

HEROES OF MANY BATTLES

INTERESTING READING ABOUT THE FAMOUS BLACK WATCH.

How It Got Its Name Away Back in the Eighteenth Century—Story of Its Many Victories.

The "Black Watch" finds an admirable historian in Archibald Forbes, who tells the tale of its fighting and its many wonderful adventures. The "Black Watch" dates its beginning from 1730 when six Highland companies were raised to keep the peace in the region north of the Highland line. Tribesmen from the Whig clans were set to watch their Jacobite kinsmen. "Black" was an epithet given to them because their tartans—each company had, of course its own—showed a sombre contrast to the "red soldiers" of the regular army, for the regulars at that time were clad in scarlet from top to toe. In 1740 the companies were formed into a regiment which was numbered the 43rd, the rival tartans being amalgamated in a novel pattern. In March, 1743, the 43rd was sent to England, and a few weeks later embarked on the Netherlands. The removal from Scotland was far from welcome, and the order for foreign service provoked actual mutiny. Two hundred men deserted in a body and marched northward. They were overtaken at Oundle, and surrounded by a force to which they, after some parley, surrendered. A court martial sentenced the whole number to death, but only three ring-leaders suffered this penalty; the rank and file were punished by being sent in detachments to various foreign stations. The main body of the regiment, which was still 900 strong, just missed Dettingen and came in for Fontenoy. The "Black Watch" greatly distinguished itself. The "Highland Furies," was the complimentary description, which a French eye-witness gave of their demeanour. Their colonel, Sir Robert Munro, went everywhere with them, though he was so corpulent that he had to be hauled out of the trenches by the legs and arms. The total loss of the regiment was 153. During the '45 the 43rd were in England, being told off to watch the south coast, where a French descent was daily expected. They were thus happily exempted from the painful duty of sharing in the Culloden campaign. Some shrewd observers at the time doubted whether the rising would have taken place if this organized force of loyal clansmen had been allowed to remain in the disaffected regions.

The regiment's next service was in the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga in 1757. The assault, which was made on most imperfect information of the strength of the fortifications, was a disastrous failure. The "Black Watch," which could hardly be called from the attack, lost six hundred and forty-seven men, of whom nearly a half were killed. The proportion of the killed to the total strength was not less than one in three. At Waterloo, which was not an affair of rosewater, it was one in seventeen. The regiment was not present at Quebec, but it took part in the campaign of 1760, a series of successful and inexpensive operations, which resulted in adding Canada to the Empire. Its second battalion had been serving meanwhile in the West Indies. To that region the whole regiment was again transferred in 1761, selected, as was stated in the despatch from home, "for their sobriety and abstemious habits, great activity and capability for bearing the extreme of heat and cold." The campaign resulted in the conquest of the Windward Islands and of Havana. From the West Indies the "Black Watch" was sent back to New York, and had three years of campaigning against the Indian tribes. At last, after eleven years, what was left of the regiment—it had lost nine hundred and seventy officers and men killed and wounded—was sent home. The survivors were not without the solace of prize money won in the conquest of Havana. Each private had the magnificent sum of £4 is. 8d., while Lord Albemarle, who commanded, received £12,967.

The regiment remained at home for eight years, of which only two were spent in Scotland, left in 1743 and not revisited until 1775. In 1776 it was ordered to America, where hostilities were in active progress. It is interesting to be told that out of the thousand and twelve rank and file who embarked, all but seven were Scots and all but 83 Highlanders. One of the transports was captured on its voyage by an overpowered prize crew and navigated the ship into the James River. Unluckily Jamestown was then in possession of the colonial forces. The regiment had its share of whatever glory was won in the War of Independence. At the conclusion of peace it remained in North America, returning to England in 1788, and six months later to Scotland, where it had the distasteful duty of quelling the disturbance caused in the Highlands by the wholesale evictions.

The next campaign was in Flanders, and with this is connected the famous episode of the "Red Feather." Late on January 3rd the English pickets near the Waal were compelled to retreat. A cavalry regiment was ordered to cover the movement and protect the guns, but broke and fled. Sir David Dundas called out "Forty-second, for God's sake and the honour of your country retake those guns." They did retake them, and they were the red feather to this day, having vindicated some seven years ago their special right, even-

other Highland regiments, to this distinction.

After other less celebrated services came the famous victory of Alexandria, which Mr. Forbes describes with more than usual fulness, and after Alexandria, with an interval of four years at home and three years at Gibraltar, Corunna, where the brigade, which was made up of the forty-second, the Fourth and Fiftieth, bore the brunt of the attack. The last look that Sir John Moore cast on the struggle of that day was turned to the "Black Watch."

