Her Majesty and the Troops.

Distribution of Egyptian Modals at Windsor Castle-Speech by the Queen

Striking Scenes Within the l'amous Quad-

A broad gleam of wintry sunstire flooded all parts of the quadrangle in the appear ward of Windsor castle, except that side on which are the Queen's private apartments, so that the tent or porch-like pavilion, erected in the south-east corner, just below the projecting window of her Majesty's breakfastroom was left in cold shadow throughout the impressive and memorable ceremony, which lasted from half-past twelve o'clock till twenty minutes past one on the 21st ult., says the London Telegraph. Some little time before the hour of moen had sounded the spacious enclosure began to fill with a gradually increasing throng three-fourths of whom at least were in uniform. This part of the castle pertains to the site added by Edward III., and it is surrounded by the rooms, whether of State or of private babitation, occupied by royalty, Sir Jeffrey Wyatt. ville's handiwork, which has altered so much | liant, although arduous, campaign, in which ancient keep, is seen nobly in the

QUASI-GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE QUAD

the worthy knight having remodelled this together with the whole exterior of the buildings in the Upper Ward, raising them a storey higher, and bringing them into a palatial unitermity of character. Though not open to the public the |quadrangle may be very well seen from the passage at the western end, behind the equestrian statue of Charles II. This meditore piece of sculptare was presented to the sovereign whom it commemorates by Toby Rustate, a page of the back stairs, who is described by Evelyn as "a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creature," and who gave a thousand rounds for the work to Josias Ibach Stada. 'The man and horse," says Walpole, " may serve f ir a sign to draw the passenger's eye to the polestal." This indeed, is an exquisite piece of floral carving, by the famous Grinling Gibbons. On the north side of the quadrangle is the State entrance, with its holdly projecting carriage-porch, beneath which, till called upon to join in yesterday's coremony, stood the hative officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the Indian contingent. The grand chamber is over this perties, and at the windows were gathcred many spectators of the scene. It was on this side of the ground that all spectators admitted by card were stationed on the bread-flagged fcotway! Opposite, on the south side, near George IV.'s gateway, which, flanked on cither hand by the York and Lancaster towers, commands a full view of the Long, Walk from and to end were placed the lands of the Household brigades, the cavalry being dismounted. Across the ground, from north to south, a guard of honor, composed of three companies of the lat Battalien Coldstream Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bertie, with Ceptain Fortescue and Lieutenant Sir H. Miller, swood in open order, hav-

ing the bana on their right. Preparations for the deremony which was scon to e sne were thus far complete while yet the greater number of those who were to take prominent part in it were in the midst of their jurney from town. The half-past ten train was civided late two parts, one ordinary and the other special. This last conveyed the Dake and Dachess of Connanght, Sir Garnet AVolseley, and about eighty or nimty offixed, whose assembly on the main down-platform had been watched with keen i derest by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen a imitt d within the barriers, and liv a much larger gathering who looked on from a more removed situation. Among the

MOST READILY REPORNIZERE OFFICERS who exchanged creetlegs and chatted i groups before cuteria; the train were Sir John Acye, who was accompanied by his son : Generals Willie, Macpherson, Sir Eiward Hamley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir. John Caratairs McNeil : Admirals Sir Anthony Hockings, Sid W. Dawell, and Sir Francis Sellivan : Captain Rewson, R. A., in the throng, who attracted much notice, uted his Royal mother in military form, the was the imprisoned midshipman, Mr. De | Queen, in pinning the medal to his breast, Chair, whose sufferings and anxieties in cip- leaned forward and tivity have left so traces of baneful effect on his constitution. The special train, having The moment must have been a proud and started punctually, made a rapid run to happy one on either part; and as a tender Windsor; and the brilliant company of tra- episode in a ceremony graciously formal in rival. The town was gaily decorated, and in the bright sunshine looked as smilingly as | the Victoria Cross, Major-General Macor any of the eventfel occasions which from time to time enliven the Royal borough. Ad- and Sir John Carstairs McNeill, the last ditional brightness of color had been given to the affecte by the many uniforms brought down by earlier trains | and the popularity of the Blues, the 2nd Life Guards, and the Brigade of Foot Guards, was agreeably demonstrated by the welcome which was everywhere accorded to the men as they passed through the crowded (boroughfares. Even more enthusiastic, perhaps, because the occasion was less familiar, were the cheers that broke forth as the squads of Blue-jackets marched up the hill. About eleven o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Albany, who had travelled on the South Western line, entered Windsor, and were loudly cheered as they drove in an open carriage to the castle fol lowed by the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Immediately after came the Indian Contingent, in private omnibuses and carriages. The Dake of Albany wore his full uniform of Colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders while the Dake of Teck was in the uniform of the 1st Surrey Volunteers.

