors with the result that even the poorest and lowliest citizen considered labor be-

opposition to the Japanese, for poverty, lack of arms and organization make their efforts useless against the large and well-train Japanese arny, against Japanese superiority as a race and Japanese advantages of expe ining in matters political

### CARRIED OFF BY A LION.

Thrilling Experience of a the Transveel.

Two men at least have given ac ounts of their sensations when they were carried off by lions—the great exrer Livingstone and a man named iter, a ranger of game preserved the Transvaal. Wolhuter's advenne is not secondary in interest to ringstone's experience. His story, lich was attested by the certificate of the magistrate of the district, was substantially as follows:

He was riding along a Kafir path about an hour after sunset. It had been a long march, and he had pushed on ahead of his companions. His dog barked at something, and a momen later Wolhuter saw a lion crouching close to him on the right hand side The ranger turned his horse sharply, a circumstance that no doubt caused the lion to miss the spring.

Wolhuter was unseated. At the same oment he saw another lion coming from the opposite direction. lorse rushed off, with the first lion in pursuit, and the second lion picked Wolhuter up almost before he touched the ground and gripped him by the right shoulder in such a position that he was face up, with his legs and body dragging underneath the beast. The lion trotted down the path, uttering a

loud, growling, purring noise. Wolfuter's sensations were not those of Livingstone, who said he was in state of apathy, with entire absence of pain during the time the lion had him The game ranger suffered terribly, both mentally and physically, and saw no possible way of escape. The lion took him nearly 200 yards.

Suddenly Wolhuter bethought him of his sheath knife, which he carried in his belt behind his right hip. On reach ing a large tree with overhanging roots the lion stopped, whereupon Wolhuter stabbed him twice in the side with his left hand. It was ascertained afterward that the first stab touched the bottom of the heart and that the sec-

ond one slit it down for some distance. The lion immediately dropped Wolhuter, and again the game ranger struck him, this time in the throat

severing an artery. The lion jumped back and stood fac ing him, growling. Wolhuter scram-bled to his feet, shouting at the top of his lungs. He expected the beast to come at him again, but it did not. In stead, it turned slowly and, still growling, went a few paces. Soon its growls turned to moans. These, in turn, ceased, and the ranger knew that the east was then dead.

Wolhuter got up the tree as fast as his injured arm would permit, and hardly was he seated when the first lion, which had been after the horse, came back on the trail of blood. By this time the plucky ranger was so faint that he tied himself to the tree to prevent himself from falling out.

He was found by his companions, who took him to a place of safety. The lion he had killed was an old male, and weapon used was an ordinary sheath knife.-New York Tribune.

# Peculiarities of Lichens.

The lichen is remarkable for the great age to which it lives, there being and the prince in the power to suspend growth altogram and is the commonest beast of inden.

The majority of the population in the little spots are tretched out in the little spots ing one another. Idleness leads to incuffies here and there, but as a rule graceful lethargy prevails. Naked children frlay in the dirty sewer water which asually runs though a ditch in the middle of the street. Every water is indescribable filth and a calm acceptance of it.

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The reason commonly given for the condition of the purity of the air, as they are never found growing in cities and towns where the condition of the purity of the air, as they are never found growing in cities and towns where the con good grounds for believing that the

# Tingling Ears.

If your ears burn, people say, some one is talking about you. This is very old, for Pliny says, "When our ears do glow and tingle some do talk of us in our absence."

Shakespeare in "Much Ado Nothing" makes Beatrice to Ur-sula and Hero, who had been talking of her, "What fire is in mine ears!" Sir Thomas Browne ascribes this conceit to the superstition of guardian who touch the right ear if the talk is favorable and the left if other-

wise. This is done to cheer or warn. One ear tingles, some there be That are snarling now at mel

### The Advice Seeker. "When a man asks me for advice," said the good natured person. "I al-

cussion.' "Well," replied Mr. Sirius Barker, "most of us ask for advice because would rather argue than work."-Washington Star.

ways find myself getting into a dis-

Mr. Recentmarrie (who has plunged a spoon into dish preparatory to helping to the pudding)-Why, Mary, I feel some hard, smooth, round things in the dish. I wonder what they can be. Mrs. Recentmarrie-Why, they're eggs, John; there are six, just as the recipe says .- Chicago News.

