

## THE CUBAN CYCLONE.

**EIGHT HUNDRED LIVES LOST—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE TEMPEST'S PATH.**

HAVANA, Sept. 12 (Via Key West, Sept. 13).—Every paper in the city continues to receive detailed accounts from correspondents in the interior of the island, showing that the first reports of the damage done by the recent hurricane were not exaggerated.

In some localities along the coast entire fishing villages were swept away. At Isabella de Sagua dead bodies continue to be found along the beach, while many were washed into the sea and others are in the mangroves.

At Santo Domingo City the dead exceed 50 and the injured 75.

At Cayo Francis the lighthouse was blown down and the inmates were drowned under it. Two large unknown vessels were wrecked.

At Calbarien the loss of life was large. Of the 46 natives known to have perished the bodies of five have been recovered.

In Vuelta Abajo the semilleros of tobacco were completely destroyed and warehouses where a leaf was stored were demolished and the tobacco completely ruined.

The number of dwellings, huts and outshouses blown down in the district is estimated at 3500, and the loss at \$1,500,000. The entire fruit and vegetable crop is completely lost, which must entail much distress.

The total number of deaths throughout the island is stated at 800.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

—J. Calby Drew walked into the police station, in Lynn, Massachusetts, on the 10th, and gave himself up, stating that he was a forger to the amount of \$20,000. He has had a charge of financial matters for W. F. Monroe, grocer, and secured notes in blank signed by Monroe, and then forged the names of endorsers and obtained the money at high rates of interest. Drew says that within 30 days \$18,000 worth of paper will come due. Drew says his employer is innocent, but that the names he has forged for endorsers are so numerous that he cannot remember them all. Monroe has also been arrested.

—The steamer Alps, at New York from Jacmel, Hayti, reports that on the 2d instant she encountered a hurricane, which swept everything movable from her decks. E. Meadows, the chief steward, was washed overboard and lost.

—The little dory, Dark Secret, which started on his voyage from Boston to Queenstown some weeks ago, was abandoned at sea by Captain Anderson, and arrived at New York on the 11th on the Norwegian bark Nora.

—The secret service officers report that a large number of counterfeit silver dollars and quarters are in circulation in New York city.

—It has been definitely learned that the embezzlements of Joseph Breed, the assistant cashier of the Hartford National Bank, in Hartford, Connecticut, who recently committed suicide, will aggregate \$108,500, instead of \$22,000, as at first reported. Breed lost the money in stock speculations. The estate of Daniel Goodwin loses \$85,000, \$6500 is due the Dr. Tatt estate and \$16,000 was placed in Breed's hands for investment by a Hartford man, whose name is withheld.

—The west-bound express train was stopped at Parker's Mill, Arizona, by three men on the evening of the 10th. They did not get anything. A reward has been offered for their capture.

—The assault on bill broker Bennett, in Jersey City, New Jersey, is still a mystery. He does not know or has not told who dealt the murderous blow. He intimates that he was asleep when the blow was struck. While resisting arrest at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on the 11th, Daniel Barnett, a noted desperado, was shot and killed by Marshal Tyson and posse. A telegram from Flemingsburg, Kentucky, says William Phelps, a prominent citizen, was on the 11th shot and killed by James Routt, an ex-convict.

—Lawrence Hervert, of London, England, 35 years old, was found dead in his bed at the Hoffman House, in New York, on the evening of the 11th, with a bullet wound in his head. He is supposed to have shot himself on the evening of the 9th.

—Ten men were killed and five dangerously injured on the morning of the 11th by the premature explosion of a blast in the Wicks tunnel on the Montana Central Railway, near Helena. The disaster was caused by the concussion of a giant cut, fired as a warning. Mrs. Givens and Miss Ina Tucker, injured by the railroad wreck near Gistman, Ohio, on the 10th, died on the morning of the 11th, making seven deaths in all. The rest of the injured are expected to recover. W. H. Haas-mussen, late Principal of the District School at Richfield, while on a pleasure tour in Monroe Canon, in Utah, fell from a precipice 50 feet high and was killed.