Half-past twelve had chimed when the Royal Pavilion began to fill with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family and their several suites, her Majesty soon afterwards appearing in front, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on her left hand. Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War; the Earl of Northbrook, Birst Lord of the Admiralty; and the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for the Indian Department, stood on the right hand of the dias, and bowed low as the Queen approached.

HER MAJESTY, who looked remarkably well, wore over black dress, which, besides the orders and decorations, was ornamented with a bow of white ribbon, a long black velvet mantle, introduction to the Queen, and was decorat-

the Grand Dake Louis of Herse, and Prince | saluting. and Princess Christian. The suite in attendance included General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Dowager Marchieness of Ely, Major-General Du Piat, Sir John Cowell, Captain Bigge, Colonel Sir J. C. McNeill, Colonel Ellis, Col ouel Gordon, Major Egerton, General Sir Dighton Probyn, and the Hon. A. Yorke. As the Queen came forward, the guard of honor, having advanced nearer towards the dais, saluted, and the band played "God

Save the Queen." HER MAJESTY THEN ADDRESSED THE TROOP in a voice to clearly audible and so perfectly modulated that some of the words were heard on the opposite side of the ground, and in particular the sentence, "I am proud of my soldiers and sailors," fell on the listening curs of some who could not have expected at so great a distance, to distinguish a single syllable of the Reval address, which was as follows :- "I have summoned you here today to confer upon you the well-carned medals commemorative of the short and brilageous and unceasing devotion. Tell your comrades that I thank them heartily for the gallant services they have rendered to their Queen and country, and that I am proud of my soldiers and sailors, who have added fresh glories to the victories won by their process-

The three lines of officers and men retired at the close of this gracious and carnest address; and wheeling to the right, and leaving her slajest facing only the commander of the expeditionary force, they stood in order to file before the pavilion, the band the 2nd Life Guards playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," as an appropriate prelude to the ceremony. Handel's march of honor was still resounding through the wide space, and bearing to many hearers beyond its boundary a signal of the chief incident when the first medal of the day was pinned to the breast of

SIE GARNET WOLSELEY,

adding fresh lustre to a long row of similar honors. A moment or two afterwards came Vice-Admiral Sir W. Dowell, leading the Blue-jackets. Other naval officers at the head of the Naval Brigade were; Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, Capt. Rawson, Capt. D'Arcy Irvine, and Mr. de Chair. The Marines brought up the naval division, whose members were introduced severally by Admiral Hoskings, while Lord Northbrook handed the medals Some of these her Majesty pinned on the breasts of the recipients, this process being relieved of its former tedious difficulty by an ingenious though simple appliance which quickly attaches the ribbon to the cloth. But only in the case of those who have received the clasp for Tel-el-Kebir did the Queen affix the medal. Some five or six to one took it simply from her Majesty's hand -this being a great, though not the greatest Lonor-and afterwards attached it on their breasts.

THE DECORATION,

which is suspended by a ribbon striped vertically with alternate white and blue, bears her Majesty's profile in frosted silver, with the folds of a veil drooping from a diadem over the back of the head. On the obverse of the medal is a sphinx, the emblem of Egypt. When the small contingent of the Naval Brigade had gone by, and the turn of the army had come, Mr. Childers was the introducer, while Sir Garnet Wolseley took up the task of handing the medals to her Majesty from a small table in front of the dais. Sir John Adye was first to present himself; and when the Queen had affired the medal, the Prince of Wales, who wore I ers. the uniform of a general with the blue ribbon of the Garter, heartily shook hands with the distinguished chief of the staff. This act, accompanied with fitting congratulations, his Ro al Highness repeated in several cases during the ceremony. Generals Willis and Sir E. Hamley, commanders of the First and Second Division of Infantry in Egypt, followed Sir John Adye. Then

AFFECTIONATELY KISSED HIM.