# Stupid People.

Traveler-Haven't you a time table? Station Agent-We used to have one until the people began to think the rains were supposed to keep to it-Fliegende Blatter.

iness is reflective, like the light

# SCENE OF AMAZING ACTIVITY.

Whole Chinese Empire Going In For

Various Forms of Education. During the last year or two the Chinese have taken up wireless telegraphy with especial earnestness, states a writer who returned from that states a writer who returned from that country not long ago after the third visit of six months' duration to the Chinese empire in the last ten years. Two hundred men are studying it in a school established by the Government especially for the purpose. There are many wireless stations at Tibet. And even the small Chinese river gunboats are equipped with wireless. The whole empire to-day, in short, is a scene of amazing military and educational activity. Wherever I went on the trains I saw military camps, in which part of the 5,000,000 army which China is mobilizing, is being trained. Schools are being opened literally by thousands. There are railroad schools, telegraph schools, postoffice schools, custom house schools normal schools, telegraph schools, postoffice schools, custom house schools normal schools, telegraph schools, the conditions and libraries. The teachers in these schools are partly foreign, but chiefly native. All these schools have recently been established by the Imperial Government itself to further the national desire for being up to date. The Chinese adeaire the English-speaking races, and turn their thumbs up as a sign of gratification whenever they see one of our fellow-countrymen.

In spite of the fact that the Imperial Government is giving the Chiperal G

perial Government is giving the Chi-ness every possible concession in the way of education, there is consider, able dissatisfaction at being governed under a regency, China's last three monarchs have been babies when they first came to the theory. The China monarchs have been ondies when they first came to the throne. The Chinese feel that they are passing through a critical period of their history, and that they need especially now a fullgrown man to govern them. For this reason, what might be called China's "anti-baby" feeling is very strong.

### Making Cigarette Paper.

Rice paper, with which cigarettes are made, has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree, or, more com-monly, of fine, new trimmings of flax and hemp. France makes cigarette papers for the whole world, the output of Austria and Italy being

insignificant.
So light is this paper that 500 of So light is this paper that 500 of the tiny sheets goes to the ounce. They are perfectly combustible, and give off the minimum of smoke. Be-fore being rolled with tobacco they are analyzed to prove that they are free from deleterious ingredients and that they contain nothing but the purest paper fiber.

that they contain nothing but the purest paper fiber.

Only new material hav and hemp trimmings—is used, and these are thoroughly purified. Chopped by machinery into me tute particles, they are well mixed by a revolving fan, and then reduced the tribute of lime and soda.

In order that every foreign sub-

and soda.

In order that every foreign substance may be eliminated it undergoes a thorough washing process, the water being obtained from artesian wells sunk for the purpose.

The pulp is again creaked.

The pulp is again crushed and rolled out into paper. This is of a grayish tinge and the pure white of the finished leaf is obtained by an electric process, which also cleanses it of all possible impurities.

# Amended It.

When King George was Prince of Wales one of his body servants was once trying to explain to Sir Arthur-Bigge some incident that had taken

Jown in Princeton there is a baby your months old who has not yet been chattened. It has worried the friends of the parents, for they are anxious to know what the child is to be called. The other day a friend of the father stopped him on the street and said:
"Named the haby yet?"

"Named the baby yet?"
"No, not yet," was the answer.
"Well, why don't you name him?"
"What's the use? He's red-headed;

sn't he? "But what difference does that

make?"
"All the difference in the world. I wouldn't do us any good to name him The kids wouldn't call him by it any how."

# Curved Bridges of Japan.

The curved bridges of Japan are on hree kinds-first, those known as speciacle bridges, with an arch in the speciacle bridges, with an arch in the centre suggesting a pair of spectacles second, the camel back bridges, which go up very high indeed; third, the ordinary one arch, semicircular bridges. The reason the Japanese so often have curved bridged is because until modern times they could not build them flat, and even to-day there is no keystone to the Japanese arches. They are not generally familiar with the keystone. A great many of two classes keystone. A great many of two classes of bridges—the camel back and the high curved bridges—are found in the palace grounds at Pekin, in China.

### A Tragedy. "Deceiver!" she hissed. "I hate

"Hate me!" gasped her affianced.
"Why, it was only yesterday you said
you loved every hair on my head."
"Yes, but not every hair on your
shoulder!" she retorted as she held
up a bit of golden evidence.

# The Diamond.

While the diamond is the hardest substance known, it is also brittle and may be fractured by a blow. But if it is placed between two hard steel faces in a hydraulic press and a slowly accelerating pressure applied the hard steel will become indented. the hard steel will become indented.

# THE THIRD REPUBLICA

France's Latest Form of Government Now Over 40 Years Old.