His countenance expressed satisfaction. "I wrote his aide-de-camp, Henry Hardinge, afterward Lord Hardinge, 'when I told him that the regiment was advancing.' A few Highland soldiers helped the officers of his staff to bury him a few hours later on one of the bastions of the citadel.

In the Peninsular War the most active service of the regiment was rendered at the sanguinary battles fought at or within the French frontier. At Quatre Bras it suffered severely, losing 298 officers and men in killed and wounded. It was present at Waterloo but was not hotly engaged. It ought to be noted that five officers returned as wounded at Waterloo had all been on the same list at Quatre Bras.

After thirty-nine years of peace in the battle of the Alma, when the other Highland regiments the Seventy-Ninth and the Ninety-Third, under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, "Men," said Sir Colin, "you are going into action. Remember this: Whoever is wounded—no matter what his rank—must lie where he falls until the bandmen come to attend to him. No soldiers must go carrying off wounded comrades. If any man does such a thing his name will be stuck up in his parish church." Sir Colin was eminently practical, but he also knew the value of sentiment; for he won the hearts of the men by getting leave to wear the Highland bonnet, when soon after the victory he rode into the square, wearing the bonnet in which the heekles of the three regiments had been combined, he was greeted with such volumes of cheering that both the English and French armies were startled with wonderment as to what was going on.

The "Black Watch" has other names—among them Campobere and Tel-el-Kebir—on the roll of its achievements.

HOW THE GOLD IS WORKED OUT.

Scenes and Conditions at the Klondike Diggings.

An interesting letter telling of the recent trip of the steamer Excelsior to Alaska has been written by Capt. J. F. Higgins, of the steamer, to a friend. He says: "The word Klondike means deer river, and is called Reindder river on the chart. It empties into the Yukon fifty miles above the big river. Bonanza creek dumps into Klondike about two miles above the Yukon. Eldorado is a tributary of the Bonanza. There are numerous creeks and tributaries, the main river being 300 miles long. The gold so far has been taken from Bonanza and Eldorado both well named, for the richness of the placers is truly marvellous. Eldorado, thirty miles long is staked the whole length, and as far as worked has paid. As each claim is 500 feet along the creek bed, there is 500,000 to the claim. So uniform has the output been that one miner who has an interest in one claim told me that if offered his choice he would toss up to decide. One of our passengers who is taking \$1,000 with him, has worked 100 feet of his ground and confidently expects to clear up \$212 from one pan of dirt. His averaged \$250 an hour to each man shoveling in. Two others of our miners who worked their own claims cleared up \$6,000 from the day's washing. There is about fifteen feet of dirt above bedrock, the pay streak averages from four to six feet, which is frozen. Of course the ground taken out is thawed by building fires, and when the thaw comes and water washes the dirt. Two of our fellows thought a small bird in the hand worth a large one in the bush, and sold their claims for \$45,000, getting \$4,500, the remainder to be paid in monthly instalments of \$10,000 each. The purchasers had no more than \$5,000 paid, getting out dirt. Then there was no water to sluice with, but one fellow made a rocker and in ten days took out the \$10,000 for the first installment. So, tunneling and rocking, they took out \$40,000 before there was water to sluice with.

"Of course these things read like the story of Aladdin, but fiction is not in it with facts at Klondike. The worked out in a few years, but there is still an immense territory untouched, and the laboring man who can get there with one year's provisions will have a better chance to make a stake than in any other part of the world.

WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

The senate, or governing body of Cambridge University, England, has rejected by a large majority, a proposition to grant to women students the degree of bachelor of arts. For the last sixteen years duly qualified women students at Girton and Newnham have been admitted to the honor examinations at Cambridge; a separate class list has been provided for them, and successful candidates have been given a diploma by the university. During this period on students have been recorded in the university calendar. The movement to secure for women the formal degree conferred upon men students, was strongly supported, but failed because of a fear that it would lead to giving women a share in the government of the university, and thus change its character.

PORTRAITS OF THE SOUL.

DR. H. BARADUC MAKES SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Photosphere About Him—That Is the New Incandescent Atmosphere Which Causes Temper and Emotion—A Remarkable Discovery.

Dr. H. Baraduc, of Paris, who recently made some interesting experiments with the object of obtaining photographs of the human soul, has now come forward with a new theory, which is that every human being is a miniature sun—is, in fact, what he styles a "man sun." He has fully explained his theory to the French Society of Biology, and also to the French Academy of Sciences, and so impressed was the academy that it straightway appointed a committee, composed of MM. d'Arsonval, Becquerel and Moisson, and instructed it to examine as to the scientific value of Dr. Baraduc's views.

