HEALTH.

One of the most important points in the care of the system is the keeping of the feet warm and dry. This lesson has been taught over and over, but it is to be feared that a warm and dry. This lesson has been taught over and over, but it is to be feared that a good many persons read solemn warnings, sorn of tree experiences, and give them no second thought. Our climate, with its tharp, sudden changes, calls for the exercise of pruderce in the matter of dress, to a degree that may be unknown in other regions where a more equable and favorable condition exists. Warm, comfortable underclothing is indepensable, and should be borne even during a brief "warm spell" as a guard against danger from climatic changes. A person having become heated either by active exertion or by an excessive temperature, should not suddenly plunge into a chilling temperature, or sit either in a damp place or na cool braze. The checking of the perspiration too suddenly lays the foundation a severe coldinevery instance. Gentle exercise should be continued till the system has regained something approaching a normal contition. And so the list of cautions might be extended; but the remainder would be shackneyed as those already given. Careessness or indifference gives the result, with dult people, nine times out of ten, though this little cure for the ill to say, when the nischief is wrought, "I might have known better."

Still it often occurs that with the numest.

Fighting the Influenza.

There is as much mystery about the acture and origin of a cold as there is about the influenza, and it is popularly believed to be catching from one member of a family to another, and not infrequently a whole household is down at the same time with "colds" as many families are now down with influenza. The only obvicus difference is the greater intensity of the symptoms of influence, and the greater need for care—such care is we would observe in treating a bad cold—so avoid complications which are no necessary part of either, but which often accompany both forms of complaint. When we ook to the victims of the prevailing epidemic, we find they are of the most part what night be called well-preserved lives, old seople who by careful and extremely temperature living and by the watchful care of iskeir medical att-ordants have survived on or than the rough wear and tear of life rould bave permitted had they been ex-

posed to it. We are constantly boasting of the increase in the length of life in recent years, and much of this is due to our in-creased knowledge in combating the dangers or the tendencies to death which surround the age of both sexes.

or the tendencies to death which surround the age of both sexes.

Other forms of epidemic diseases can be shut out, and the arts of eating, drinking and sleeping have become so carefully formulated, even widely studied, that many persons are able to live on in a mechanical sort of way on a very limited amount of vitality. It is these persons who are now falling easy victims to influenza against which they have not yet discovered a defense, while those of a healthy and robust constitution resist the disease, or else pass throughit, with more pain and inconvenience it must be admitted, but with hardly less danger than that attending an ordinary cold. All the deaths are not those of aged persons, it is true; but the feeble and damaged constitutions at all ages are of the same type, and fall easy victims to a disease which is in the air, and which easily finds its way to the fire-side and the invalid couch. The best preventive measure against the influenza is robust health. Perhaps we are getting a little too intemperate in eating and drinking, and coddle ourselves too much in

fluenza is robust health. Perhaps we are getting a little too intemperate in eating and drinking, and coddle ourselves too much in furs and wraps at ordinary times; but, in any case, the best treatment is just what we all know as the best treatment of a bad cold—a warm bed, warm drinks, and plenty of them, together with patience and freedom from mental worry and anxiety; while the best preventive is good living and plenty of fresh air.

shilt people, nine times out of ten, though to listitute ourse for the ill to say, when the mischlef is wrought, "I might have known better."

Still it often occurs that with the utmost are cold will be contradicted, and the saffine properties of the cold will be contradicted, and the saffine place or circumstances white gove the samiotra using will be experienced, and the relation singly realizes that the time of presamon of the cold and it is a supply realizes that the time of presamon of the greater present of the saffine proper, coughs, hourseness, sore threat, influenza, catarrh, neurs'gia, rheunatism, with bronchitis and consumption as direct results. It is not, therefore, in good taste to say "only a cold," as giving the impression that the different of the cold, as giving the impression that the different properties of the cold, as so that the cold always be recognized that even an apparently slight cold may be the beginning of a sortious and possibly fatal illness.