Connaught was followed by three heroes of pherson, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, named of whom, like the Duke of Teck, who followed a few minutes later, had the bonour of kissing hands with the Queen. The Butler, Sur Oriel Tanner-who were the green tunic and red pantaloons of the Belooches - M. jor FitzGeorge, and Colonel Tulloch. This officer will be remembered as having performed the gallant act of swimming ashore with the party at Alexandria to spike the guns, and is the only man in the army with the clasps both for bombardment and for the battle of Tel-cl-Kebir.

who had remained under the porch of the State entrance tril the ceremony had begun, but who had now joined the body came last. being led by Colonel Pennington and Captiin M'Bay. Each of the Orientals, whose appearance on this memorable scene confirm-

ed the favourable opinion of their soldierly bearing, was in turn presented by the Marquis of Hartington; and her Majesty fastened on the medal in every case, touching the hilt of each native officer's sword before the salute was given. The order in which the Indian warriors came forward to receive from the Empress of India the reward of their loyal services were as follows :- Ind Bengal Lancers, 7th Bengal Infantry, 10th Punjaub, and 29th Belooches. It was noticed as a concluding incident of the day's interesting ceremony, that the first officer of the Indian Contingent came forward to receive his medal as the first gun of the Royal salute was fired. At the close of the distribution to the British troops Baron von Hagepan, the Prussian military attache to the expedicionary force, had the honour of an

trimmed with fur. In the pavilion, besides | cd with the medal. With the conclusion of the Prince and Princess of Wales, were the | the interesting ceremony, her Majesty, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of | with the Royal Princes and Princesses, re. Albany, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cam- | tired from the Quadrangle, the band again bridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, playing the National Anthem, and everyone

The Pestered Man of Earth.

As if the actual suffering of mankind from the various discases common to the lot of all was not sufficient, the Hahnemannian Monthly, of Philadelphia, enumerates the following possible cause for many mysterious complaints which baffle the skill of the most experienced physicians to cure, and enough in number to frighten a well person into a neryous fever : Commencing at the mouth, the virulence of human saliva seems to have been proved. It is supposed to be due to micrococci. The human mouth is a culture chamber, which is maintained at a constant temperature, and is furnished with a coastant supply of pabulum, namely, saliva. These circumstances are highly favorable to the sustenance and multiplication of the microccus. If, now, it is asked why every man does not suffer from auto-inoculation, it may be answered that micrococci may kill an herbivorous animal, a rabbit, for instance but cannot destroy a carnivorous or omnivorous animal as man. (See Philadelphia of Windsor castle, not even excluding its all have done their duty well and with cour- | Medical Times September 9, 1882.) Most carnestly do we urge vegeterians to take timely warning! But what is to become of the genus homo, anyhow! Vibriones tickle his nose into hay fever, the Bacillus typhosu chave at his bowels. the microccous diphtheria swells up his throat or clogs his larynx with fatal croup, sarcing invade his stomach and micrococcus envenom his saliva. If he eats a bunch of grapes, he must needs crunch the parasitic sac tharomyces adhering to the skins; and if he inadvertently exposes the contents of his pantry to the open air, a blue green mould from the Penicillium glaucam spreads itself over the best preserves; bubbles line the glass jars, and wriggling organisms and motionless forms looking like beads on a string, sour his milk. The greed of the yeast plant for oxygen is the cause of the raising of his bread, and the same craving on the part of the Mycoderma vini, supplies him with wine. But if he does not carefully watch these results of fermentation mould gathers on one, and the other falls a rictim to the spores of the viscous ferment

and becomes thick, ropy, and unpalat-If he indulges in pork, triching nestle cosily in his tissues, or the Cysticercus cellulosus develops into twenty feet of tainis to the discomfort of his alimentary canal. In infancy and childhood, thread worms and isms have thus been summarized : M. Banumbricoides disturb his sleep and torture | temps points out that the depth of fall havhim with colicky pains. Disease germs ex- I ing been 66 metres, the velocity required pose him to whooping cough and mumps, in the time (less than four seconds) cannot and threaten him with a long line have been so great as that sometimes attainof exanthemata; and when, the gauntlet | ed on railways; yet we never hear of the run, he comes into youth, that fell destroyer consumption, fed, if Kock is to be believed. He considered it desirable that the idea in y hacilli, leaves him but six out of seven hances of ever reaching the period of ma-