On September 4, 1870, Leon Gambetta, speaking for himself and other radical members of the Legislative Assembly, announced the deposition of the Bonapartist dynasty and the establishment of the republic. This was two days after the battle of Sendan in the France Garman war. dan, in the Franco-German war, and the capture of MacMahon's army and Napoleon III. The campaign entered upon so confidently by that potentate thus collapsed and he was a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. On the evening of the 4th the governmen national defence was established, Gen. Trochu at the head. While was being done the Empress Eugenie, disguised, fled secretly from Paris and entered Belgium, on her way to England, where she has resided ever The governmental scheme which

The governmental scheme which was created on September 4 has lasted 40 years and is stronger to-day than it ever was in the past. In duration it has outlived any other system which France has had since the overthrow of Louis XVI. and the Bourbons in 1792. The first republic, which beam in 1792 leasted in the Bourbons in 1792. Inc mrs. in which began in 1792, lasted, in until 1804, when which began in 1792, lasted, in its various shapes, until 1804, when it gave way to the first empire, under Bonaparte, and that was subverted in 1814, in the war waged against Bonaparte by combined Europe. It was succeeded by the restored Bourbon monarchy under Louis XVIII. in 1814, which went down in the revolution of July, in 1830, Charles X, then being at its head. The Orleanist being at its head. The Orleanist monarchy of the Citizen King Louis Philippe, which was created in 1830 was submerged in the storm of 1848. and the second republic was started, which gave place to the second empire in 1852, under Napoleon III., and this collapsed at Sedan, when the present regime came into being.

Thus the third republic has had a longer earser than that

longer eareer than that of any two
of its predecessors since 1792. For
several years it was conceded to be
only an experiment, which endured
because a majority of the French only an experiment, which endured because a majority of the French people could not unite upon any other form of government. Along until the end of the Presidency in until the end of the Fresdency in 1879 of Napoleon III.'s old warrior, MacMahon, there was doubt as to whether it would weather the storms

you are, eh? reply, given in tones of conscious

"Marchin' round, were you? Why, "Yes, sergeant; I took 'em off so's shouldn't wake the 'osses!"—Lon-

# The Thieving Arabs.

to do this he must steal camels. So, having stolen camels, he purchases a rifle. Then come more raids to take more camels, this time in order to buy more camels, this time in order to buy Camels are their sole means of exchange."

hid your trousers.'

# "Pa," said the blooming daughter of the household. "I wish you would n't call young Mr. Softleigh a popi-

The population of Bucharest is about 300,000. The houses are mostly of one or two stories in the residential section and built separately with a great deal of open space. The city is very widespread and covers an area of about twenty-five square miles.

# A Famous Palace.

Society is going in for roasted peanuts, cabbage, fruits, and other ancient food staples, canapes, cavier and other rich, modern delicacies are being taboed, it seems, as the "spenders" have become distrustful of them. Perhaps we are swerving, preparing to turn back.

Women are breaking into the pursuits of men. In Paris there are many cabwomen and in some of our cities in the west policewomen. There are women lawyers, women barbers. cabbage, fruits and other on

are women lawyers, women barbers, bartenders, farmers, physicians and journalists. Women are smoking cigarettes, and the men, some of journalists. them, are trying to break themselves of the habit.

the ironing, the washing, the darning, and the cooking. Many men are ing, and the cooking. Many men are marrying for money and living idle lives. Up in the air men are trying to imitate the birds. Down below, in automobiles, they are trying to imitate the wind.

One wonders if we are going back to original conditions. From the

which seemed to be gathering around it. Even as recently as 1889, in the Boulanger scare, the advent of the Man on Horseback was often very confidently predicted. But it passed through the tentative stage before the death of Presidents ugh the tentative stage before death of President Carnot in 1904, and is now a permanency. Just four days after Gambetta proclaimed the establishment of the republic the United States cabled its recognition of the new regime and welcomed it at the council board of the nations. Five months later it was recognized by the great powers of Europe. Its alliance with England and Russia and its ententes with other countries gives France a larger influence in the affairs of the world than it exerted previously since the days of Bona-parte's power in the first republic a

### entury ago The Careful Sentry.

The young private had been posted a sentry on C squadron stables. But, as sentry on C squadron stables. But, lo, when the sergeant of the guard came round on his visit he was nowhere to be seen. The sergeant was about to depart to make inquiries about to depart to make inquiries when there came a rustling noise from a heap of straw and the sentry stood before him minus his boots and looking very sleepy.

