in New York city. Albany, N. Y., union tailors will sub-

mit a new scale of wages, A union of candy workers is about to be organized in _ontreal.

British India new employs over 1,000,-000 people in its cotton industries. Plans will be made for the thorough

organization of the stationary firemen

Among the New York bricklayers the is to put a stop to "wildcat" strikes. Rochester, N. Y.

lowest wage is \$26.20 a week, and the highest is over \$50.

Federation of Labor. English workmen in the engineering

and allied trades are but moderately employed at the present time. Copper miners in Michigan have in-

creased in number from less than 7,000 in 1893 to more than 14,000 in 1903. In January and February the membership of the Order of Railway Clerks of America increased 1,220 in member-

the field at the fall elections in Detroit, cept in accordance with the rules of the lockouts and strikes.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature to limit the hours change has asked all members of the ship of public utilities, the working Na doot will bide wi' me,

conceding the demands of their work- building trades in Sharon.

the kind in the Dominion. The member- male adults was 12,67 per cent.; that of ship is about 500. lermakers and iron shipbuilders show a number of 9.58 per cent.

total of 9,559 members on the funds, as egainst 10,352 in January.

820,000 in 1902 and 932,000 in 1901. There are now affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor

208 labor organizations, composed of 31 central bodies and 177 local unions. Bristol, Conn., plumbers have issued a manifesto to the master plumbers demanding \$3 for an eight-hour day. The present scale calls for \$2.50 for nine

An eight-hour day is demanded by the engineers and firemen employed in the tional Brotherhood of Foundry Employstockyards at Chicago, Ill. The union es, the unskilled workers in foundries; demands are endorsed by the Packing the other is the International Brother-

Trades' Council. Continued depression at the east end and partially in other industrial districts of London, Eng., has caused the figures of the Labor Bureau at Wash-

for \$7,000 has been raised. have agreed with local contractors to The loss to the workmen themselves has promise will be effected whereby a porarbitrate all differences in the future. been more than twice that of their em ; tion of it will be granted. The wage is to be 32 1-2 cents an hour, ployers. with an eight-hour day.

demand being for an increase in wages crease in their wages in an agreement the union from expelling or suspending herd, and his sel' as a silly bit lammie. and shorter hours. Efforts have been presented to the Mason Contractors' them. The dispute arose with carpen- It evens weel wi' the tenth of John. made to effect a settlement.

from branches of the amalgamated asking for \$3.50 a day. bodies show a general increase in the

they get \$9, no breakage charges, and and the idea is to parcel it out in fivetheir hours of labor are much shorter, acre tracts, making homes for 6,000 and conditions generally are better.

The Employers' Association of Steel Scotland, and the northeast coast of Union and their employers, at Buffalo, b, paid 30 cents an hour. At present wages. The machine wages. The machine wages with the mortheast coast of Union and their employers, at Buffalo, b, paid 30 cents an hour. At present wages was a sentence of the wages with the mortheast coast of Union and their employers, at Buffalo, b, paid 30 cents an hour. England, have intimated a 5 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect this

A new wage schedule has been arranged by the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, at San Francisco, Cal., and the same will be presented to the proprietors. The present scale will expire on May I.

are not borne out by statements made ers from 15 to 18 cents an hour. by officers of different railroad organiza-

feet for several weeks, has been settled firms who have the right to use the by means of a compromise, and a contract between employers and employ- firm has furnished the uniforms, and the mand an increase of 10 per cent. per ees signed. The Contractors' Association of Sac-

ramento, ('al., has decided to close all mills in that city. This will put a stop out of werk.

In the Australian Post Offce Department the minimum salary for women was formerly \$300; but since women re- | duce better argument than they have ceived the ballot this has been raised | been doing so far. to \$550. Women teachers who do equal work with men receive the same pay, a right not granted to them in this coun- ence with the Dredge and Tug Owners'

The new wage schedule of the Stablemen's Union, at San Francisco, Cal., asks for a \$2.50 increase weekly over the tives of the owners wished to change the present \$15 rate. The day is to be of scale at the expense of South Chicago twelve hours, and union men only are to be employed.