Do not lose any time in attending to a cold, it is not always possible for a person to give adequate treatment to a cold be postponed may in blief with cannot any consequently. One general principle may, consequently, be laid down—cold being the manifestation by congestion of the ahonormal checking of the perspiration, or in other words the results of a chill or some portion of the system, the first remedial measure are in individual gind that the entire body be meladed. Afterior method with the writer is simply that the entire body be meladed. After or the method with the writer is simply that the entire body be meladed. After or the method with the writer is simply to that the entire body be meladed. After or the method with the writer is simply to that the entire body be meladed. After or the method with the writer is simply to that the entire body be meladed. After or the method with the writer is simply to the contract of the properties of the perspiration, or in other words the read of the properties of the perspiration of the propert

Send out the Sunlight. BY ELLEN DARE.

end out the sunlight, the sunlight of cheer line on earth's sadness till ills disappear ouls are in waiting this message to hear. Hearts that are laugry for prayers still un

end out the sunlight each hour and each day rown all the years with its luminous ray, ourish the seeds that are sown on the way.

Send out the sunlight! "is needed on earth, Send it afar in scintillant mirth, Better than gold in its wealth-giving worth? Send out the sunlight on rich and on poor— Silks sit in sorrow, and tatters endure— All need the sunlight to strengthen and cure.

Send out the sunlight that speaks in a smile often it shortens the long, weary mile; Often the burden seems light for awhile.

end out the sunlight—the Spirit's real gold I ive of it freely—this gift that's unsold; hower it down, on the young and the old. Send out the sunlight, as free as the air! Blessings will follow, with none to compare, Blessings of peace, that will rise from depa

Send out the sunlight, you have it in you! Clouds may obscure it just now from you view: Pray for its presence! Your prayer with come

The Road, The River and the Rest.

Weary and worn in a wildorness.

Fa from shelter, far from home,
Shadows are failing and out press

bees that urk amid the gloom;
Star there is none and the tangling thorns

Force my stumbling feet to tray.
Shall I not perish, if through these storms

Break no kindly beams of day?

Sweet is Thy mercy, come Savior spread

Forth Thy golden wings of light,
Over my pathway Thy radiance shed:

Lead me safely home to-night!

Standing sately nome to-night!

Standing in awe by a river's brink
Dark it; waters, deep and sad,
Grasping, death and saint, and standing sad,
Grasping to ever had;
Ab! how it struggly occur had;
Shall I reach you had nore?
Oh, what a Saviour! mme, home at last!
I shall never sorrow more
Sweet is Thy mercy. Lord let me rest,
Where Earth's troubles find a baim,
Peaceful and placid, folded and press'd
Safe within Thy Bosom scalm.

-[Ernest E. Leigh

A Touching Story Illustrating His Good ness of Heart

THE LATESIR MORELL MAUKENZIE

Probably no physician e ver died in Lon lon who had so many warm personal friends and so many bitter professional enemies as the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. He came by both honestly. He was a hard fighter, with all the courage of his convictions, and he had a faculty for winning the affection and confidence of his friends, particularly among his patients, that has rarely been excelled In the practice of profession he was of the gentlest and kindest nature, which was disgentlest and kindest nature, which was displayed alike whether his patient was of royal blood or the object of his charity: for air Morell, overwhelmed as he was with engagements to treat the greatest and wealthiest people in the land, never turned away the humblest and poorest sufferer who came to his door. He charged enormous fees to the rich. He would not accept money from the poor. A touching story illustrating his kindness of heart is related in one of to-day's newspaper.

kindness of heart is related in one of to-day's newspaper.

Into one of the hospitals to which he gave a portion of his time each week was brought a wretched little working girl who had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. Sir Morell attended her day after day, but her case was hopeless, and she was finally sent to her home in an East End slum to die. She lingered on for two or three weeks, and all her thoughts and conversation were of the great physician who had tended her so carefully and treated her so kindly. As her final moments drew near she begged that some one would go to "he so kindly. As her final moments drew near the bedside. So importunate were her to her to her to the total number employed.

Diamond Gut Diamond.

At one of the annual fairs held at a smal to win in Russia a gentlemen observed a gypsy and a Jew hagging over the sale of a horse. When the bargain was concluded the two separated, both evidently highly satisfied with the result. she begges that a six termed him, and bring him to her bedside. So importunate were her entreaties that a city missionary, who visited her daily, ventured to call on Sir Morell and tell him of the dying girl's request.

"Can I do anything for her?" asked Dr.

