m New York city. Albany, N. Y., union tailors will sul

mit a new scale of wages, A union of candy workers is about to

be organized in _ontreal. British India now employs over 1,000,

000 people in its cotton industries. Plans will be made for the thorough lutions sem to have no effect. organization of the stationary firemen

at Montreal.

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

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature to limit the hours

tailors has been averted, the employers are more than 2,000 members in the ployers. Both employers and employees I have made good some typographical 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 against 10,352 in January.

In all about 892,000 workpeople in 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 890,000 in 1902 and 932,000 in 1901.

There are now affiliated with 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 stockyards at Chicago, Ill. The union Trades' Council. Continued depression at the east end

and partially in other industrial districts of London, Eng., has caused the Lord Mayor to open a relief fund. Thus far \$7,000 has been raised.

The wage is to be 32 1-2 cents an hour. with an eight-hour day. At Lyons, France, 10,000 employees in

made to effect a settlement.

from branches of the amalgamated asking for \$3.50 a day. bodies show a general increase in the number of unemployed among the machine-tool makers throughout England. | leader of that city, to place an army of

waiter girls got \$4 per week salary; now | said that 30,000 acres have been secured, they get \$9, no breakage charges, and | and the idea is to parcel it out in fiveand conditions generally are better. | union families.

The Employers' Association of Steel Ingot Makers, representing the west of Scotland, and the northeast coast of 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 1.

ployees of the New York & New Haven | hours. Blacksmiths receive from 20 to road, which emanated from New York, 27 1-2 cents an hour at present, and helpare not borne out by statements made ers from 15 to 18 cents an hour. by officers of different railroad organiza-

The Contractors' Association of Sac- men. ramento, Cal., has decided to close all mills in that city. This will put a stop out of work.

ment the minimum salary for women less the shippers and vessel owners prowas 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 | Representatives of the Licensed Tugwork with men receive the same pay, a men's Protective Association, in conferright not granted to them in this coun- ence with the Dredge and Tug Owners

blemen's Union, at San Francisco, Cal., cago and South Chicago. Representaasks 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 dredge crews, it is said. to be employed.

About 800 non-union employees of the American Tobacco Company, at Richmond, Va., have struck for an increase in pay. The strikers are all negro stemmers, 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 team drivers in montreal are lower than in any other city on the American conin any other city on the American and th men are planning to organize a union.

organized in order to cope with the de- tion, and is designed to cover cases that workers made idle by the strikes, and Wi' God for Shepherd I'll no want, mands of the union bakers, who, it is are not included in the insurance scheme, these lost 200,000 days' wages. All told, 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.

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

He airts me as I gang;

none but first-class craftsmen. be denounced by the workers' union for dustry. the low wages paid at Government workshops, shipyards, arsenals and gun factories, but all denunciations and reso-

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 In His ain hoose about the sky 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 The Western Flint Glass Workers' 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 car 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 l strong. These women intend to make a en's trades unions in the United States,

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

At Sharon, Pa., the Builders' Exchange has asked all members of the ship of public utilities, the working His guidness and His mercy baith 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.

In 1903 Minnesota showed an increase organizations of the latter being fully thor was not responsible, but may 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, 9.36 per cent.; and of ended in victory for the masters. Re- twenty-third Psalm, or it is nothing. It February returns of the English boi- children, a decrease from last year's cently most of the 800 men out present- says just what it means or it means

Because of the united action on the part of the master plumbers in ordering a nine-hour day and open shops, Erie, the masters back down from their position and re-establish union shops.

A resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Masters' and rilots' As sociation, 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 International Brotherhood of Foundry Employ- about three thousand men are employed.

In the past 20 years, according to the Muskegon, Mich., union carpenters ees and employers of over \$400,000,000. Probable that if it is not allowed a comhave 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.