About 800 non-union employees of the American Tobacco Company, at Richmond, Va., have struck for an increase mers, and they ask for an increase of the scale adopted and signed last year,

one-half a cent a pound. It is stated that the wages paid to in any other city on the American con-tinent with a population of 200,000. The making a concerted effort to get their strike in New tork city, 73,871 work Psaum Twonty-three—In Pasturs Green men are planning to organize a union.

mands of the union bakers, who, it is are not included in the insurance scheme, these lost 200,000 days' wages. All told, manus of the understood, intend to demand the aboli- as well as to promote greater efficiency 117,000 working people in New York In growthie, green and flowerin' haunt tion of night work and an eight hour in the various branches of the railway State lost last year as a result of day schedule after May 1.

have received an increase in wages by the shores of Lake Erie have affiliated formation possible to obtain.

none but first-class craftsmen. be denounced by the workers' union for dustry. the low wages paid at Government

factories, but all denunciations and reso-Unions in all the building trades are of a bill to come before this session of ly a long way to go from home to get lutions sem to have no effect. rapidly voting in favor of the proposed the Legislature, which will legalize a "wee bit Scots," and I am of opinion The union label has been discarded by Structural Building Trades Alliance of peaceful communication with strike- the Scottish editor of the Globe was 30 wholesale clothing manufacturers of America, which aims to combine 500,000 breakers by union men, and the picket- "oot" when it cam in. Please print the workers in one compact body. The object | ing plan.

diff, Wales, recently, it was declared ning to organize a union of unions on He leads me whaur the girss is green that the men would never go back to the scheme of the Trades Council in An' burnies quate that be; Union has again joined the American the sliding-scale system. Whatever the New Haven, in which shall be included faults of Conciliation Boards, they were ear workers, trainmen, machinists, con- Aft time I fain astray wad gang, better than the old sliding scale.

Labor League for a charter, and pro- sideration by the locals. pose to organize a union at least 500 strong. These women intend to make a fight for the union label in stores and the Executive Board of the Women's Fin' I ken He is near;

Department of Labor.

of employment on street railways to ten building trades to accept a reduction of hours are usually eight and the mini-10 per cent. in wages on May 1, at the mum wages for laborers \$1.70 per day, While faulded on the fields o' time A threatened strike of Buffalo, N. Y., expiration of the present scale. There with half-holidays at the expense of em- Or o' eternity. tailors has been averted, the employers are more than 2,000 members in the ployers. Both employers and employees

The Musicians' Union, of Toronto, is in the total number of wage-earners of 50 per cent. larger than of the former. be privileged to say a word or two as said to be the largest organization of 11.91 per cent. over 1902; that of the the female adults, 9.26 per cent.; and of February returns of the English boi- children, a decrease from last year's

Because of the unital action on the part of the master plumbers in ordering In all about 892,000 workpeople in a nine-hour day and open shops, Erie, England were affected by changes in Pa, journeymen plumbers have quit wages during 1903, as compared with work and refuse to do another tap until the masters back down from their position and re-establish union shops.

A resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Masters' and cilots' Association, Cleveland, O., Lodge, demanding that the members of the Advisory Board get together as soon as possible to reconsider the action taken in regard to the wage schedule and classification.

Two new international unions to join the American Federation of Labor have been formed. The first is the Internarange from tenpence to four shillings a hood of Shinglers, formed at San Fran- day, of which the convicts receive only

In the past 20 years, according to the Lord Mayor to open a relief fund. Thus ington, there have been more than 22,-Muskegon, Mich., union carpenters ees and employers of over \$400,000,000. probable that if it is not allowed a com-

Association. These engineers are now ters over mill work in Chicago. Returns from local trade unions and getting \$2.50 and \$3 a day. They are

A novel plan has been evolved in Ch number of unemployed among the ma- cago by E. P. Dwyer, a prominent labor chine-tool makers throughout England. | leader of that city, to place an army of In St. Louis, Mo., a few years ago the union men on farms in Mississippi. It is waiter girls got \$4 per week salary; now | said that 30,000 acres have been secured, union families.

N. Y., a settlement has been reached. they are getting 27 cents an hour. The employers agree to maintain the present schedule of pay, \$3 a day, and an eight-hour day. Non-union workmen now employed are to be retained.