—Louis Schloss, ex-salesman in a clothing house in Pottsville, Penna., in jail there on a charge of forgery, was found unconscious in his cell on the 10th, apparently suffering from the effects of a narcotic poison. Despite the efforts of several physicians, he remained in a comatose state until the 12th, when he died. The poison was discovered to have been morphine. He was 35 years of age and respectfully connected.

—The flood at Augusta, Georgia, continues to subside, and as the waters recede the extent of the damage is disclosed. The damage to the canal is estimated at \$200,000, the banks being broken in many places. The Mayor estimates the entire loss to the city and citizens at \$1,000,000.

—The Journal, of Lewiston, Maine, has returns from 450 towns, which give Durlough 77,277; Putnam, 58,505; Cushing, 2899; Simmons, 940. Republican plurality, 18,682, majority, 14,843. The same towns two years ago gave the following vote: Bodwell, 67,242; Edwards, 62,927; Clark, 3223. Repub-

lican plurality, 14,615. Republican majority, 10,882.

—There is no abatement of the floods in Mexico. Railroad travel between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico remains suspended. The town of Medellin is completely under water and abandoned by its inhabitants. These and the inhabitants of Jalapa, Soledad and Boca del Rio are in a state of destitution. At the Paso Solis de Soledad ranch, 20,000 animals were drowned. At Tacotalpan thirty-one houses have fallen and railway travel is stopped. The towns of Simolca and Tequila were destroyed on the 11th, and those of Orizaba and Jalacingo are overflowed. Many lives have been lost throughout the State of Vera Cruz, but the number is not yet known. The losses by the late cyclone were: At Vera Cruz, one French frigate, four American schooners and 31 lighters. At Campeche one schooner went down and three lives were lost. At Progresso three Mexican barks stranded, and the brig Union, which stranded last year, is now afloat. At Coatzacoalcos the dry dock was wrecked and the Mexican man-of-war Xicotencatl stranded, but got off later.

—While workmen were tearing down an old hospital building at the Soldiers' Home, in Dayton, Ohio, on the 12th, a wall toppled over, killing William Sewell and another man and severely injuring several others. Mrs. Thomas Myers and daughter, aged 21, were run down on the 11th, in the harbor at Eastport, Maine, by a schooner, and both drowned. Two cable cars collided in St. Louis, on the evening of the 11th, and Mrs. Collins was fatally and several others severely hurt. William Clinton, principal of a school in Perry county, Arkansas, recently whipped a girl pupil, named Ray, for violation of the rules. On the 11th the girl's brother and Clinton had a fight with knives. Both were fatally injured.

—The conductor of a Reading Railroad north bound freight train, with orders to stop at Alaska, near Mount Carmel, Penna., misunderstood his instructions and rushed into a south bound freight train at the foot of a heavy grade. A great wreck was the result, besides the dangerous injuring of a man named Charles Carter.

—At noon on the 12th the official report showed 59 new cases of yellow fever and 10 deaths at Jacksonville. The total cases to date number 743 and the deaths 100. Reports from Macclenny say that there are about 65 cases there and all the physicians sick but one.

—The steamer Gallic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 12th. The Mayon, an old volcano in the Philippine Islands, was in a violent state of eruption on July. It is thought that over 100 persons were destroyed by lava and ashes. Further particulars of the floods in Galesburg that terrible distress has been caused and 150 lives lost.

—Two hand-cars containing workmen on the Wisconsin Central Railroad collided near Marshfield, Wisconsin, on the 12th, and five men were injured. Albert Schultz, fatally. The engine of a freight train dashed into the rear of a stone train going on a siding on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Calverton, near the western limit of Baltimore, on the afternoon of the 13th. The engine was wrecked, two oil cars were burned and over 100 yards of the track were torn up. Trains were delayed for several hours. A mail and freight train collided near Waynesboro, Virginia, on the morning of the 13th. Trains were delayed nine hours.