"Can I do anything for her?" asked Dr.
Mackenzie
"No," said the missionary; she is past
human aid, but your presence would give
her untold comfort." "I'll go," said Dr.
Mackenzie, and he put aside all other engagements, wen five miles to an East Entenement house, sat down by the girl's bedside for an hour, suggested one or two
simple allevations, called her "my dear,"
and left her with two or three bank notes
squeezed up in her hand.

sign as before. The internal ireagive as before. The internal ireagive as before. The internal ireagive as before. The internal ireathe brief may be employed.

At Rome, in 1222, it rateed atta mixed
with blood for three days, and, after the
cloudy had difficied away, it locked as if the
years live, in 125, in a sea of fire. Four
which was said to have been of an many
colors as the rainbow. It thaved one day
the following morning. On the fifty day
it metted and ran of in torrests of blood,
and in every particulating in the standard of the following
find in every particulating in the fifty day
it metted and ran of in torrests of blood,
and the standard in the fifty day is the following morning. On the fifty day
it metted and ran of in torrests of blood,
and the standard in the fifty day
it metted and ran of in torrests of blood,
and the standard in the fifty day is a lattice.

For the standard in the fifty day is indicated,
and the converse of any Exprent proper wire and the converse of many Exprent to represent and terrible as extraptions.

For the standard in the fifty day is indicated,
and the converse of many Exprent propers wire and the converse of many Exprent propers with broad,
and the converse of many Exprent propers with broad,
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and the converse of many Exprent propers with the final propers of the first propers with the final propers with the first propers with the

Heller says that there are presents in the islands adjoining Madagascar which have heads which are always held erect, and faces "which much resemble those of the human species."

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

A Few Points About Industry. Trisco has 5,000 Japs. Canada has a cigar trust. Electric heating spreads. A rice trust is announced. Driving belts are of paper. Currycombs are in a trust. Electric mining is growing.

Japan operates its railroads. London has 65,000 Germans. Glass-coated bricks are announced. Paris has eighty-seven daily papers. London has 18,000 newspaper women. The States have 1,797 distinct railroads. Chinese gold miners in Nevada get \$6 a

Uncle Sam boasts of two negro. Great Britain has 217,600 union mire

A Munich microscope will be run by elec-ricity. Poles in Prussia want Polish taught in

Fireflies in jars furnish light in the West A Nevada man claims a gun that fires fif-

Around Oldham, Eng., there are 101 cot-con spinning mills. Spain has consolidated the postoffice and

Mails may be shipped by electricity from Brooklyn to New York.

Only citizens who can read and write are allowed to vote in Bolivia. New York granite cutters will have a \$5,000 monument at the world's fair.

Everything from a beet to a glass of champagne is 25 cents in Yokohoma, Japan. The State Trades assembly, of New York, want land assessed after the single tax idea.

The United States has a capacity for producing about 15,250,000 pounds of paper annually.

It is possible to draw platinum and silver into wire that is finer than the human

Frisco women shoefitters make \$12 a week and average \$6 a week. The union numbers 300 women.

numbers 300 women.

The grand total of charitable bequeets in Englandlast year, excluding Baron Hirsch's, was \$15,000, 00.

The United Kingdom has 180,000 landowners, who possess between them the whole of the landed possessions.

Mme. Furtado-Heine has given warm clothing, boots, etc., to nearly 6,000 poor boys and girls of Paris this winter.

California produced enough wine this season to allow a quart for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Sheet-iron kites, to enable a vessel when in distress during a storm to communicate with the shore, have been suggested.

The state board of agricultural of Indiana will give organized labor the preference in the construction of its new buildings. John Fischer. of New York, an old man out of work and starving, was sent to prison and put under \$5.00 bail for stealing a loaf of bread.

At one of the annual fairs held at a smal town in Russia a gentlemen observed a gypsy and a Jew haggling over the sale of a horse. When the bargain was concluded the two separated, both evidently highly satisfied with the result.

Full of curiosity as to the process of barter between two such shrewd characters the

Full of curiosity as to the process of barter between two suc's shrewd characters the gentleman called the gypsy to him, and inquired how much he had received for his animal. The gypsy opened his hand and showed a ten-rouble note.

"But isn't that very cheap?"

"No," said the gypsy; "he is dead lame."

The gentleman then sought out the Jew, and said.