The International Brotherhood Blacksmiths and Helpers, at Toronto, will, it is expected, ask for an increase of 10 per cent, in wages and a nine-hour Reports of a general strike of em- workday. At present they work ten

United Garment Workers at Baltimore, Md., are putting up a vigorous At Boston, Mass., the strike of book light this year to have the uniforms of and job printers, which has been in ef- the police manufactured by persons or union label. For the last four years one

navigation on the great lakes is near at tion of working hours to eight a day. to all building operations in that city hand, few of the maritime workers' for the time teng, throwing 800 men unions have made settlements with employers. The marine unions will submit to no reduction in wages this year un less the shippers and vessel owners pro-

Representatives of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, in confer-Protective Association, in Toledo, O. are fighting for the same scale at Chicago and South Chicago. Representa-

The Master Plumbers' Association, of Reading, Pa., has refused to sign or consider the recent proposition made by the members of the Plumbers' Union in their 7:4,751. The aggregate number of days new wage scale. The plumbers, under hours. In their new scale they want \$3 laborers and fifteen hundred non-union

for eight hours' work. present session. The scheme originated strikes and lost 2,000,000 days' wages as Bridgeport, Conn., boss bakers have with the Employers' Insurance Associa- a result. Besides these there were 7,000 organized in order to cope with the de- tion, and is designed to cover cases that workers made idle by the strikes, and

with the I. L. M. and T. A., the last ports to come in being Huron and Sandusky. The membership embraces workers affoat and ashore. It is estimated that there are 20,000 men engaged in the industry on the great lakes, and an ef- | fort is making to organize them into a powerful international body.

An agreement has been reached as to the scale of prices between the Alaska Packers' Association and the Fishermen's Union. The unions in all the northern cities have agreed to abide by There are 2,400 mineral water bottlers which men who are now receiving \$16 the decision of the San Francisco Union. per week will be gradually raised to This matter is of importance, as a strike \$19.50. The union agrees to recognize now would have been most serious, be- To the Editor of the Star: cause the Oriental war is making

Employes of the New York, New Wha is my shepherd, weel I ken At a conference of miners held at Car- Haven and Hartford Railroad are plan- The Lord Himsel' is he; ductors, shopmen, boiler makers and An' wann'r far awa'; Nearly 100 Lincoln, Neb., women have switchmen. To secure such amalgama- He fins me oot, He pits me richt, applied to the International Women's tion will require several weeks of con- An' brings me hame an' a'.

en's trades unions in the United States, National Trades Union League, at its His muckle crook will me defen', In Russia all wages have to be paid in annual meeting in Boston this week, Sae I hae nocht to fear. cash. There are no factory stores or voted to send a general organizer and store orders. Employers cannot dis- secretary throughout the country, who lik comfort whilk a sheep could need It is altogether likely that the labor charge workmen contrary to the terms wil act as a business agent, organize His thochtfu' care provides; party will put a full municipal ticket in of their contract, nor impose fines ex- unions among women and investigate Tho' wolves an' dogs may

In New South Wales, the country of In safety me he hides. are unionized, the number of separate | blunders, for which, of course, the au-In 1903 Minnesota showed an increase organizations of the latter being fully thor was not responsible, but may I

and Frystone colleries, Cattleford, Eng., itself. The twenty-third Psalm is the ended in victory for the masters. Re- twenty-third Psalm, or it is nothing. It cently most of the 800 men out present- says just what it means or it means ed themselves at the pits, but more than nothing. The line closing the second two-thirds of the places had been filled. stanza- (I guess that's Scotch)-"An

pay. The members desire \$4.50 per day, night celebration? In the next verse an advance of 50 cents. It is thought the we can pass over the "Fin' I ken He fight will be a stubborn one.

pear to be any serious disagreemnt be- versionist must have been fairly driven tween the representatives of both par- to his wits' ends to horrify this other-Nearly all the salt consumed in Italy is produced in Sardinia. For this work about three thousand men are employed, most of whom are convicts. The wages

Cal., have gained an eight-hour day for that he had paraphrased this beautiful ask for power to send the old harm- latter forming a sheath for the for-- all employees. The 10 per cent. increase Psalm in the braid Scots, asked him to less cases to the workhouse, so that mer, in the reign of James L. ooo strikes, involving a loss to employ- in wages will be discussed, and it is give it to me. I had thought it was in there may be room in the asylums Toward the latter end of the Civil

Chicago, Ill., millwrights, who are Portable hoisting engineers, who are members of the International Flour and At Lyons, France, 10,000 employees in members of Steam Engineers' Union, at Ce; cal Employees' Union, have begun the silk trades have struck work, their Rochester, N. Y., have asked for an in- suit at Minneapolis, Minn., to prevent Christ. Here he pents him as a shep-

Fifteen hundred locked out carriage and wagon workers at Chicago, Ill., have accepted a proposal made them by employers whose shops have been tied up for six weeks. The settlement provides for the "open shop," arbitration of all differences and a wage increase.

