WITH THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

ONLY AMERICAN SURVIVOR OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

Jeremiah Ryan of Chicago, was in the Famous Charge at Balaklava—He Gives a Spirited Description of the Famous Battle.

One of the "noble six hundred," the only American survivor of the band who "came through the jaws of death back from the mouth of hell," lives in Chicago, and last week won a verdict of one thousand dollars from the City of Chicago for injuries due to a defective sidewalk.

Jeremiah Ryan is the name of the survivor of the Light Brigade. While he himself is unknown, the exploits of the six hundred are familiar to everyone who has been a schoolboy at any time during the last forty years. Most of them recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," and everybody has certainly heard it declaimed a dozen times. To print it would be ridiculous, for nearly everybody knows it by heart and can tell how the gallant little band was led to death through the mistake of a leader who himself died while on his fool's errand.

Four days before last Christmas Ryan celebrated his sixty-second birthday. This would make him nineteen years of age at the time when with his comrades he charged the whole Russian army. A man must be twenty-one before he can enlist in the British army. But when the war in the Crimea broke out Ryan, like other young Irishmen and Britishers, was anxious to go to the front and do some fighting.

A recruiting station was opened at Limerick, for the Fourth Light Dragoons, an English regiment, which, like most of the others, included a good many Irishmen in its ranks. Ryan was only nineteen, but he and some other youths of his age declared that they were twenty-one, and so were allowed to enlist.

RIGORS OF RUSSIAN WINTER

When the regiment left for the Crimean peninsula, all of the men thought that they would have an easy time of it, and that the Russians would be easily beaten. But those in charge at home had made no proper provision for the health and comfort of the soldiers. The hardships endured were frightful. Cholera broke out, and thousands of men died from the disease. The men, unused to cold, were forced to sleep in tents in the open air during a Russian winter. Often the wind would tear the tents from their pegs and leave the soldiers without even that much covering, and this in spite of the fact that the intensity of the cold was so great that no one might dare to touch any metal substance in the open air without the penalty of leaving his skin behind him.

Many battles were fought during that time. Those that were won by the English were due to the pluck and courage of the men: The battles were fought without any really definite plan. Those in command merely let the soldiers fight purposelessly whenever they could, and trusted to the effect of the single battle.

The battle of Balaklava, fought Oct. 25, 1854, was one of this nature, and it was in this that the most disastrous blunder of all, "the charge of the Light Brigade," was made.

"After the battle of Alma," said Ryan, "we marched to Balaklava and occupied the heights with ease. This was south of Sebastopol, and had a port that would enable us to keep a constant communication between our armies and fleets. We had a long and hard march over the snow, which was thick on the ground, but as hard as a rock, and not much worse on my horse's feet than would be the asphalt pavements. Preparations were made for an attack on Sebastopol. The attempt began on Oct. 17, but it failed, although we fought hard, but the ships could not get near enough to make their guns effective.

BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

"The battle of Balaklava was brought on by the Russians on Oct. 25, when they tried to drive us from the heights we occupied. It was a good, hot fight, and the cavalry did most of the fighting on our side, and as I was in the cavalry I got my share. I remember the charge of the Light Brigade best, although it did not seem much at the time. This Light Brigade consisted of 607 men. They were picked from the various regiments, all young and energetic men and good fighters. There were 118 men from the Fourth Light Dragoons, 104 of the Eighth Hussars, 130 of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, and 145 of the Seventeenth Lancers. I was among those from the Fourth Light Dragoons.

"In his poem Tennyson, with the license of a poet, makes it appear that we all knew we were going to certain death. As a matter of fact, we knew nothing of the kind. We did not have the slightest idea what we were going to do. We merely obeyed orders, and had no thought that we were about to charge the whole of the Russian army. There had been a heavy fall of dense, damp snow, and the ground was hard. Under Captain Nolan we charged in two lines at quick pace. We did not know where we were going, and the enemy, being behind a bluff, were not in sight. We had not gone more than twelve hundred yards before the whole line of the Russians opened a flood of smoke and flame upon us from the mouths of thirty cannon. Then we could not have fallen back if we wanted to. Men and horses fell under the fire. One-third of us fell to the ground dead or dying. Another third of the men were wounded. The horses, well trained, huddled together and carried us onward toward the Russians. Another battery opened fire upon us, and to the oblique fire by the cannon was joined a volley of musketry from the Russian infantry.