If, by good fortune, he escapes this danger, others meet him at every step. Through cials, streets are filthy and sewers are im- July and fell on an awning which sheltered | About 25 are said to exceed 250 feet. One perfect. If he flies to the country, perchance workmen at the pedestal. He suffered only a dry summer and an open winter permit a few contusions. M. Reny says he had the generation of missmata. And even it he seeks the salubrious atmosphere of a sea | metres into a deep river uninjured ; and he resort, defective sanitation poisons his bed- was shown, in 1852, in the Island of coom or permits the discharges from a drain to empty a few yards from his bath-

ing place. And finally, when he falls a victim to disease fungi, or, happily escaping them, dies of good old age, his mortal remains are no somer consigned to the grave than a host of maggots and kindred scavengers complete the work of devastation, and thus does the man of earth become converted into the namerous bolies of his numerous destroy-

The Home of Our Childhood.

Does anyboly know what has become of the jolly old fashioned times that used to belong to our lives! They are missing, and we cannot find them. The days when the mention of Thankegiving meant joy, and cladness, and relunion, and merry feasting ; came the Duke of Connaught; and when when all the members of the family assemand Captain D'Arcy Irvice, It. N. A figure be had stepped up to the dair, and had sal- bled around the pleasant board, and the great fire burned cheerfully in the great fireplace. How the brightly polished brass andirons caught the ruddy reflections of the blaze and danced around like gold fairies. Boes anybody remember such a fireplace ! The hearth was of freshly painted red brick. and the mantel was high beyond the reach vellers on alighting spand a large crowd asits general charreter, the action had a deep of the children. The brass candlesticks erty.
sembled in the station yard to greet theirarinterest for all beholders. The Dake of turned up in a row, and the almanac hung Sem at one end. The shovel and tongs had their separate corner, and there was a crane in the back of the fire-place, where the teakettle used sometimes to sing like a night-

ingale. Whey are they gone ! There was a pantry, too (have you seen it !) with a smell of cheese, minre pie, dough nuts, and a tempting display of jars tied up from the band with white cloths. There was one not so The snow is v tightly tied as the rest, and naughty hands would reach after the peach preserves sometimes. Anybody know where all those pantries have gone ! There were two old rocking chairs with cushions pieced up from acraps of dresses. The paint was worn from the arms, and they tipped over if you rocked too far back, but we wish they could be

There was a kitchen, too. It went away with all the rest. A sweet kitchen, where there was always a smell of good dinners, a spicy and aromatic odor of garden herbs. No ten or coffee has ever been found since with such a delicious aroma. There are thousands of great residences, with every modern appliance for comfort, where they have state dinners with no end of pomp and show and style, where the china is costly nai. and the epergnes are of cut glass and silver

and the wines are costly. They are splendid, but somehow, to-dw. we want the old log house. There are echoes which come down from its smoky rafters, and they fall upon the heart with a mingled feeling of pleasure and pain. There are voices, and for tsteps, and laughter, and songs, and the patter of baby feet all mingled in the echoes. Sounds that we shall never hear again save in the mystic hall of memory Reader, you know of such a house, and you can tell why the mention of holidays brings a nameless longing to look once more into the old empty rooms once so thronging with life.

BUIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Germany is to give \$25,000 for scientific exploration in Africa and other countries during the financial year 1883-4.

This is the receipt for agate glass; Ten parts of broken glass are melted, and to it are added 15 part suboxide of chromium and of manganese, .02 part each of oxide of cobalt and nitrate of silver, .01 of uranium, .4 red argols, and .3 part bone-xeal. oxide is added separately and at intervals of ten minutes. After heating the mixture for an hour .3 or .4 part of fine soot is put

Regarding the new ordnance which of late cars has been introduced into Great Britain, correspondent of Nature writes: "It the autumn of 1841 Sir H. Gough took the batteries of Chusan by a turning movement and thus spoiled the 'Chinese preparations. The force captured a large number of guns, some very fine trongs ones, but there were also a good many smaller iron one and as these were of no value they were ordered to be destroyed. The Royal Artillery tried to burst these without success at first, and only after sinking the muzzles in the ground did they succeed. It was then ascertained that the reason of the extreme strength of this kind of gun srose from the strange manufacture. It had an uner tube of wrought iron many years a somewhat similar plan of Pal-