"Hello!" cried the sergeant. "Here

ou are, eh? Where were you when came round just now?"
"Marchin' round," was the sentry's

"Their whole lives are given up to the breeding of their flocks and herds and to systematic robbery," writes Douglas Caruthers of his experiences in northwestern Arabia. "The Bat-noin lives in his tent for a week at time or until the fit comes over him, and he calls his companions, and off they go on a foray to steal camels in order to increase their own herds. The Arab's great idea is to possess a rifle, for that means power. In order to do this he must steal camels. So, having steller companies.

# A Fair Proposition.

A popular comedian and playwright was praising the humorous value of suggestions. "It is funnier to sugsuggestions. "It is funnier to suggest a thing," he said, "than to say, it out. Playwrights should remember this. Suggestion—pregnant suggestion—is what makes really funny the little boy's remark to his father. 'Pa,' if you help me with my arithmetic lesson to-night I'll tell you where ma hid your trousers.'"

'And why not?" "Because he isn't a jay, and there doesn't seem to be any hope of his poppin'

The palace in the Rue de Lille once owned by Empress Josephine's son, Eugene de Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy ever since the battle of Water-

# BUT A SHORT JUMP BACKWARD.

Do Indications Point to a Reversion to Primeval Conditions?

On the other hand men are breaking into the pursuits of women. They are becoming cooks and bottlewashers. In London some of the men do

One wonders if we are going back to original conditions. From the working women and the idling men of to-day it is but a short jump backward to the Indians who loitered in the woods while the squaws did all the work. From the women who smoke cigarettes to-day it is but a short step backward to the women who used to smoke clay pipes. Perhaps it won't be long before we are again swinging airly among the trees, from limb to limb, knocking down cocoanuts. again swinging trees, from limb down cocoanuts.

### WILL NOT HAVE THEM SPOILED.

Queen Mary a Spartan When It Comes to Keeping Children's Tastes Simple.

when it comes to imbuing her children with simple tastes, Queen Mary of England, surely has all other royal mothers "stopped." A certain young woman, who is a great favorite with the royal children, whom she knows through their French governess, received an evidence of the length to which the Queen goes in this respect. The young woman in question, when the little Prince John, a special pet of hers, was ill a short time ago, begged to be allowed to send him a Teddy berr, to replace a worn-out one he had been in the habit of taking Teddy bear, to replace a worn-out one he had been in the habit of taking to bed with him, after the fashion of many children, royal and otherwise.

Queen consented that the prince d accept the gift and the friend should accept the gift and the friend straightway purchased the largest, fattest and most elaborate Teddy bear possible, which she despatched to the palace. Her surprise was great when the bear came back again to her with a little note from the Queen saying that she always liked the children to have only the posthave only the most unpretentious toys, and that as Prince John's last Teddy bear was but a quarter of the size of the present one she considered it would be better to have the same it would be better to have the same kind. The astonished young woman hurriedly exchanged the large, ro-bust and costly Teddy for a most mod-est specimen of the breed.

The same treatment is accorded Princess Mary. Her dolls have always perinces mary. Her dolls have always been of a simple kind, and she is required to make their clothes herself, in the intervals of stitching flannel petticoats for the poor, with which task she occuries much of her time.

The Birth of Reform Schools. The first reform school for juvenile delinquents was probable the one or ganized at Metray, near Louvre, France, about the year 1839 by M. de Tetz, a noted councillor of Paris. M. de Tetz found in some wealthy noblemen the financial assistance be oblemen the financial assistance needed to materialize his idea, and the school was started with the most the school was started with the most beneficent results. The idea was taken hold of in other quarters not only of France, but of other continental coun-tries, and the enthusiasm created by the work resulted in the graph "con-ference of the reformatory union," the real beginning of our present day the real beginning of our present day work in behalf of juvenile delinquents.

The Hours of the Day ancient Egyptians divided the twelve hours each, day and night into a custom adopted by the Jews and Greeks probably from the Babylonians. The day was first divided into hours in Rome by L. Papirius Cursor, who about B.C. 293 erected a sun dial in the temple of Quirinus. Prior to the invention of water clocks (158 B.C.) the time was called at Rome by public criers. In England in early times the measurement of time was B.C.) the time was called at Kome by public criers. In England in early times the measurement of time was uncertain. One expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours, or a day.