—A severe hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania on the evening of the 12th. At Barnesville, Ohio, lightning struck a tobacco house on the farm of Ezekiel Grier, fatally injuring Charles Grier, a son. Three other persons were prostrated and rendered insensible. At Johnstown, Pa., a young man named Merritt was struck by lightning and killed, and a young woman was severely injured. At Washington, Pa., hail stones measuring from 5 to 8 inches fell. Window panes by the hundred were broken and fruit trees were stripped. The damage in Augusta, Georgia, caused by the flood is estimated at \$1,000,000. No estimate can be made of the damage to farm and crops from Augusta to Savannah, while the country along the river is submerged. All railroads have been damaged, and the cotton mills have shut down. Eleven persons were drowned.

—James Shackelford, a farmer, living on Dog Branch, Tennessee, sent his 12-year-old daughter to a spring for a bucket of water a few days ago, and because she did not return as quickly as he thought she should, he seized a piece of plank and beat her so that she died on the 13th. M. Sears, of South Derwick, Maine, choked his wife to death on the evening of the 12th in a fit of jealousy. At Princeton, Indiana, on the 13th, Sylvester Grubo fired three shots at Miss Gertrude Downing, wounding her mortally. Jealousy was the cause.

—Judge Edwards, lately candidate for Justice of the Court of Appeals in Kansas City, Missouri, committed suicide on the morning of the 13th by blowing out his brains. He leaves a wife and three grown children.

—A despatch from Bay City, Michigan, says the forest fires in that vicinity are not being subdued. News from various points show that the fires are beyond control, Arzac county is particularly a heavy sufferer. In many places houses have been destroyed, and at others people are now fighting for their lives or flying to save them. In the Tawas section the fires are still sweeping on.

—The new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, on the 13th, numbered 44, and the deaths 4. The day was wet and disagreeable. Physicians and trained nurses are arriving daily, but more are needed.

—The body of a man run over and killed at Brooklyn, New York, on the 13th, was on the 15th identified as that of John Ogden, a retired hotel keeper, of Norristown, Penna.

—Telegrams from Madison, Edger-ton, Cranberry Centre, Berlin, White Water, Beloit and Palmyra, Wisconsin, report killing frost on the evening of the 12th. All tender vegetation was nipped. Paris, Michigan, reports another heavy frost, and oats and buck-wheat almost a total failure. President Diaz, of Mexico, has been appealed to for aid by the sufferers from the recent floods. He will appeal to the Governors of the different States and to the people. Advances from Orizaba show that 44 persons lost their lives by the floods. Two inches of snow and sleet fell on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on the 13th. The thermometer stood at 28 degrees above zero. It was the third snow storm and the sixth time the thermometer has been below freezing point since July 1st.

—A man named John Ornetz was found dead in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, on the evening of the 14th. The coroner thought the man had been drinking, seated himself on a bench and fell asleep. His head dropped over on his chest and then his stiff celluloid collar stopped the windpipe and checked the flow of blood through the already contracted veins, causing death to ensue from asphyxia and apoplexy.

—William Schneider, mailing clerk in the post-office at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was arrested on the afternoon of the 14th on the charge of robbing the mails. Many valuable letters have been stolen during the past year. Most of them were addressed to Revenue Collector MacDonagle. Schneider gave \$1500 bail and was released. He will have a further hearing.

—In Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the morning of the 14th, Charles Klein, watchman in a woolen mill, attempted to shoot his wife, and, falling, beat her on the head with the butt end of his revolver until he thought she was dead. He then committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple. Jealousy was the cause. J. W. Robinson, a prominent oil contractor in Lima, Indiana, was shot and killed by Michael Rheimhart, on the evening of the 13th. It is not known what caused the shooting, as the men were conversing in a friendly manner when it occurred. Samuel Brown, who had boasted of having killed four men, was himself shot dead by a cowboy named Williams, in a quarrel at Harville mining camp, Wyoming, on the 14th. James Frey, aged 45 years, of Jersey City, New Jersey, was fatally shot on the 14th by his wife, Mary, aged 25 years. George W. Milklin was, on the 13th, found guilty of murdering his wife, in Shawneetown, Illinois. He was sentenced to be hanged on November 23. Hester A. Dawese was sentenced to 50 years' imprisonment for being an accomplice.