Machinists in the employ of the Eric Railroad Company have decided not to the howe whaur the deid-shadows fa', very often the result of diseases procall a strike, and will not force their l'se foar nae skaith nor ill, for that duced by vice. Unfortunately public At a conference held between repredemand at present for an increase in yersel' is aye aside me; yere rod and opinion will not permit us to atsentatives of the Electrical Workers' their wages. The machinists want to vere cruick they defen' me.

Diamond cutters at Amsterdam, Holland, have been locked out to the numbe: of 1,000 men. Some of these were on strike, and the employers retaliated, and syne I'se bide at hame in the hoose so that those employed should not be able to support the men who were out.

The strike funds were at a low ebb. The 1900 census gives the number of ployees of the New York & New Haven hours. Blacksmiths receive from 20 to wage workers in the United States as road, which emanated from New York, 27 1-2 cents an hour at present, and help- 20,285,022, divided as follows: Profestion, 4,778,233; domestic and personal service, 5,691,746; manufacturing, 7,122,-987; agricultural pursuits, 19,438,916.

Railroad employees on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario and Central Argentine lines are still on strike. They dework has been done by non-union work- month in wages of men who are working on monthly salaries and a propor-Although the time for the opening of tionate increase for others and a reduc-

The percentage of the population of the United States which is supported by agriculture is 36; that by mining and various industries, 24; that by trade and commerce, 16. In Germany the figures are respectively 38, 37 and 11; in England, 10, 59 and 11; in France, 44, 34 and 9; and in Italy, 57, 28 and 4.

In the annual report of the New York

State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which has just been issued, is given an interesting statistical history of the building trades strike and lockout, which kept an army of men idle in New York last summer. In the building trades strike alone, leaving out all other strikes and lockouts in New York city, it is shown that during one summer the mechanics lost in wages \$6,lost was 1,707,019, and the number of workmen involved 37,037, which does not take into account nearly as many men who were involved. In New York State, outside of the building trades strikes and lockouts 3,900,000 days' San Francisco, Cal., union bookbinders Between 7,000 and 8,000 fishermen on wages, according to the best official in- By peacefu' waters wi' his haun

Our Scotch Corner

THE PSALMS IN BRAID SCOTCH. | Loof link'd to loof I firmly staun' The burnies quate amang.

John S. McClelland as a Translator of the 23rd Psalm. (St. Catharines Star.)

My attention was arrested by the The British Government continues to marked improvement in the salmon in following verses, published in Breakfast Table columns of the Tor-The Central Labor Union, at Brock- onto Globe, on the 25th inst., under the workshops, shipyards, arsenals and gun ton, Mass., has called upon trade union heading "Twenty-third Psalm" (Scotch) members in the city government to fa- version), by John Moir, Bridge of vor a resolution cailing for the passage | Feugh, Banchory, Aberdeenshirs." Sure-

With the object of promoting wom- Tho' I pass through the gruesome David.

I have made good some typographical The 16-months' strike at Wheldale to the subject matter of the effusion brings me hame an' a'"-literally "and i Sacramento, Cal., Plumbers' Union brings me home and all!" Where is went on strike recently because the em- there sense or poetry in that jargon ployers would not grant an increase in except, possibly after a St. Andrew's is near," but his "muckle crook" is a The National Miners' Federation of staggerer that will knock all Canadian Hatch Asylum an eminent authority Great Britain has formulated the terms | Scotchmen out of business. And then on mental diseases strongly critifor the renewal for five years of the when "wolves and dogs' are brought in Conciliation Board. There does not ap- to intensify the situation, the Scotch wise magnificent theme. Wolves and dogs prowling about through the beautiful sentiment of the twenty-third Psalm ought to frighten a Scotchman

or anyone else. When I noticed these verses I reversion, which he kindly handed me, whom there is some chance of recov- was abandoned, and it became the reads thus, and very prettily:

THE TWONTY THIRD PSALM. "Dauvid is aye unreelin' a pirn aboot

"The Lord is my shepherd; my wants are a' kent; the pastur I lie in is growthie and green.

een o' my gaes; my heid ye hae crystit ful scientific research, to trace the In wisful wile, with the whiskers, evils of their first cause, and to dewi' oyle; my cup is teemin' fu'. "And certes, tenderness and mercies vise methods for prevention and sal be my fa' to the end o' my days, cure.

o' the Lord for evir and evir mair." It was then suggested that should both versify the Psalm, and London asylums over the age of nine-

these are the results; THE TWONTY-THIRD PSALM. (By Wiliam Wye Smith.)