# His Last Breath

The reflections upon the value of breath, writes a correspondent, recall an old riddle which asked what it was that no man wished to take and no man wished to give up. The answer was, His last breath. Charles Lamb was, His last breath. Charles Lamb had an epicurean desire concerning his own last breath, half of which at any rate comes home to many of us. Macready heard him express the hope that he might draw it in through a pipe and exhale it in a pun. Certainly that would be the most precious that he may record. London Chronicle breath on record.—London Chronicle

# A Rain Trap.

a time distressing drought, says a writ The Yorkshire Post, says a writ a harassed ama eur agriculturist step-ped into a chop to buy a barometer. The shopman was giving a few stereo-typed instructions about indications and pressures when the purchaser impatiently interrupted him. indications

# Each In His Own Field.

Papa—See that spider, my boy, spinning his web. Is it not wonderfur? Do you reflect that, try as he msy, no man could spin that web?

Johnny—What of it? See me spin this top? Do you reflect, try as he may, no spider could spin this top? Eugene de Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy ever since the battle of Waterloo has been the home of the Prussian representative on the banks of the Seine.

Do you reflect that, try as he may, n man could spin that web?

Johnny-What of it? See me spit this top? Do you reflect, try as he may, no spiter could spin this top?

### SENTENCE SERMONS

Service proves sympathy. Hoarding is ceasing to have. Self-knowledge cures self-love. Letting truth in freely lets it in

No honors conferred can confer nonor. The religion of the "I," is the

blindest of all.

A plat of heaven gives no proprietary interest in the place. One of the best ways to lose your

fears is to find your foes. To shut yourself up from all sorrow is to shut yourself up to it. Fear of discovery often masquer-des as the voice of conscience.

They who strike out new paths must expect to be accused of wandering. A good many imagine they are

virtuous when they are only vacu-The good in the guise of the bad becomes ally to the bad in the guize of the good.

The farther a man is from being a real master the more he wants to be a boss. If faces are tickets to heaven it

s going to take some saints a long time to arrive. When your religion is an umbre! la laid up for a rainy day the weather is apt to be deceitful.

No man ever got any important place by teaching other people their places.

Some never get over the wonder, that folks so important as them-selves should go to church. Judged by their prayers, some ace

trying hard to take the Lord in. Have we any right to condemn the vicious when we make the conditions of virtue so hard?

We are all likely to think that kinship to the heavenly father must

be established by likeness to ourselves. The only reason some believe they ire saints is that their neighbors wish they lived in another world.

The doctrine that providence never bothers you as long as you are miserable gives great comfort to many.

Some men who talk a lot about a faithless ministry would have a fit if the preacher told the truth about When you hear a man boasting of virtue you are quite likely to find the fear

driving him to it. It is natural to object to the collection at every meeting, but you! have to remember it has revealed a whole lot about human nature.

# HEROES OF FAMOUS CHARGE

Most of the Survivors of Light Bris gade Dependent on Charity .... There are believed to be only hirty-two survivors of the rank and file who took part in the historic charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and of these twenty-two necessitous circumstances, are in says the London Daily Telegraph. oldest is 86 years of age, and

but for philanthropic effort he and his companions would have their last days overshadowed want. At a moment when the thoughts of the nation have been fixed once more upon the Crimean campaign by the death of Miss Florence Nightingale, the need for money to aid these old heroes will assuredly not be allowed to exist for a single day. It is thirteen years since Mr. T. H. Roberts established the Balaclava Light Brigade Survivors' Relief Fund. the banquet then held seventy-four men attended, and it was discovered that several of them were spend-

forgotten and neglected. In the intervening years more than half these heroes have gone to their rest, and it is a duty which the nation owes to itself that none of the survivors shall be again per-mitted to need any of the simple comforts which can add a solace to their last days. The work of aiding these veterans, it need hardly be

ing their last days in workhouses-

added, has lost a sympathizer and supporter in Miss Nightingale. The money which goes to these neglected heroes is well spent. They are sent weekly pensions by post, and when at length the 'Last Post' sounds each of the old men receives a decent funeral.

# FACING STARVATION.

A Fish Famine Threatens the People of Kamchatka.

Complaints have reached St. Petersburg from Kamchatka fhat the population of that peninsula is threatened with famine this winter owing to the searcity of fish, which is the staple diet of 8,900 Kamehatkans and their 14,000 sledge degs. The report has caused surprise, because Kamehatka has always been considered one of the

impatiently interrupted him.

"Yes, yes," said he, "that's all right, but what I want to know is how do you set it when you want it to rain?"

"The results of the control Since 1906, however, Japanese lions of fish at spawning time they travel in immense shoals from the sea up the rivers. The native fishermen soon imitated this proceeding, with the result that the Kamehatkan streams are now practically denuded of from and the poor people are facing starvation.