—At Ankenyville, 25 miles south of Mansfield, Ohio, on the morning of the 14th, a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train was derailed by switch and collided with a freight train on a siding. Almost immediately the freight engine blew up, scattering wreckage in all directions. Harry Tomlinson, freight engineer, and David Wilson, baggage master, were killed. Thirty-two persons were injured, two of whom—Mrs. Edward Valentine, of Chicago, and William Cransley, brakeman—are not expected to recover. An engine and three coaches of a passenger train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, in New Jersey, jumped a switch at Scotland Station on the 14th, and ran into a dill engine and several empty freight cars on a siding. Both engines were wrecked, and Jerry George, conductor of the passenger train, was severely injured. A pier of a railroad bridge over the Santee river at Varnes, South Carolina, gave way on the 14th, precipitating several loaded cars and a number of men into the river. Five of the men are missing, but as some of the others escaped after floating five miles down stream on timbers, it is hoped all will be rescued. The crew of a freight train on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad saw a caboose ahead of them when near Lowellville, Ohio, on the 14th, and all jumped off except the conductor. Henry Jackson, a fireman, fell under the wheels and was killed. The conductor stopped the train in time to prevent a collision. A freight train ran into another standing at a water tank near Schenectady, New York, on the 14th. Conductor Baker was killed.

—A package containing \$2049 was stolen on the 13th, from the paying teller's counter in the Third National Bank, in Buffalo, New York. It is supposed the thief mounted a chair, reached over a high plate glass frame work around the desk, and secured the package by means of a spiked cane. No one saw the theft committed.

—Forty-three cases of yellow fever and twelve deaths were reported on the 14th, in Jacksonville. Total cases to date, 830; deaths, 116.

## 100th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.  
In the U. S. Senate on the 10th, the House amendments to the Senate bill to pension the widow of General Kilpatrick (reducing the amount from \$109 to \$75 a month) were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. The conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill appropriating \$276,619 to be paid to the Chinese Minister at Washington as full indemnity for losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects "in remote and unsettled regions of the United States." After a speech by Mr. Morgan, the bill was referred. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House Retaliation bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman spoke in support of Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Messrs. George, Everts and Wilson coincided with Mr. Sherman. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, obtained the floor, and then, upon his motion, the Senate adjourned without action on the bill.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 11th, a conference was ordered on the House amendment to the Senate bill for a pension to General Heintzelman's widow,

reducing the amount from \$100 to \$75 per month. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to declare trusts unlawful, and it was placed on the calendar. The "Fourth of July Claims bill," providing for the payment of about 600 claims reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and aggregating about \$189,000, was passed. Mr. Blair moved to reconsider. Pending discussion the matter went over, and the Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Stewart, of Nebraska, and Teller. On motion of Mr. Plumb, a resolution was adopted requesting of the President the correspondence between the State Department and the American Minister to China regarding the recent Chinese treaty. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 12th, Mr. Spooner offered a resolution reciting the fact that Joseph Hoffman, of Brennan, Texas, a prominent Republican and a witness before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, had been recently shot down in that city, and instructing that committee to inquire whether the killing of Hoffman was due, in any sense, to his testifying before the committee. After a political debate the resolution went over without action. A message was received from the President in response to the resolution calling for copies of correspondence with Great Britain in reference to the fisheries and the discrimination of tolls on the Canadian canals. It was read in full and referred. A new conference was ordered on the Sundry Civil bill. The House amendment, a verbal one, to the Postal Crimes bill was concurred in and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th, Mr. Platt offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether a foreign syndicate or trust controls the production of copper in the United States, thereby largely increasing the price of all articles made therefrom, and whether any legislation can be devised to relieve the people of this country from the injurious effects of such combination. After discussion, the resolution went over without action. Mr. Spooner's resolution in regard to an alleged political murder in Texas was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, spoke in favor of its immediate passage. After further discussion it was agreed, at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, that the vote on the motion to reconsider should be taken on the 14th. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 14th, Mr. Platt's copper syndicate resolution was discussed. During the debate Mr. Sherman said the Finance Committee would report a tariff bill which would take off the tax on tobacco and alcohol used in the arts, but the committee would take its time about the bill, and if the House of Representatives wish to prolong the session until the tariff bill was reported it would have to wait until the committee was ready. The resolution was then laid aside. The Chinese Exclusion bill was taken up, and the vote on the motion to reconsider the bill resulted: Yeas, 18; nays, 17. As no quorum voted or was likely to vote, it was agreed that the vote should be taken on the 17th. The Platt resolution was then agreed to, and the joint resolution extending the sundry civil appropriations until the 25th inst. was passed. The House bill to enlarge the duties of the Department of Agriculture was considered, and the House bill providing for arbitration to settle the differences between railroad companies and their employes was passed. The Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE

In the House on the 10th the conference reports on the Fortifications and Army Appropriation bills were adopted. Bills were introduced and referred under the call of States among them one by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to amend the Naturalization laws; one by Mr. Crain, of Texas, to admit cotton bagging free, and others by Messrs. Henderson, of North Carolina, and Culbertson, of Texas, for the suppression of trusts. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 11th the Sundry Civil bill was considered. Pending final action on the Senate amendment relative to the reclamation of the arid regions, a vote showed the absence of a quorum, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 12th, the Sundry Civil bill was considered and a further conference ordered on disagreeing amendments. The Senate bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law was considered and the Senate Postal Crimes bill was passed. On a motion to go into committee on the Oklahoma bill no quorum voted, and after spending some time in a vain attempt to secure a quorum, the House adjourned.

In the House on the 13th a joint resolution was passed extending until October 1st the existing Sundry Civil appropriations. The Senate bill amendatory of the Inter-State Commerce law was considered and passed, with several amendments. A bill reported from the Commerce Committee was then passed giving States the right to regulate freight rates and fares on railroads carrying goods and passengers from one point to another within State limits. The contest on the Oklahoma bill was resumed, and on a motion to go into committee of the whole, less than a quorum voted. Mr. Snowden, of Penna., offered a resolution revoking all laws of absence except for sickness. Pending discussion the House adjourned.

In the House on the 14th, the Senate joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection in our Inter-State commerce was passed. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was submitted, but no action was taken. An evening session was held for private pension business.

One of the English regiments is experimenting with a machine called a centre-cycle, which has four small wheels a foot in diameter and one large one in the centre. It is said that the invention makes climbing a hill as easy for a cyclist as rolling off a log.

## A NATION OF TEA DRINKERS.

**Food and Drink of the Russians—Vodka, Vegetables, Rye Bread and Tea.**

The Russians are a nation of tea drinkers, coffee is rare; tea is universal, and universally good. The best tea I ever drank was in Russia; they drink it at all hours, and without regard to quantity—sometimes ten cups at a sitting, and yet, apparently, with impunity. Brass urns, in which tea water is boiled by means of a charcoal fire, are found over all the empire; they are called samovars, and I found it important to include in my Russian vocabulary the word "samovar." Their method of making and drinking tea has been noticed by all travelers in their country.

They claim that water at the boiling point is destructive to the good qualities of tea, so they draw their tea water just below that point. They use thin glass tumblers, with ordinary saucers; sometimes the women use cups, but the men never, the tea is poured into saucers, which are held on the upturned ends of the thumb and fingers of the right hand; milk and cream are rarely used; a block of cut sugar is held in the left hand, from which they nibble pieces, as they slowly sip their delicious, wine colored tea.

These people are called by the Germans the "Onion Russians," because of the quantity of onions they eat; they might, with more propriety, be called a nation of cucumber eaters. Cucumbers are raised in great quantities, of excellent quality, and may be found, pickled, anywhere between Behring Strait and the Baltic. Cucumber water is a favorite hot weather beverage, or, if you will permit a Celticism, they make their lemonade from cucumbers. This light beverage, however, is not sufficient to allay the thirst of the mujik; from his abundant rye he makes a powerful brandy, called vodka; that is high proof is well attested by the numerous drunken men over which one must tread in the streets.