Portable hoisting engineers, who are members of Steam Engineers' Union, at Cereal 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 demand being for an increase in wages crease in their wages in an agreement the union from expelling or suspending 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. Association. These engineers are now Returns from local trade unions and | getting \$2.50 and \$3 a day. They are

A novel plan has been evolved in Chicago by E. P. Dwyer, a prominent labor In St. Louis, Mo., a few years ago the union men on farms in Mississippi. It is their hours of labor are much shorter, acre tracts, making homes for 6,000 | Machinists in the employ of the Erie

> At a conference held between representatives of the Electrical Workers' Union and their employers, at Buffalo, be paid 30 cents an hour. At present N. Y., a settlement has been reached. 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 | fight this year to have the uniforms of and job printers, which has been in ef- the police manufactured by persons or fect for several weeks, has been settled firms who have the right to use the by means of a compromise, and a con- union label. For the last four years one tract between employers and employ. firm has furnished the uniforms, and the work has been done by non-union work-

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 leng, throwing 800 men | unions have made settlements with employers. The marine unions will submi-In the Australian Fost Offee Depart. to no reduction in wages this year un

Protective Association. in Toledo, O., The new wage schedule of the Sta- are fighting for the same scale at Chi-

> 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 new wage scale. The plumbers, under were given \$2.75 a day in wages for nine

for eight hours' work. pension scheme before Parliament at the

with the I. L. M. and T. A., the last ports to come in being Huron and San-dusky. 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 Fishernorthern 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, because the Oriental war is making a The British Government continues to marked improvement in the salmon in-

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

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; ning to organize a union of unions on He leads me whaur the girss is green 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'.

fight for the union label in stores and the Executive Board of the Women's | Fin' I ken He is near; 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, Sac I hae nocht to fear.

In New South Wales, the country of In safety me he hides. universal unionism and federal ownerare unionized, the number of separate | blunders, for which, of course, the au-

and Frystone colleries, Cattleford, Eng., itself. The twenty-third Psalm is the 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

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 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.

Conciliation Board. There does not ap- to intensify the situation, the Scotch habit of regarding the increase in pear to be any serious disagreemnt be- versionist must have been fairly driven lunaey as a temporary phenomenon, Nearly all the salt consumed in Italy

es, the unskilled workers in foundries; | most of whom are convicts. The wages demands are endersed by the Packing the other is the International Brother- range from tenpence to four shillings a hood of Shinglers, formed at San Fran- | day of which the convicts receive only Union gas workers at San Francisco, figures of the Labor Bureau at Wash- | Cal., have gained an eight-hour day for

is produced in Sardinia. For this work

ington, there have been more than 22,- ati employees. The 10 per cent. increase 000 strikes, involving a loss to employ- in wages will be discussed, and it is

Chicago, Ill., millwrights, who are members of the International Flour and ters over mill work in Chicago.

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. Railroad Company have decided not to call a strike, and will not force their demand at present for an increase in their wages. The machinists want to

they are getting 27 cents an hour. 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, so that those employed should not be able to support the men who were out.

The strike funds were at a low ebb. wage workers in the United States as 29,285,022, divided as follows: Professional, 1,264,737; trade and transportation, 4,778,233; domestic and personal service, 5,691,746; manufacturing, 7,122,-

987; agricultural pursuits, 10,438,916. Railroad employees on the Buenos Avres and Rosario and Central Argentine lines are still on strike. They demand an increase of 10 per cent. per 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 mer the mechanics lost in wages \$6,-754,751. The aggregate number of days lost was 1,707,019, and the number of workmen involved 37,037, which does not take into account nearly as many hours. In their new scale they want \$3 laborers and fifteen hundred non-union men who were involved. In New York Intercolonial Railway employees are State, outside of the building trades people were directly concerned in 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 strikes and lockouts 3,900,000 days'

Our Scotch Corner

THE PSALMS IN BRAID SCOTEH. | Loof link'd to loof I firmly staun' men's Union. The unions in all the John S. McClelland as a Translator of the 23rd Psalm.

(St. Catharines Star.) To the Editor of the Star: My attention was arrested by the following verses, published in the Breakfast Table columns of the Tor- My buird wi' muckle plenished is; The Central Labor Union, at Brock- onto Globe, on the 25th inst., under the ton, Mass., has called upon trade union heading "Twenty-third Psalm" (Scotch | An' guidness, mercie, a' o' His 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.

The 16-months' strike at Wheldale to the subject matter of the effusion brings me hame an' a'"-literally "and Sacramento, Cal., Plumbers' Union brings me home and all!" Where is is near," but his "muckle crook" is a wise magnificent theme. Wolves and ary asylums to cope with it. 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 rereads thus, and very prettily:

THE TWONTY THIRD PSALM. "Dauvid is ave unreelin' a pirn aboot Christ. Here he pents him as a shepherd, and his sel' as a silly bit lammie.