Dr. C. W. Siemens believes that the pres ent contest between gas and electricity will end in the latter winning the day as the light of luxury; but that gas will nevertheless find an increasing application for the more humble purpose of society. He strongly argues again the use of gas as the cheapest form of fuel for towns, and of making a general supply of heating gas besides illummating gas, by collecting each into separate holders while the process of distillation is going on. The result would, he says, be this:

Lighting gas would have a higher illuminating power. 2. There would be no coal to distribute or ashes, to collect over town. 3. The smoke nuisance would be abated. . There would be a large increase of those valcable by-products-tar, coke, ammonia, &c .- the annual value of which already exceeds by nearly \$15,000,000 that of the ccal consumed in the gas-works.

Some correspondence has occurred in La Nature with regard to a statement by de Bronardeli that a girl, who lately committed suicide by jumping from one of the towers of Notre Dame, had probably died from asphy ria caused by the rapid fall. The criticasphyriation of engine-drivers and stokers. question should be exploded, as unhappy persons may be led to choose suicide by a fall from a height under a notion that they will die before reaching the ground. Again, M. Gossin mentions that a few years ago a man the paraimony and dishonesty of city offi. | threw himself from the top of the Column of seen an Englishman leap from a height of 31 Oahu, by missionaries, a native who had fallen from a verified height of more than 200 metres, and his fall having been broken | horses. -G. P. Gordon Cumming in the Gennear the end by a growth of ferns and other plants, he had only a few wounds. When asked as to his sensation in falling, he said he only felt dazzled.

NEWS FROM THE ROCKIES. Gold Found in the Kicking Horse Pass -Yrouble Between the Black-

fost and Cree Indians-Calgarry Boom-The saw mill at Calgarry has shot down

or want of logs. It is expected that provisions will be scare during the winter.

The South Piezan Indians are killing cattle in the vicinity of the Marias. Pincher Creek is much inconvenienced by the lack of a regular mail service

and proper means for distributing at that The Wood-Turner ranche on Willow Creek has been fenced with wire, and is now quite a respectable piece of prop-

Sergt. Major T. Lake, of the N. W. M. P. Calgarry, arrived with Mr. Williams. He is one had held a knife, and only that one on his way to Canada to recruit men for the A. P. Patrick sent thirty one head of horses up to his ranche on the Bow River ;

one of the horses was either lost or stolen The snow is very deep still between High river and Calgarry, and probably will whain all winter. Travelling is good from High

river to Macleod. Joseph McFar and has about finished his hreshing. He has 2,000 bushels of grain, of which 250 bushels is wheat. The number of acres sown was about eighty.

Calgarry is reported as booming. New houses spring up constantly. A man goes to bed at night and when he gets up in the morning, lo, a mansion, the creation of a night, stares him in the face.

It is reported that rich gold and eilver bearing quartz has been struck in the Kicking-Horse pass, in the Selkirk range. Specimens have assayed \$90 to the ton. Great excitement prevails at Koote-

The Blackfeet Indians at the Crossing have been set afoot by the Crees. The thieves dropped all the poor horses at the Pile of Stones (not bones). The Blackfeet intended to start on the trail of the Crees, and make a raid on their horses; as soon as Crowloot returned from Maoleod.

The police ball at Calgarry was a grand success. The wealth, beauty and fashion of the place were there. The barrack-room was handsomely decorated, one in particular being a motto formed of polished Winchester cartridges. Another pretty and appropriate

THE MONSTER TREES OF CALIFOR

What ard Called Big Trees in California. Nice Elevations From Which to Look Over the Burrounding Country.