The Lord is my shepherd; my wants are a' kent; The pastur I lie in is growthie and

follow by waters o' peace and con-And when weary and wae He restores me again,

his law. In paths o' holiness, fearless And e'en 'mid the howe whaur the died-

shadows fa'

His rod and his cruick my reliance My buird is weel-graced, in the sicht o' And my heid is annointit w'i heaven-

My cup that ye filled a' the length o Is a' rinnin' over at the end o' my

Sae guidness and grace, ilka day that Shall follow and bless, on my hamegaun way; And at the lang-last, an' wi' a' that

believe. I'se bide in God's palace for evir and

(By Jno. S. McClelland.) Wi' God for Shepherd I'll no want, He kens my every need;

TORONTO

An' tho' I graip mids shadows deid No fankit sal' I be, His pooer's my strength; his stok Sal comfort tae me gie.

My buird wi' muckle plenished is; My crusie c'en is fu', An' guidness, mercie, a' o' His Gairds me the fit road- thro.

When e'enin' comes, an' I'se gaen by, Wi' blessings fu' an' free, In His ain hoose aboon the sky My bidin' place sal be.

It might be well in this connection to give the P. Hately Waddell ver- new Act is passed provisions will be sion, as it has long been recognized as made for an intermediate class of having something of an official char- persons, alleged to be insane, who acter, and many Scots will no doubt be are deemed curable and ought to be glad to have the different interpreta- given a chance of recovery before betions in concise form: Psalm xxiii.

The sheep-keepin' o' the Lord's kind an' canny, wi' a braw howff at lang last; David keeps his sheep; the Lord keeps

Ane heigh-lilt o' David's.

The Lord is my herd, nae want sal fa'

howes; He airts me atowre by the lown a curable attack into a chronic one. He waukens my wa'-gaen saul; He

Na! Tho' I gang thro' the deadmirk- wards of 8,000 attendances of poor intil right roddins. dail; e'enn thar sal I dread nae skaithin'; people mentally afflicted at my hosfor yersel' are nar-by me; yer stok an' pital. Some of the histories of the yer stay haud me baith fu' cheerie. My buird ye hae hansell'd in face o'

oyle; my bicker is fu' an' skailin'. E'en sae, sal guid-guidin' an' gude-gree gang wi' me, ilk day o' my livin'; an evir mair syne, i' the Lord's ain howff, an lang last sal I mak bydan. Yours very truly,

John S. McClelland.

WHY LUNACY GROWS

After the great fire at Coines habit of regarding the increase in lunacy as a temporary phenomenon, tle), which seems to have been the and on this pretext building tempor- original prototype of the bayonet, ary asylums to cope with it.

consistent and alarming growth." This fact is now abundantly recog- piece. Stack by its handle in the nized by the Council. Their latest muzzle of his gun, says Pearson's report on lunacy makes no attempt | Weekly, it constituted a very effiferred them to Rev. W. Wye Smith, to explain away the sad truth; on clent weapon for acting against of this city, than whom there is no the other hand, the committee, tac- pikemen. To diminish his incumbetter Scots authority on this contin- itly confessing that things are be- brance, the sweynes-feather and Union gas workers at San Francisco, ent, or any other, and, having in mind coming worse rather than better, musket rest were combined, the verse, but was mistaken. His prose for the treatment of patients for War the use of the musket rest

Why is it that we are becoming its handle into the muzzle of the madder as the years go by? Four piece after discharging it. reasons are suggested-drink, vice, imprudent marriages, and the stress which the bayonet was placed on and rush of modern city life.

one specialist yesterday. "By letter methods of sanitation," lish officer, was introduced inhe said, "a great saving of life has to the French army in Vaubeen effected in the zymatic diseases, tan in 1703, by the English and the death rate ought to have "I follow by the lip o' the waters o' been decreased enormously thereby. til after the battle of Fontenoy, Peace. He heals and sterklie hauds my It has not done so owing to the saul; and airts me, for His ain name's alarming increase in nerve and heart conferred on the French were only sake, and in a' the fit roads of His holi- disease, the result of wear and tear. too plainfully manifest, the Duke of "General paralysis of the insane is Cumberland's army being defeated "Ave, and though I bude gang throwe steadily on the increase, and that is