Though I saw in many gardens good potatoes, cabbages, radishes and turnips, the much maligned sunflower was the only apology I saw for fornication. Its seeds are esteemed a great delicacy by the young people, and are found for sale in every shop. We may regard the sunflower seeds as the peanuts of the Russian peasantry.

Their agricultural implements are of the rudest character. Grass is cut with straight, shapeless blades, made at the country blacksmith's shop, and attached to the end of a straight stick. The women do the harvesting; the grain is cut with sickles, as it was cut 3,000 years ago; the ground is plowed with roots, and harrowed with the limbs of trees; the grain is threshed with a tail.

Black rye bread is the staple article of food throughout the empire. The peasants live largely on vegetable diet, meat being reserved for the holidays; they seldom use a knife and fork, but a wooden spoon for liquid food, and the fingers for anything else.

On one occasion a something was placed before me as I sat at the samovar making my tea; I glanced furtively and hesitatingly at it, whereupon the woman of the house threw back an upper crust with her fingers, and revealed a steaming conglomeration of little fishes, and encouraged me with a reassuring "Horoshoo; horoshoo;" (good; good). The fishes were unseasoned unbleached—in short, undressed; but on discovering among them the familiar countenance of a little pickered, and determined not to offend the hospitality of my hostess, after the fashion of little Jack Horner, I extracted the pickered one, and true to the hypocritical etiquette of my country, I, too, said: "Horoshoo; horoshoo; when the thing was positively abominable.

## A Miserly Man's Luck.

Proverbially considered, the statement that it never rains but it pours and that water runs to the sea express different phases of the same truth, and this particularly irrational, inexplicable truth fate spends her time in demonstrating. For instance, take two things that have happened to one rich, solitary old man in N. Y., within two weeks. His name is well known, though his enormous fortune is not generally estimated at its true proportions; he does not live like a rich man—is a bit of a miser, in fact—but as numbers of people know, is the possessor of numerous millions. He works hard, as his work is the only thing he takes an interest in, and his only recreation, taken at the doctor's orders, is horse-back riding in the park.

To strangers he lives to put up a poor mouth, for one thing, for the simple pleasure of seeing them fooled, and he recently told a business acquaintance that he was too poor to have a good horse; the business acquaintance was a rich Kentuckian, not rich as compared to the other, but rich for Kentucky. Touched by the old man's bad mount, a thing that seemed more tragic to him than it would to any but a Kentuckian, he presented him with a superb saddle horse, a son of Goldust, perfectly trained and worth a small fortune. A week later an old Californian, whom the old sinner had not thought of in twenty years, but whom he had known in his youth, and who had grown misanthropical with old age and hated everything around him, dies and leaves said O. S. another enormous fortune. What is to be said for a world where such things be?

A remarkable instance of the increase of temperature in the earth toward the centre has been presented at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is that now being bored for the purpose of supplying the public baths and other establishments with hot water. A depth of 8140 feet has already been reached, and it furnishes 176,000 gallons daily at a temperature of 158° F. The municipality have recently voted a large subvention in order that one boring may be continued to a greater depth not only to obtain a larger volume of water but at a temperature of 170° F.

## THE CHINESE ARMY.

**Its Organization, Equipment and General Condition.**

Those who believe that in the not remote future the Chinese empire will prove a thorn in the side of Russia, will find their views corroborated by an article in the current number of the Internationale Revue ueber die Gesamten Armenen und Flotten, which treats of the latest reforms introduced into the Chinese army.