"So you've given ten roubles to a the second of the se

"So you've given ten roubles for a lame horse?'
The Israelite laid his finger on his nose.
'Lame! He's as sound as you'are; I saw
he was badly shod, and only limped in conse

"He's as lanne as at o-legged stool. I had him badly shod on purpose to make them believe that that was the cause of him limping."

When this was communicated to the Jew he seemed for the moment taken aback, and hung his head.
Then, with a little sigh and a strug of the shoulders, he said, quietly:
"Ah, well! It's all right. It was a bad ten-rouble note."

The British Battle-ship Victoria he gone ashore on the Greek east. This is one of most formidable battle-ships ever built. She is verifably a monster craft, having 10,500 tons displacement, and over 14,000 horse-power. Even with this immense motive of the bindlengs there, and yet one can wander through the streets without finding manyone. Even with this immense motive to test in armor can be given is not more than sixteen-knots. The protection on the Victoria's single turret is eighteen inches thickness of compound armor. Within this urret are mounted a brace of 110-ton guns. Besides these monsters, the Victoria carries twelve six-inch and one 29-ton gun, togeth there with a secondary battery of rapid-fire pieces. The Victoria is a new ship, and if she proves a wreck, the loss will represent quite a sum on the the wrong side of England's naval accounts.

The official returns of the number of visitions to the British Museum (exclusive of or draders) during the year 1891 show the following results:—January, 36,800; February, 35,205; March, 43,042; April, 46,282; this May, 50,314; June, 35,677; July, 48,999; has a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places with the one-housand-dollar norse, each community has a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who was a system of water works. I know places who w

The official returns of the number of visitors to the British Museum (exclusive of readers) during the year 1891 show the following results:—January, 36,800; Fbriary, 35,205; March, 48,042; April, 46,282; May, 50,314; June, 35,677; July, 48,999; August, 57,418; September, 43,713; October, 40,743; November, 33,353; December, 36,368—total, 516,214. The number of visitors during the year 1890 was 520,172; there has consequently been a falling off during the past twelve months of 4,955 visitors. The day and evening attendances for the past ix months were:—Day, 241,373; evening 21,521—total, 262,894. The evening attendances for the corresponding period of 1890 numbered 22, 894. The smallest evening attendance in each year happened on December 22, there having been oul; 24 visitors on that day in 1890, and 19 in 1891

WHOLE CITIES DESERTED.

sastrous Results of the Boom Collapse in Rausas—Towns and Cities Left Without a Single Inhabitant—Eastern Loan Com-pantes Own the Country.

Panies Gwa the conting.

Seven years ago, says the N. Y. Times, the town site and boomers managed to obtain control of the Kanasa Legislature and secured the formation of a dozen or more small counties in Southwestern Kanasa. Land was cheap, and they expected to reap their reward in selling land costing \$1.25 an acre for \$300 an acre after it had been cut up into town lots. In many instances they succeeded, while the results of their greed were county-seat contests, which unfortunately sometimes ended in bloodshed.

While these men had divided the land into counties, making them as small as tl. c Constitution would permit, others had rushed in and started towns of their own. So numerous were these municipal plots that often they were but three or four miles apart.

As soon as the counties were organized, and the appointed officers followed by elected ones, the voting of bonds was commenced, and continued until a fair country was so burdened that the present generation will be unable to throw off the load. County buildings, bridges, sugar works, schoolhouses, and then refunding bonds to replace scrip issued for expenses, followed each other in rapid succession. The ease with which the first bonds were disposed of in New York, Boston and Philadeiphia in creased the disease, for all were anxious to get rich. Twenty thousand dollars could be obtained for a handsomely printed bit of paper costing but a few cents.

The boom period passed away. Property depreciated in value, where it did not vanish altogether, and the promision

be obtained for a handsomely printed bit of paper costing but a few cents.