> "What is the good of restraining thousands of poor wretches in huge asylums for the period of their natural lives? The latest report shows that there are seven people in the

one of the asylums last year! "How much better it would be if, instead of boxing up the insane, we could discover how to cure them! Nervous diseases call for investigation and study as loudly as cancer." Practically the same point was made by another specialist whose views were sought by the Express. "You have only to visit the asylums," he said, "to see how large is the number of people incarcerated there who might well be looked after at He airts me, for sake o' his name and | home-weak-minded persons, who have sunk to the level of automata, and and who would never by any chance become harmful either to themselves or to anybody else. They crowd the asylums and there is no room for new cares.

curing the inmates. If they show in the afternoon, 140. dead-weight and an expense.

til he or she had been examined ley, 122; Algeria, 127; Fort Yuma, as to mental soundness. That suggestion is more ideal than prac- Glass coffins are extensively used

ity ought really to see that it is criminal on their part to marry. And I do soberly say that chronic insanity ought, after a perior of five years, to be a good and sufficient ground for divorce." letter to the Express, Dr.

Forbes Winslow says:
"It is not a difficult problem to lunacy in London than in other Drink stands out prominently as the chief cause for this terrible state of affairs.
"In a recent published report is-

sued by the County Council's committee, the medical superintendent stated that out of 958 patients admitted 217 of these were due to 'intemperance in drink'-thus onefourth of the lunacy is thue tof a wicked vice which can be avoided. The painful but only conclusion we can arrive at is that London is the most intemperate city in the

"There are many lunatics at the world. present day who might be managed outside the precincts of an asylum, and it is to be hoped that when any ing thrust into a lunatic asylum, and

so branded for life. "At the present time, notwithstanding the advancement in civilization, there is no receptacle for such cases. If certifiable, though harmless, they have to be legally placed in licensed institutions among dangerous and noisy junatics, whose very conduct aggravates the mild form of mental malady from which they may He louts me tae lie amang green be suffering, and frequently converts "So long as this state of affairs exists so must the amount of lunacy

weises me roun', for His ain name's sake, gradually increase, "For many years I have had upcases would well account for the increase in insanity. Persons who have my faes; ye hae drookit my head wi' been incarcerated in asylums are allowed to marry. Some who suffer from recurrent insanity go back home between the attacks and bear children. Speaking generally, the children of drunken parents either become insane or are afflicted with the same vice as their parents.

"Let us frame a law to regard habitual drunkenness as a form of lunacy, as it really is. Let us deal with the victims to it in a proper way, by legally restraining them, and lunacy will soon rapidly decrease."-London Express.

EVOLUTION OF THE BAYONET Originally It Was a Long Rapier

Blade Carried in a Sheath. The sweynes-feather (hog's briswas a fong rapier blade, fixed in a "It is no temporary phenomenon," handle and carried in a sheath, said the specialist, " but a steady, which was given to a muskateer for defence after he had discharged his

In 1689 two rings were added by the muzzle without interlering with The case was put in a nutshell by the firing. This improvement, the invention of Gen. Mackay, and Engthemselves it was not adopted un-

with the loss of 15,000 men.

Of the wee, wet, wisps of dew And the wounded, whimsical waves we weare Are woven in W.

We wander and watch, and we wake to work The wail of the well-to-do, ty, and that a centenarian died in Who wonder well at the winning

> And the woeful, weird and woozly We find our of W. Ol., to weep and wile is a woman's

We wilt into whispers new

And to wast in the water, too Yet she wants to write and she wistes to wear The wings of a wizard too. Why will she warble in wanton wise

-Gellett Burgess, in Harper's Mag-

Hottest Piace on Earth.

The wonderful W?

azine., for January.