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

vere cruick they defen' me.

wi' 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. and syne I'se bide at hame in the hoose o' the Lord for evir and evir mair."

It was then suggested that we The 1900 census gives the number of | should both versify the Psalm, and 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 I follow by waters o' peace and con-

me again, He airts me, for sake o' his name and | home-weak-minded persons, who In paths o' holiness, fearless and and who would never by any chance

And e'en 'mid the howe whaur the died- or to anybody else. They crowd the His rod and his cruick my reliance new cases.

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' my days. Is a' rinnin' over at the end o' my

city, it is shown that during one sum- Sae guidness and grace, ilka day that I leeve. Shall follow and bless, on my hame-And at the lang-last, an' wi' a' that

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

(By Jno. S. McClelland.) He kens my every need; He louts me rest my heid.

The burnies quate amang.

An' tho' I graip mids shadows deid No fankit sal' I be, His pooer's my strength; his stok an

Sal comfort tae me gie. My crusie e'en is fu'.

Gairds me the fit road- thro. When e'enin' comes, an' I'se gaen by, Wi' blessings fu' an' free,

My bidin' place sal be. It might be well in this connection to give the P. Hately Waddell version, as it has long been recognized as made for an intermediate class of having something of an official character, and many Scots will no doubt be glad to have the different interpretations 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' He louts me tae lie amang green howes; He airts me atowre by the lown

pdow! He waukens my wa'-gaen saul; He weises me roun', for His ain name's sake, intil right roddins. Na! Tho' I gang thro' the deadmirk-

dail; e'enn thar sal I dread nae skaithin'; for versel' are nar-by me; yer stok an' yer stay haud me baith fu' cheerie. My buird ve hae hansell'd in face o' my faes; ye hae drookit my head wi' 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

an lang last sal I mak bydan. Yours very truly, John S. McClelland.

After the great fire at Colney 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 eised the County Council for their tween the representatives of both par- to his wits' ends to horrify this other- and on this pretext building tempor-

said the specialist, "but a steady, consistent and alarming growth." This fact is now abundantly recog- piece. Stuck by its handle in the nized by the Council. Their latest muzzle of his gun, says Pearson's report on iunacy makes no attempt | Weekly, it constituted a very effiferred them to Rev. W. Wye Smith, to explain away the sad truth; on cient 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 ent, or any other, and, having in mind coming worse rather than better, musket rest were combined, the that he had paraphrased this beautiful ask for power to send the old harm- latter forming a sheath for the for-Psalm in the braid Scots, asked him to less cases to the workhouse, so that mer, in the reign of James I. give it to me. I had thought it was in there may be room in the asylums | Toward the latter end of the Civil verse, but was mistaken. His prose for the treatment of patients for War the use of the musket rest version, which he kindly handed me, whom there is some chance of recov- was abandoned, and it became the

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, In 1689 two rings were added by imprudent marriages, and the stress which the bayonet was placed or and rush of modern city life.

one specialist yesterday. "By better methods of sanitation," lish officer, was introduced inhe said, "a great saving of life has to the French army in Vauteen effected in the zymatic diseases, tan in 1703, by the English and the death rate ought to have themselves it was not adopted unbeen decreased enormously thereby. til after the battle of Fontenov. Peace. He heals and sterklie hauds my It has not done so owing to the 1745, where the advantages its use 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 with the loss of 15,000 men. the howe whaur the deid-shadows fa'. very often the result of diseases pro-I'se fear nae skaith nor ill, for that | duced by vice. Unfortunately public versel' is ave aside me; yere rod and opinion will not permit us to attack that evil at its source. All "My table ye hae pienished afore the we can do is to endeavor by careeen o' my gaes; my heid ye hae crystit ful scientific research, to trace the evils of their first cause, and to de-

> "What is the good of restraining thousands of poor wretches in huge asylums for the period of their natural lives? The latest report shows We wander and watch, and we wake that there are seven people in the London asylums over the age of ninety, and that a centenarian died in

one of the asyluma 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," And when weary and wae He restores he said, "to see how large is the number of people incarcerated there who might well be looked after at have sunk to the level of automata, become harmful either to themselves asylums and there is no room for

curing the inmates. If they show in the afternoon, 140. 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 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-tical, but men and women who have the taint of hereditary insan-