According to Dr. Baraduc—and the fact is generally admitted—man is surrounded by an incandescent atmosphere known as the photosphere. Now this photosphere, as he points out, is the theatre of perturbations and of gigantic cyclones, the influence of which is felt even on our own small planet, since it also produces on this globe cyclones and other disturbances. We, too, says Dr. Baraduc, have our photosphere or atmosphere, which vibrates and moves, not only in accordance with the moral impressions which we receive according to our spiritual condition, but also according to the influence which is brought to bear on it by the tempests in the sun and on the earth. In other words, he insists on the verity of that old aphorism of the alchemists, the theurgists and the therapeutists—namely, that "the small is like the great, and that which is on high is like that which is below."

INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

As a proof of his theory, the Doctor and his assistants have taken several photographs of vibrations which emanated from human bodies and two when these bodies were in varying conditions. The photographs show these varying conditions very clearly. Thus the calm body are tranquil, those which emanated from the body in a state of cerebral or cardiac activity resemble the normal atmosphere of the sun, in a state of fury or profound trouble have been photographed by astronomical means.

The coincidence of these photographic images is at least curious, and at any rate there can be no question as to their reality. To explain them is the problem. Does this human photosphere radiate simply from our bodies and from the nervous centres of our material beings, or does it, as is now claimed, radiate from our very souls?

HUMAN KNOWLEDGE INCREASED.

For the present we must rest satisfied with the knowledge that our beings are not bounded by the epidermis, but that they radiate and extend their influence much further. Long ago the Hindus foresaw that this discovery would be made, and that by means of this photosphere, which registers all human passions, human knowledge would be vastly increased.

Should Dr. Baraduc's theory prove correct, a simple explanation can be given of all the phenomena of sympathy, antipathy, telepathy and others of like order. Technically his theory is concerning "curved force and the vibrations of ether," but in plain English it is based on the assumption that every human being is a miniature sun, and is not only influenced in the same manner as the sun, but also influences the neighboring celestial bodies.

WILL BE NO MARTYR.

Russia's Government has decided to take no further steps in connection with the trial of Theodore Kovaleff, the Tisaspol fanatic, who, in obedience to the commands of his fellow sectarians, was immured and buried 15 of them alive. The authorities feel that the punishment of a man such as this by the ordinary legal methods would merely have the effect of endowing him with the halo of a martyr. Consequently, instead of either being condemned, put to servitude, or to death as a murderer, he will be kept for a remainder in a remote part of the empire.

BY DESERVING IT.

If we deserve sympathy we are pretty sure of getting it by courageously and quietly showing that we are deserving; we cannot have it by demanding it with whines and lamentations, and demonstrations of our suffering forced upon unwilling ears.

THE USUES OF CLOVES.

Mrs. Gotham—The paper says that chewing wintergreen will keep people awake in church.

Mr. Gotham—It might be—but, at the theatre, I have found cloves very efficacious.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

It May Some Day Rival Those of the Continent.

The English journals have not quite finished their chorus of intense admiration of the British navy, and perhaps there is every excuse for the national exultation, writes an American correspondent. But, despite the glittering and picturesque review of thirty thousand men the other day at Aldershot, and the compliments showered upon the troops—of course fully quoted in the newspapers—from the lips of Gen. Miles and the military representatives of all the other great powers, there is no earthly reason for England to be otherwise than apprehensive at the weak condition of her army. The serious complications in eastern Europe, the threatened revolt in India, the disturbances always imminent in South Africa make it absolutely necessary that England should have a fighting force at her disposal capable of occupying hostile territory as well as defending her own coasts from the invader. The English could not rely for

A SUCCESSFUL WAR.

entirely upon her navy, even though it really is three times the strength so proudly displayed at Spithead. In the Napoleonic wars and in the Crimean war the navy had next to nothing to do, while the army covered itself with glory. Yet recently Lord Salisbury had to make the humiliating confession that one reason why England could not intervene in the Eastern question was because she had no army to undertake a military occupation. Gen. Sir Henry Havelock and Capt. Gansier, of the navy, have both written articles in this month's "Fortnightly Review," showing how inadequate England's present military strength is for any emergency. It seems that the entire effective force that England could at this moment put in the field is about sixty-five thousand men. To subdue the Boers, should they resolve to break the convention and throw off British suzerainty, it is asserted that forty thousand good British troops would be required, and to hold Egypt in the hands of a European war seventy thousand British troops would be necessary. The army estimates make provision for two hundred and six thousand men, and the question is, why is that force so largely represented on paper? Military authorities agree that there is not at this moment one single battalion in England that is in condition, to take the field, and that this state of affairs has been brought about not from lack of resources, but from