The boom period passed away. Property depreciated in value, where it did not vanish altogether, and the population dwindled away until the load now borne is a great one, that can have but one result. The Attorney-General has commenced proceedings in the Supreme court to discordings in the Supreme court to discording in the Supreme court of inhabitants and the small number of inhabitants and the limited value of property. It costs about \$10,000 to run one of these new counties one year. Under statutory provisions, only 1 per cent. can be taxed to pay these expenses, and therefore there is an annual deficit of nearly \$6,000. To create such an indebtedness is a penitentiary offence under a law passed three years ago. If the Supreme-court disorganizes the county for the first reason, then its indebtedness of \$123, 456, according to Attorney-General Ives, will be illegal, having been created without authority of law, and the bond lolders will remain valid against that county as a muncipal township. If successful in this application the Attorney-General will proceed against sixteen other counties.

No allusion has been made to the private indebtedness represented by mortgages held by Eastern men. Very many of these

No allusion has been made to the private indebtedness represented by mortgages held by Eastern men. Very many of these have been satisfied, the honest settler having prospered during the last five years. The greater portion of this class of indebtedness has been due to the rascality and dishonesty of two classes of people—the early preemptor, who never intended to become a permanent resilent, and ness has been due to the rescality and dishonesty of two classes of people—the early preemptor, who never intended to become a permanent resident, and the loan agent, who was aware of the fact, but who desired his commissions. The latter knew when placing loans on many of these tracts of land, that he was virtually making a sale, but he could not forego securing his share of the plunder. An incident that came to the personal knowledge of the Times' correspondent illustrates this feature.

In 1887, having occasion to visit the office of a loan agent in a Western county, it was his good fortune, or bad fortune, to be present when a tall, dirty ugly homesteader came in to close up a loan. He had "proved up," and had his papers all regular. He had made application for \$1.500, but had been allowed only \$900 by the home office. He gave the required mortgage on his place, signed the notes, and then received he \$900, less \$90 commission, although his papers called for the tull amount. Carefully stowing the \$810 away, he said:

"Wall, I've made a durned good sale. I've got mor'n I ev.r expected to git ter the old place. I'm goin' back to Arkansaw and git me a little place, and durn my hide ef you'll ever ketch me at Kansas agin?"

His "place" was not actually worth more than \$36. The agent knew it, and the home office had reason to believe that the land could not be worth the money glaced on it. An evidence of this was that not a member of the Investment company, which is still counted a good one, ever placed a dollar. of his money on lands in that county. It was always Eastern money that went into this class of investments."

There are twenty well-built towns in this state w. thout a single inhabitant to waken the echoes of their deserted streets. Sara-

AGAINST THE C. P. R.

All the U. S. Railways Going to Attack the Canadian Routes.

A despatch from Devroit says;—The announcement of the boycott by the Vichigan Central railroad of the Soo line by the revise al of passenger connections either way provest to be a mere incident to the gigantic warfare for which preparations are said which preparations are said was a sound as you'are; I saw the was badly shod, and only limped in consequence."

The inquirer returned to the gypsy, and reported what the Jew said.

The former gave a tremendous and significant wink, and whispered,

"He's as lame as a to-legged stool. I had him badly shod on purpose to make them believe that that was the cause of him limping."

When this was communicated to the said when the echoes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets are two toga has a thirty thousand dollar opera has a thirty thousand dollar school-house, and a number of the business houses, yet there is nobody even to claim a place to sleep. Her banks remain, but they are silent. Some of her deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the schoes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the schoes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the schoes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the schoes of their deserted streets are toga has a thirty thousand dollar school-house, and a number of the business houses, yet there is nobody even to claim a place to sleep. Her banks are the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the schoes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the schoes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the schoes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarates when the choes of their deserted streets. Sarate

LATE BRITISH NEWS.

At this season of the year, on the average about 300 London policemen are incapaci-tated. At present there are 1,500 off duty from the influenza.

The Yorkshire Coal Owners' Ass

have invited the owners' federation to arrange with them for a minimum price for coal with penalties for selling lower.

The value of the mineral output of New South Wales in 1890 w s £5.283,840, an increase of £503,474 over 1889 The production of gold during the same year was valued at £460,285.

A quarry of natural cement stone has been discovered in the province of Natal, South Africa. Near by are extensive coal deposits, which supply the fuel to burn the stone.

Three lads were drowned at Tuwey,
Northamptonshire, on Saturday, through
the ice giving way. One was the son of Mr.
F. H. Mardlin, chief constable of Northamp-

ton.

In the coming Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition, upon the payment of a small fee, persons will be able to listen through the telephone to the music performed at theatres in London, Birmingham, Marchester, and Liverpool.