CHARGE OF THE BRIGADE.

"With sabers drawn we kept on toward the Russian guns. We could not fight much, for we were huddled close together in a solid mass for our protection. The men in the middle of the ranks dared not draw their sabers, for they could not tell friend from foe. Those on the outside fought and cut down the Russians in our way. Then the order was given to return, and we retreated as best we could. Some of the horses broke with their riders and carried them back to our lines. Slowly we fought our way back surrounded by Russian infantry and soldiers.

"But while we were fighting to regain our own lines the Russian gunners returned to their guns, and angry that we had only just ridden over them, and thinking of nothing but revenge, they fired at the mass of fighting soldiers, and this time they killed more Russians than Englishmen, for there were more Russians than Englishmen in front of the guns. Meanwhile the Eighth Hussars and the heavy brigade came to our rescue and helped us cover our retreat.

"A wretched lot we were when we returned. They made heroes of the survivors, but the dead and dying were left where they fell. There were 607 of us when we followed Captain Nolan in the charge. Of these 198 came back, and some of these received wounds from which they died shortly afterward. I myself received two cuts in the hand and another just above the end of my sock. But these were light wounds, and I escaped much better than most of the men. There were not more than a dozen who came through that charge unscathed.

HOW THE MEN FELT.

"We did not know what was going to happen when we went into the charge. But we were rather sore about it when we returned, though those who got through were too happy that they had escaped to make much fuss about it. It has been written of as a great expedition, and so I suppose it was. But we do not deserve any great credit for bravery. Almost any man would have done the same. We were all daredevil fellows caring little for our lives and fond of the excitement of battle. And then, when the band plays, and everybody cheers and yells you are so carried away by the excitement that you think of nothing but the joy of fighting. It is great sport. Better than any other in the world.

"Afterward we heard much about it, when the world sung our praises. Some Frenchman said that our exploit was 'magnificent, but it was not war.' It seems that it had been the intention of Lord Raglan, our general, that the cavalry should aid in regaining the heights surmounted by the redoubts taken by the Turks, or in default of this to prevent the Russians from carrying off the guns at those points. He had no intention of having this work done by 600 men. The Light Brigade was to have been only a part of the forces. But Captain Nolan, who carried the message, did not understand it, nor did the lieutenant general, Lord Lucan. The Earl of Cardigan put the order into execution and Captain Nolan himself led us and died with my other comrades for his own mistake, or that of others.

AFTER THE GREAT CHARGE.

"We remained in the field and fought other battles until the armistice of September, 1856. The cold was the worst foe with which we had to contented. The Russians used to say that their best generals were General January and General February. Many a man who had laid down to sleep on the cold ground never got up, and I had one of my legs frozen."

Ryan came to New York from England in 1856, and for eighteen years was with the Adams Express Company in that city. Then he moved to Chicago, where he has since lived. He was injured January 4, 1897, by a fall caused by a defective sidewalk at Oakley and Austin avenues, and was confined for several months in the county hospital with a broken kneecap. As a result of his injuries he has been unable to pursue his business, which has lately been that of a pedlar.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Fifteen to Eighteen for the Price of a Battle Ship.

Yarrow & Thornycroft, of London, have widened their repute and their influence, if that were possible, writes a correspondent. The great development in torpedo tactics is traceable to them. The flash of the "Lightning" upon the scene startled European Powers to the full possibilities. Since then almost every year has been marked with a forward movement, until now high authorities like Admiral Colomb, seriously discuss whether or not the whole game of sea warfare has not been radically changed, and the battleship made as useless as the old galleys of the Roman Empire. There is much in it, too. For the price of a battleship 15 or 18 of these 30-knot destroyers can be built, and they can be manned by the crew of one battleship. Such a force attacking a ship, even in broad day light, would make things lively. I have not recorded on the map the facility for constructing these craft. Twelve yards have laid themselves out for the work of building them, and it must be remembered that, while in all other cases the admiralty submit drawings for hulls, the builders are themselves responsible for design and speed of these craft. Immense difficulties are involved, if there is not some experience to draw upon. Nearly 100 of these vessels have been, or are being, constructed, and, a large number could be built within a year should the occasion arise. Had this work of building a new type of craft been demanded in any other country, speed premiums would have been almost necessary, but these are unknown in Britain. In the United States, on the other hand, much has been earned in this way. I have taken 17 vessels at random, and find that the power and speed premiums equaled 7.85 per cent. of the total cost; in one case it was 25 per cent., in others from 10 to 12 per cent. It is all the other way in England; firms compete keenly for Government work, for it carries a prestige. The approval of the admiralty experts creates a standard which other Governments are ready to accept, and the foreign warship built in Britain is none the worse for that.