A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

It is urged that with the immediate outlay of a million of money, the effective fighting force could be doubled. In other words, that a hundred and thirty thousand men could be made ready for the field in two months' time if the authorities would only set about it in earnest. Ten years ago the same state of affairs existed with the navy. Once it was realized, a veritable cry of alarm burst from the nation, and the result is the wonderful display at Spithead. But ships are not only very costly but they take months to build. For less than the cost of a single iron marine monster the strength of the British army could be made to equal almost that of France. It is a matter that the English Government must at least seriously consider, and I have been assured by military authorities that before the close of the century Great Britain will become as formidable a military camp as Germany. This last, however, is to be doubted. That there will be considerable increase in the number of men and a complete overhauling of the present military system, is certain, and what is more there will be no delay in that accomplishment; but a large standing army would never be tolerated by the majority of Englishmen.

TYROLESE LOVER.

In the Tyrol the first time a young man pays a visit as avowed lover he takes with him a bottle of wine, and, pouring out a glass, presents it to the object of his affections. If she accepts it the whole affair is settled and his proposal of marriage, unspoken, has been accepted. Sometimes she is not prepared to surrender at once, and then she will make excuses as to the wine being forbidden her to take any, or, in fact, any subterfuge that occurs to her at the moment. The purport of the excuses is that the wine is premature. Not "bringing the wine," as it is called, is synonymous with the act of proposing, and the custom dates back to the ninth century. If any of the wine is spilled it is considered an unlucky omen, and there is a saying for an unhappy marriage: "They have spilled the wine between them."

THE USEFUL MOSQUITO.

Never kill a mosquito. The insect is a safeguard against malaria. Such is the advice of a knowing gentleman, who says: "Remember that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well known but solemn oath of warning do not treat him as a foe, but as a friend. Translated into English it says: 'Leave this locality or I will vaccinate you,' and the little soldier die in the attempt, and then others stand ready to leap into the breach."

FORTIFIED.

The boy stood on the burning deck, But did not flinch or budge a speck; He knew there was no earthly spot Which wasn't every bit as hot.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborhood Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered from His Daily Record.

At Niles, Mich., there is a Chinese bicyclist. He is Foo Lee, a laundryman. An old possum, with fifteen young ones, was caught in a henhouse at Franklin, Ind.

The flight of a meteor over Kansas City frightened to death an elk that was kept there.

Zena King, of Fairland, Mich., kicked at a hog and missed it, and broke his leg against a post.

Boys of Flint, Mich., got \$400 from the County Treasurer during June in bounties on sparrow heads.

Three girls and one boy, each weighing 4 1-2 pounds, were born to Mrs. J. W. Know, near Latah, Wash., on June 20.

Down in Florida the voracious crocodiers report a mare that has developed an appetite for genuine spring chickens.

An ambitious youngster in Marion county, Or., tried to ride on a cow's back and was thrown and suffered a broken clavicle.

Nearly a ton of hay has been mowed and put away this season by Augustus Brown of Bangor, Me., who is 84 years old.

To allow the workmen to do their haying, the building of a Quaker's church at St. Alban's Vt., has been stopped temporarily.

One of the big fish caught in Oregon last month was a four-foot salmon, weighing fifty-five pounds, which was taken at The Dalles.

Because, when he proposed marriage, her lover did not tell her that he was subject to fits, a Sedgwick County, Kan., wife has brought suit for divorce.

For his work in maintaining perfect order in the streets at Titusville, Fla., on July 4, Marshal Rod Smith, of that place has received a gift of a New York police helmet from an admiring business man.

One man lost in twenty-four years at sea is the record of Capt. George W. Alley of Ellsworth, Me., who after a career during which he commanded twelve vessels, has retired from the sea to enter business.

A horse, which up to the last was called a pony, died at Burlington, Kan., recently at the age of 41. The owner, Dr. Manson, had had it in his possession for thirty-nine years, ever since he bought it from the Sac and Fox Indians.

An orchard of seventy-five trees, which have been bearing for more than sixty years, on the farm of Henry Davidson, near Whitesville, Ind., has for the last five years yielded a better quality of fruit and more of it than it did a score of years ago.

Under a Wisner, Mo., drug store four small skunks have established themselves, and they are said to be as gentle as kittens. Frequenters of the store are content to admire without being tempted to the familiarity which house cats are apt to engender.

Suit for breach of promise was brought against Frank Robinson, of Anderson, Ind., the day after his marriage to Malinda Personet, by his first wife, from whom he had been divorced a year before. She sued for \$5,000, alleging that after the divorce he had wooed and won her again.