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 suf-

ficient ground for divorce." In a letter to the Express, Dr. Forbes Winslow says "It is not a difficult problem to solve why there should be more lunacy in London than in other towns. Drink stands out prominently as the chief cause for this

terrible state of affairs. "In a recent published report issued 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 present day who might be managed outside the precincts of an asylum. and it is to be hoped that when any new Act is passed provisions will be persons, alleged to be insane, who are deemed curable and ought to be given a chance of recovery before being 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 funatics, whose very conduct aggravates the mild form of mental malady from which they may be suffering, and frequently converts a curable attack into a chronic one. "So long as this state of affairs exists so must the amount of lunacy

gradually increase, "For many years I have had upwards of 8,000 attendances of poor people mentally afflicted at my hospital. Some of the histories of the cases would well account for the increase in insanity. Persons who have been incarcerated in asylums are allowed to marry. Some who suffer from recurrent insanity go back home between the attacks and bear evir mair syne, i' the Lord's ain howff, | 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

EVOLUTION OF THE BAYONET

Express.

Originally It Was a Long Rapier

Blade Carried in a Sheath. The sweynes-feather (hog's bristle), which seems to have been the original prototype of the bayonet, was a fong rapler blade, fixed in a "It is no temporary phenomenon," handle and carried in a sheath, which was given to a muskateer for defence after he had discharged his

practice to stick the dagger by

the muzzle without interfering with The case was put in a nutshell by the firing. This improvement, the invention of Gen. Mackay, and Eng-

We walk in the wide, white wood and For the whinnying wind to woo, In wisful wile, with the whiskers,

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

to work The wail of the well-to-do. Who wonder well at the winning

We wilt into whispers new And the woeful, weird and woozly We find our of W.

OL, to weep and wile is a woman's

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

-Gellett Burgess, in Harper's Mag-

Hottest Place on Earth

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

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-

The Russian Emi biggest fighting world in the shape navy, and there tary force of w knows so little.

Even the numeric army is largely jecture. As nearly ed, the force avail on the earlier star amounts to nearly in case of nationa force could be swa 500,000 fighting in out of the Territo the Opoichenie, or

This vast army is as large as the p York city, more the as the German A mobilized, is estin total of 3,036,000 t the order of Oct. strongth of the Un was fixed at 107.8 one seventieth of Bian. But Russia does

this immense armi one of the bigges world, or, rather navies, each with ganization and set is in the Pacific, Baltic and a third In many respects and Navy differ mi forces of other Pe as the keynote of tion of both servi of both the army carefully concealed things, not usually nations For example, the munition for targ

Russian Navy has the past year or t American Navy. not generally kno sider can tell whet traordinary effort markmanship of to the nighest p have been success The scores are the fact that through a course is concealed. The tween ships, so American Navy, and no Russian enjoy the wide fan however much she Absolute secrecy cerning all naval OCUVICES.

in all respects t the same rank. efficient, and as vice to allow t upon particular m cally they may b is considered to be too-in which beli ministrators show knowledge of hur A soilor may ja rescue his captal shark infested wa

may dare appala

the life of a comp

Even cases of

are similarly con

service is that ev

time of wa.

room accident. will be rewarded throughout his ca will remember the but it will never Rewards, promo tions are annou time or in cases t merit, and even reference whatev occasion of the commendation in ports or orders. No criticism of

ed with the army

ed, even though

mendatory natur

enlisted man is 1

man, except in t

duty. Breaches of most strictly p are largely due good fellowship VICES. Any public critic or even any min administration is and beavily punis vails, of course, l is often more box than in the obser is most faithfully son-Schley quarry

> possible there. The Russian na vices are compu that every male shall enter one 8 at the age of 2 cruit is allowed It might be supp

were needed, an

other. But this is

controversy wo

Enlistment is with the privileg upon condition has been prom In this respect differs from m This peculiar merit of ensure crans are picke and sallors of are eliminated in The recruit is usually recei physical examin great Russian stadt, St. Peter Vladisvostok, Al barracks there h ing ship, and hattleship, cruis the class of sh being determine a peculiar featur

NICH !

Russian army is man. In both c chosen as the h to the minutest There is hard the day's routh an English manmen and officer

The Russian n

closely upon th