Between India and Africa lies the "And if the surroundings of an Lottest place on earth. The Aval asylum are unnecessary for cases Islands cover a fairly extensive area such as this, they are positively of the Persian Gulf, lying off the harmful to cases of another kind. southwest coast of Persia, and it is Say that a person steps over the the largest of them which enjoys borderland of sanity-one foot on the doubtful distinction of leading each side of the line. Shut him up all perspiring competitors in the in an asylum where he sees none but | matter of heat. The mean temperthe hopelessly insane, and the ature of Bahrein for the entire year chances are that he becomes per- is 99 degrees. July, August and Sepmanently insane himself. Like begets tember, are unendurable to all but the natives. Night after night, as "What is needed in such a case midnight comes, the thermometer is a half-way house, where every shows 100 degrees. By 7 in the mornendeavor will be exerted towards ing it is 107 or 108, and by 3

no signs of recovery within six It is stated by veracious travellers months, then send them to a real that 75,000 Arabs inhabit the Aval asylum. But very many of them group, fully 25,000 living on Balwould recover and become useful rein, in which connection Sir Henry members of society instead of a Layard adds: "It would seem that a man can accustom Limself to any-"The germs of insanity are, of thing." The following are the temcourse, carried down from gener- peratures at some of the hottest ation to generation. I have heard places in different countries: Hyderit seriously suggested that no per- abad, 105; Lahore, 107; El Paso, 113; son should be allowed to marry un- Mosul, 117; Agra, 117; Death Val-

tical, but men and women who in the highest north of European have the taint of hereditary insan- Russia. ! | | | | | | |

The Russian Empire poss biggest fighting machine world in the shape of its a navy, and there is no otl tary force of which t knows so little.

Even the numerical streng army is largely a matter jecture. As nearly as can b ed, the force available for on the earlier stages of amounts to nearly 3,100,00 in case of national emerge force could be swelled to 500,000 fighting men by th out of the Territorial Res

the Opoichenie, or militia. This vast army is more th as large as the population York city, more than twice as the German Army, whi mobilized, is estimated to total of 3,036,000 trained m the order of Oct. 24, 15 strength of the United Stat was fixed at 107,855 menone seventieth of that of

But Russia does not dep this immense army alone. one of the biggest navies world, or, rather, three navies, each with its sep ganization and separate 1 is in the Pacific, a secon Baltic and a third in the I In many respects the Russ and Navy differ materially forces of other Powers. is the keynote of the a tion of both services. The of both the army and the

carefully concealed, and so

things, not usually hidden For example, the allowan munition for target practi Russian Navy has been as the past year or two as th American Navy. Even th not generally known, and sider can tell whether the traominary efforts to 1 markmanship of the gun to the highest point of have been successful The scores are not divul

the fact that a ship through a course of target is concealed. The keen ri tween ships, so prevaler American Navy, is thus I and no Russian vessel enjoy the wide fame of the however much she might d Absolute secrecy is maint cerning all naval and milit oeuvres. Even cases of individua are similarly conceased,

time of wa. The theor service is that every man in all respects to his co the same rank. He is as efficient, and as loyal, It is considered bad for vice to allow the limitig upon particular men, howe cally they may have acts is considered to be bad for too-in which belief the R

ministrators show a pret

knowledge of human nat A sailor may jump over rescue his captain from shark infested waters, or may dare appalling dang the life of a comrade la room accident. In due

occasion of the reward commendation in any put ports or orders. No criticism of anything ed with the army or navy ed, even though it be o mendatory nature. No enlisted man is permitted cize a brother officer of duty. Breaches of this most strictly punished, a

are largely due the hard good fellowship of the R Any public criticism of t or even any minor depart administration is sternly and heavily punished. This vails, of course, in other se is often more honored in than in the observance. is most faithfully observed son-Schley quarrel and controversy would be

The Russian naval and m that every male of soun shall enter one service on at the age of 20 years. A vice he will enter. It might be supposed that lead to difficulties, as the

possible there.

more men choosing one s were needed, and fewer of other. But this is not so. works well, and helps to men contented. Enlistment is for three with the privilege of reell upon condition that the has been promoted durin In this respect the Russ

differs from most other

This peculiar provision

merit of ensuring that a erans are picked men, wh and sailors of only aven are eliminated in due coun The recruit for the na is usually received, after physical examination, at great Russian naval h stadt, St. Peterburg, Por Vladisvostok. After a br barracks there he is sent ing ship, and then pron battleship, cruiser or ot the class of ship which being determined by his a peculiar feature of the VACO

closely upon that of El Russian army is modelled man. In both cases the chosen as the best have to the minutest detail. There is hardly any o the day's routine on a an English man-of-war. men and officers, the

rangements, the station

The Russian navy is me