The lucky man of Arizona who found that some of his sheep which used a certain salt-lick yielded on slaughter four ounces of gold should surely extend felicitations to a farmer living near Portland, Or., who raised a goose in the gizzard of which the cook found a dollar's worth of the yellow metal.

At the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Nelson Swaggart, 80 years old, and his wife, 66 years old, at Athens, Or., there were present three married daughters, five married sons, and a dozen grandchildren. At the end of the reunion all went to the cemetery, where four of the old couple's children are buried.

People get up early in the morning out in Nebraska, and from this habit some enterprising social leader has evolved an idea which has become a fad in the neighborhood of Grand Island, where "breakfast picnics" are in vogue. The guests start out at 4 o'clock, breakfast in the woods, and come home before the sun makes things too hot for comfort.

The father of eleven children living near Birmingham, Mich., was so angry at a daughter's decision to marry against his wishes that, after a family row, he made his will, took laudanum and lay down in his room. The family had seen him try to fool them before, and thought that he was shamming again, but he had taken too much of the opiate to recover.

Thomas Harrison, 60 years old, formerly of Crittenden county, Ark., found himself without a home, after the Mississippi floods in the early spring, and took a steamer to Memphis, where he became imbued with the idea that he must see the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. He set out to walk the 300 miles to Nashville, and a few days ago he arrived there. Of the who's distance he had ridden only fifteen miles.

The librarian of the public library at Kansas City says that for a year there has been a greater call for works on Alaska than for books on any other country or section of the globe. She has supplied the library, she says, with everything trustworthy she could procure on the country during this time, and wonders all the while what had aroused so much interest in that country in Kansas City. Readers, she says, have studied writings on the habits of the people in Alaska, read the Government special attention to Alaska, and sent reports on the Territory, and Alaska country.

A CLERGYMAN

Has More Worries than a Nervous Expectorant.

There is more worry in the routine life of a man than most people realize. The duties are multifarious, and wonder that he frequently victim of nervous exhaustion, etc. In this condition Pink Pills act most on the nervous system, or medicine, and provide a normal state of mind.

Wm. Clarke, a rising minister stationed at St. Louis, says: "I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found that when I studied I would become tired, and apply myself could not study very long. My digestion system seemed to get out of order. At first I paid attention to the matter, but it grew worse. At last I stationed at Fort Stewart was boarding at the hotel. The keeper, who advised me Williams' Pink Pills, I desisted and thanks to the medicine, I recovered to go to my duties. In these circumstances I feel it a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills going to the roof of the house and built up the nerves, disease from the system. You purchase in enclosing a letter bearing the full name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for

BRITAIN IN EG

The British Occupation of a Native.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times writes as follows of the well-known M. who was exiled for deed an active partisan of the revolt, has written a letter to the Makniam, a nal, in reply to attacks lib occupation made in his journal, the Alhraming is a translation:

"Desiring to show the ference existing between the present, I ask you, following lines. Before the State collected tax amounting to 4 1-2 Egyptian 4d., per feddan, or present it demands only 30s. 9d. per feddan, which could insult, flog, imprison with impunity. The punishment is abolished, the simple labourer in an arbitrarily molested by Government officials. The official world from the cl down to the lowest emmistration despoiled of all that they possessed days, thanks to the oc violation of property of the Khedive himself, feddan of land unless the owner's consent and full. The Administrative officials as also their polized the Nile water dantly their own lands regard for the plantatio fortunate fellahs, wa of the time were drier. Actually the poorest f

SAME RIGHT O

a s does the highest Then the lives of priv at the mercy of the ad authority which put the d them without con Now no one is above offices were given to d ders, but to-day are a most capable false as the order of the day, upon any mere scuffl the village invariably the Mudirs in order nously accused of distu der. Merchants and paid a professional tax abolished. The Financ the private chest of th seized for himself and public funds and land. Ministry is worked in caprice of the Chief Khedive, public functio friends compelled the fr ing them to dis construct embankment for the benefit of larg the prejudice of small thus suffered from a def As to the administrat it existed all the year it is enforced only in danger. The growth was limited has doubt agnis of justice and ec law." Hussein el Ak the following remarks benefits of the British I do not understand tended patriots who r existing regime can den seeing that they shine rnoonday. The pret would do better by ke leaving the occupiers c complete their human

MARRIED A NEW

Mrs. Strongmind—A are you incarcerated? man? The Prisoner—I ma man. Mrs. Strongmind, ast sible! You couldn't be that. The Prisoner—But I a new woman, and th had put me in here for