Apart from the Chinese and Manchurian militias, each province now possesses a regular army of enlisted troops under the immediate command of its viceroy. Of these the best organized is the army of Pe-chi-li, which instructed by European officers, also well armed and clothed in uniform, serves its model for the others. What, however, concerns us most in this country is the reorganization of the army of Manchuria, which has recently been undertaken—partly because China wishes to colonize that region as a bulwark against Russia, and partly because she fears that power as a dangerous rival in the Corea. This reorganization was begun two years ago, Manchuria being divided into three districts, the united military strength of which is said to amount to 250,000 to 300,000 men. Of these, we are told, one-third are armed with breech loaders, the remainder with old fashioned firearms, bows, spears and lances. Thirty thousand are constantly under arms, the nucleus being composed of 15,000 troops from the Pe-chi-li army, who have been disciplined after the European model.

## WATCHING THE FRONTIER.

Kirin, the military center of Manchuria, possesses an arsenal, and watches the Russian frontier with detachments, which scour the country continually to clear it of banditti and keep the roads open for postal communication. The cavalry, formed into squadrons of 250 men, are armed with Winchester magazine rifles or Remington repeaters; and their horses, though small and active and serviceable. They are described as bold riders, with the usual ugly Asiatic cast; and, strange to say, they make no use of steel weapons—in some cases are not even provided with them. Their formation is in single rank; their pace the walk or gallop, the trot being unknown. They attack in a swarm after fire, and to the sound of trumpets, the officers being in rear of their men.

Target practice takes place in July and August, when 100 cartridges are expended by each man. Bad shots are punished, and at the autumnal inspection of the general commanding the best marksmen are rewarded with square silver medals; but, as the general's dog is permitted to wear the same adornment, the distinction is not overflattering. The soldiers are well paid. Every cavalry soldier gets the equivalent of twenty-one roubles per month and his clothing; fifteen of these roubles go to pay for the keep of himself and horse, six remaining for shoe leather, washing and underclothing. As food, he receives rice, millet and tea; four times a week meat and a small quantity of spirits; while hay, straw and crushed beans are served out to his steed. There is a regimental fund for providing remounts, but the soldiers do not willingly borrow from it because the bamboo is too frequently employed to accelerate repayment.

Near the Russian Usuri frontier are stationed eight battalions of Chinese infantry, each 500 strong, which are chiefly employed in the construction of fortifications. These are rapidly springing up all over Manchuria, two of its towns, Kirin and Ningrat, being defended by a girdle of detached forts, which are built on the European pattern, and in part provided with steel plates. The infantry receives twelve roubles a month, with clothing, and are armed with the Remington repeating rifle which carries a bayonet like that of the French chassepot.

## OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

New drill regulations, similar to the French, are being introduced. On parade the officers look on, merely intervening when the application of the stick seems necessary. The battalion is divided into four companies, whose chiefs hold the rank of major; never the less, a major general is not unfrequently content to assume command of one of them. The officers make good the deficiency of their pay by defrauding their men. The soldier is often forced to till his own land as a laborer for the profit of his officer.

The officers are represented as wholly uneducated, and dependent for promotion on the caprice of some magnate, for whom they are ready to perform the most menial offices. They undergo an examination prior to appointment; which, however, chiefly consists in fencing (with one sword or two), wrestling, etc. They spend their leisure on the divan, dining, chattering or playing the guitar. Most of them are addicted to smoking opium, although the practice is forbidden. Drunkenness is also common. The non-commissioned officers are trained in a school at Kirin; but they are not better paid than the privates, their sole privilege being to adorn their hats with a brass button; but the entire pack of menials belonging to a general's establishment assume the distinction as a matter of course, wherefore it cannot be held in high estimation. The ammunition consumed by the troops in Manchuria is brought by sea from Tien-tsin, but it is proposed to erect powder mills in the province itself at Kirin and Tsitsihar.

Articles in the Chinese press which appear from time to time afford ample proof that the dangers of Russian aggression are beginning to be appreciated. The Chinese have augmented their ironclad fleets, are setting their military institutions on an efficient footing and, what is quite significant, have connected Peking with Aigun on the river Amoor by a line of telegraph.

Dr. Donald C. Wood has collected many facts relating to the use of sallowic acid for rheumatism. Of 728 patients treated with salicylates 523 were relieved of their pains within seven days, whereas of 612 patients treated by other methods only 140 were relieved within the same time.