LESS SEASICKNESS NOW.

Discomforts of Ocean Travel Overcome by the Big Fast Twin-Screw Liners.

The surgeon of a great liner, who has been ten years in the North Atlantic trade, said the other day that the modern big ship has decreased seasickness tremendously. Not 2 per cent. of the cabin passengers on a first-class twin screw are ill during even the roughest winter voyage. Bilge keel and the great length of the new liners lessen to a large degree their tendency to roll and pitch. A passenger on a short, slow-going ship of fifteen years ago, the surgeon said, needed a pretty good stomach to stand the mighty shaking up he was sure to get in a winter storm.

There was no infallible remedy for seasickness, he said. It could be relieved, and even prevented, in persons who were not of a squeamish disposition. Persons of different temperament required different treatment. What was good for a bilious patient might not be good for one who was not bilious. Acid and effervescent drinks were remedial, and a bandage on the abdomen also helped. But the surgeon finally said, the time was near when there would be no seasickness, when the 800-foot ship, with lots of beam and deep bilge keels, would make voyaging in the most tumultuous weather almost as comfortable as staying on shore in your parlor.

A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Only Veterans Can Realize the Sufferings of Army Life

Strong Men Made Helpless Invalids — The Story of One Who Suffered Day and Night for Twenty Years.

From the Chatham Banner.

Everyone living in and around the village of Wheatley knows Mr. Peter Sippe, who has been a resident of the place for upwards of twenty years, and who during the whole of that period up to last year was a constant sufferer from acute rheumatism complicated by other troubles until he was worn almost to a shadow. At the age of twenty he joined the 21st New York Volunteers, and after being a member of that organization for three years, he joined the New York Cavalry and served through the war of the rebellion. He took part in the historic battles of Bull's Run, Fredericksburg, Culpepper, etc., and at one time rode eighty miles at a stretch, carrying dispatches through the enemy's lines. On another occasion he was on horseback for four days and five nights, and it is little wonder that such hardships left him, as they did thousands of others, with a wrecked constitution. While in the army as a result of poor food, and often worse water, he was attacked with diarrhoea, which assumed a chronic form. This of course greatly weakened him, and he fell an easy prey to the pains and terrors of rheumatism. To a correspondent of the Banner he said: "I never expected to be any better in this world, as I had tried scores of medicines which brought me no relief at all. Sometimes for weeks at a time I could not lie down, or sleep, and could eat but little. I was not only troubled with rheumatism, but at times was subject to fainting spells, and at other times everything appeared to turn black before my eyes. I would often feel sick at my stomach, at which times food would prove loathsome to me. My kidneys also troubled me greatly and my nervous system seemed completely shattered. Tongue can scarcely tell how much I endured during those long and weary years. About a year ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was a grand day for me that I began their use. After I had used a few boxes my pains had decreased and I was considerably better. Later, through a continued use of the pills, I could eat, sleep and felt as able to work as I had done twenty years ago. I now feel well and strong and if any of my old comrades see this and are afflicted I would urge them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

HER VOICE.

I hear my darling's voice,
She is calling, calling to me,
But not, ah! not as she called the day
When we parted by the sea.
The words that left her sweet lips then
Were those for which I'd yearned,
And I put my high born pride away
And in ecstasy returned.
Oh! I hear my darling's voice again;
It becomes a strident shout,
As she cries, "I want a scuttle of coal,
You lazy, lubberly lout!"