Newsreaches England from the East Indies station that the British war ship Blanche is so weak that, except the steel protective deck, the joints of her plates open out in a seaway. The Sphynx of the same service is also in a leaky state, and is not allowed to fire her guns for fear the concussion may do further damage.

The engines for the British cruiser Astrea.

British vessels proved superior.

At Wandsworth Police Court, on Wednesday, the Rev. Arthur Denny, a church of England clergyman, was committed for trial icharged with indecently assaulting a police constable. Prisoner's councel said witnesses would be called to show that prisoner was not accountable for his actions.

What appears to have been a deliberate attempt to wreck a South-Eastern train was made near Dorking on Saturday night. Several heavy pieces of sleepers were placed on the metals just before the arrival of the up fast frain. It fortunately was going at a high rate of speed, and cut clean through the obstruction. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

Intelligence reached Belfast from Pome roy, County Tyrone, of the discovery in a

Intelligence reached Belfast from Pome roy, County Tyrone, of the discovery in a snow-drift of the two little daughters of a farmer named Bone. They had been missing for over a week. On the 8th inst. they left school for home, two miles distant, and it is supposed they were caught in the snow-storm raging at the time. When found the children were locked in each other's arms.

children were locked in each other's arms.

The Court-martial upon Lieutenant Colwell, charged with theft, was resumed at
Portsmouth on Tuesday, and was again adjourned. For the defence it was contended
that the marked coins got into priloner's
desk by foul means While regreting, as
a grandson of one distinguished officer and
the son of another, the position in which he
found himself, prisoner courted the fullest
inquiry.

On Monday morning, Mr. Coroner Wyatt received in ormation of the death of Mary White, aged 65 years, a widow, lately living at 14 China Walk, Lambeth. Deceased was brought home at night in a state of intexication. Nothing more was seen of her until the next afternoon, when she was discovered in a nucle state crouched up in the corner of her room. The divisional surgeon, upon his arrival pronounced life extinct.

A showking accident occurred on Saturday.

A shocking accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the works of Messis Taylor Brothers. Sheffield. A young workman named Wing was lubricating the shaft of the machine at which he was engaged, when his clothing caught in the revolving band and he was whirled round several times. The machine was immediately stopped and Wing relieved. He is terribly injured, and was removed to the infirmary.

An inquest was held near Lowestoft on An inquest was held near Lowestoft on Saturday on Sidney Darkin, aged two and a half years, son of a gamekeeper in the employ of Sir Saule Crossiey. Deceased was let in charge of an elder brother, aged nine, and during the brief absence of the latter cr. whed to a gun which had been left loaded on half cock in the kitchen. The brother on returning found deceased with his head partly blown away and his breast riddled with shot. The brother carried the body into the ba kyard, where it was found three hours afterwards by the parents, who had been to Lowestoft.

How Gordon Settled It.

How Gordon Settled It.

The artillery evinced their disgust (at their removal to Qunisan) by refusing to fall in, and in a proclamation they threatened to blow the Chinese authorities away with the small guns. Their non-commissioned officers, as usual, all paraded and were sent for by Major Gordon, who asked them the reason why the men did not fall in, and wrote the proclamation. They, of course, did not know; and on Major Gordon, telling them he would be obliged to shoot one in every five, they eviced their objection to this proceeding by a groan. The most prominent in this was a Corporal, who was dragged out, and a couple of infantry who was standing by were ordered to load, and directed to shoot the mutineer, which one did without the slightest hesitation. The remainder were marched back and locked up for an hour, with the threat that if the name of the writer of this proclamation was not given, and if the men did not fall in before an hour had elapsed the arrangement of election gas in five would be everyied out.

given, and if the men did not fall in before an hour had elapsed the arrangement of shooting one in five would be carried out. At the expiration of an hour the men all fell in, and the name of the culprit, who had run away was given up.

After that time we had no trouble, the men were thoroughly cowed, and the noncommissioned officers—the real offenders—dared no longer foster sedition. It is to be regretted, however, that one life should have been sacrificed; but this saved many others which must have been lost if a stop had not been put to the independent way of the men.

According to an officer of Scotland Yard there are 100,000 pickpockets in London, and each one of them knows - American the moment he sees aim.