As regards the wonderful size of the Se-

quois, that is a matter which does not at bret fully come to one. The fact is that all the trees are so large that one fails to realize the magnitude of the giants. All have in creased in proportion. It requires a mental calculation to convince one's self that the transformation is something quite out of the common, It is only when you come to walk n and out of the hollow trees, and to circle round them and take a constitutional by walking alongside of a fallen giant, or perhaps, (if it has done duty as a chimney before it cune to grief) by riding up inside the hol ow for a considerable distance, that you begin to understand their size. You do so best when, standing on the ground beside a. prostrate tree lying buried in a ditch of its own making, you look up at a red wall rising perhaps 15 or 20 feet above your head, ulging outward considerably and extending in a straight line for 300 feet along the ground, and tell yourself that it is only a tree! The owners of the beautiful grove near the hotel have crected tall ladders to enable reople to climb on to some of these heights and walk along the fallen trees as if on garden terraces. It sounds cockney, but it is decidedly plessant to gain a view of the forest from an elevation of 30 feet, and it is not every one who can scale the red rampart without the aid of the ladders. If you choose to clamber along the upturned roots you may find an airy seat some 40 feet above the ground. This sounds high, but on further consideration you begin to marvel how such extraordinarly small roots can ever have formed a fit pedestal for so ponderous weight. They have literally no depth and a comparatively small spread, so they have merely a superficial hold on the earth's surfa:e. Yet this slight support has enabled these huge bodies to resist the wild storms of many centuries. All the big trees of the district are concentrated in two groves, namely, the little forest gem of Calavoras, and a much larger belt known as the South Park Grove, on the Stanislaus River, about six miles further. In the Calaveras grove all the Sequoiss lie within an area of 50 acres, over which space about 100 lie scattered singly or in groups. Of these 20 at-tain a circumference of about 80 feet near the base, and one, which is distinguished as the Father of the Forest, is found to measure 110 feet round; it now lies prostrate, and has apparently done so for many a century, for the well-nigh imperishable wood is in part decayed, and long use as a chimney had burned out its inside and destroyed its summit ere it fell. The portion that still remains is like a long mountain, and two large archways have been cut into the aide of the said mountain in order that those whose taste lies in that line may ride into the hollow trunk and come out by the further opening. It is estimated that the tree, when perfect, must have been about 450 feet in height. Of the trees now standing four exceed 300 feet in height, and one measures 325. can, perhaps, better realize what these sizes mean by finding the amount of house-room to be obtained within a hollowed tree. Several, such as "Miner's Camp" and "Pioneer's Comp," have been used as temporary bouses. In the latter 50 persons can find sitting foom; others are used for stabling

THE DICE SAVED THEM.

tlemen's Magazine.

An Incident in the Prussian Military

This story is found in the memoir of a Prussian officer of distinction. He was at the time on the staff of Gen. Winterfield, one of the most skilful and competent captains of the day, and Winterfield was the gene al in command at the time spoken of. Two soldiers had been condemned to death. In a drunken condition at night they assaulted an officer of the line, and one of had them had drawn a knife upon him,; but he could not positively say which of the twain held it. And the men themselves did not know. Neither of them remembered anything about it. So both of them were condemned to be shot.

They were both excellent soldiers and only one had been guilty of using a wea-

The officers of the division, including him who had been assaulted, asked that the men might be pardoned. At length Winterfield said he would pardon one of them. Only ought to die. He would pardon one and the men what decide which of them should be shot. "Let us shake the dice." said one of the

And the other agreed to it. And it was agreed to by all interested. The two men took their places by the side of la big dram and were to throw the dice upon its head. Two dice were given them and a proper box . for shaking. The first man threw two sixes. He groaned in agony. He felt that he had consigned his comrade to death.

But when the second came to throw he also threw two sixes. "Wonderful!" cried the lookers on. They were ordered to shake and throw again. This time the second man threw first and threw two aces. "Good! You will live, Peter." But when Peter came to throw.

the dice presented two aces. And now the beholders were wonder stricken indeed. Another throw was ordered, and Peter threw a five and a deace. The other threw -five-dence. After the excitement had again subsided the men shook once more. The first threw two fours. "Oh : now throw fives and save yourself, Peter.'

Peter threw-two fours. At this point the colonel ordered them to stop. He went and reported the marrelous result to Winterfield. Said he: "Clearly gentlemen, providence will have those men to be saved.

And saved they were. The general cared not to oppose the wonderful fate of the dice. It did seem providential and so he accepted

And the redeemed soldiers lived to prove one was a seven-pound gun with the union | that the saving fate had given back to Prusjack on one side and the stars and stripes on | sia two of the very best and bravest of her