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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WHEREIN PEOPLE ERR.

Faults in Walking, Sleeping and Eating—How to Correct the Errors.

Everybody eats, drinks, breathes, and sleeps, and everybody who has the due allowance of legs and feet walks. Yet not one person in a hundred does either of these things properly. That is the verdict of a writer in a French scientific publication, "La Vie Scientifique." He tells wherein people err in those important particulars, and gives instructions as to how the errors should be corrected.

As to sleeping, his specifications apply more to France and the continent of Europe generally than to this country. In this country few beds are enclosed in the absurd heavy curtains which are so common in France—curtains which cut off the supply of oxygen.

It has long been axiomatic in this country that bedroom windows should be open at night, that the bed should be without curtains and in the middle of the room, and that the room in the daytime should be exposed to all the sunlight possible. And these axioms are what "La Vie Scientifique" points out most impressively to its readers.

As to walking, the errors are confined to no particular nation. People of all countries walk badly, and their chief mistake is in regard to the centre of gravity of the body. It should be kept as nearly as possible in locomotion, at an even distance from the ground. Most people wabble, lurch or hop in their gait, thus alternately raising, lowering, and throwing first to one side and then the other, the gravity centre. This greatly increases the fatigue of walking, an unnecessary fatigue, which is accurately represented by the weight of the body multiplied by the sum of the distance that the centre of gravity is swerved either from the horizontal, or uselessly lifted and lowered on the perpendicular line. Furthermore, care should be taken not to walk on either the toes, the heels or the side of the feet. The foot should be placed flat on the ground and the knee, ankle, and hip joints should be moved evenly, and each assigned to its just allowance, and no more, of the work.

As to eating, drinking, and breathing, the common errors are generally well known, and as generally prevalent as they are well known. Everybody knows that it is bad to drink iced liquids in great gulps, just as everybody knows it is bad to gobble food without proper mastication. Iced drinks swallowed in gulps, do not quench thirst; food bolted without being chewed does not nourish the body. Both breed dyspepsia and othe rills. And in the same way, breathing through the mouth instead of the nose leads to annoying, and often deadly, bronchial ailments.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy."

Nerviline is a joy also. No remedy in the world equals it. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly and minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline is sure to cure.

OBJECTIONABLE METHOD.

The author of a book entitled, "How to Get Rich," has just been imprisoned for debt, indicating that one of his ways was not to pay what he owed.

It is not generally known that teas grown in one district rarely drink well alone. It is only by the scientific blending of several different growths made up of many varieties, some for flavor and some for strength, that perfect tea is produced. Ludella, the well known Ceylon Tea, is proportionately blended by an expert, who thoroughly understands the demand of the Canadian trade. This Tea has built up its reputation by persistently supplying the highest quality obtainable, and by giving the consumer the direct advantage of experience and Capital. Being put up in sealed lead packages, its delicious flavor is wholly retained.

LUCK.

Little Girl—Papa, Dick found a horseshoe, and I found a four-leaved clover. Which of us is the luckiest.

Practical Pa—Dick is. Horseshoes are worth money.

TWENTY YEARS OF LUMBAGO.

YET KOOTENAY CURE CONQUERS.

It is a long time to look back over twenty years of life, but when the mile posts have been marked by the pains and aches of Lumbago, it renders the retrospect far from being a pleasant one.

Such was the experience of Mr. James Muir, Night Baggage Master, G.T.R., residence 243 Emerald Street, Hamilton Ont.

He made a sworn declaration to the effect that for over 20 years he was afflicted with Lumbago, and at times was so severely afflicted he could not walk.

For about ten years he could not stand straight for a longer period than about fifteen minutes, when he would be compelled to stoop forward in order to relieve himself. He took nine bottles of Kootenay Cure and they have cured him to stay cured. He says:—

"I told Mr. Ryckman if I felt no pains for one year after taking his medicine, that I would give him a testimonial, and as the time expires this week I come to him without solicitation to give this sworn declaration. I consider Kootenay Cure one of the greatest and best remedies for back or kidney troubles ever used by mankind, and wish my case to become generally known, as I doctored with five different medical men, and was told they could do nothing for me."

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