to the left. The Colonels command "fours left march, battalions halt." To change di-

rection, move to the front or execute any movement, the General sends orders pre-

sumably to the different Colonels, who in turn give the proper commands. Divisions are left out in the evolutions of a regiment.

To diminish front the battalions are formed in column of fours or companies as is prac-

ticable. The color guard consists of one

sergeant and two men. They march on the left flank of the color company, the guard in the rear in the line of file closers.

No Danger of Getting Mix-d Up.

The utter disregard of the right or left of

battalion or regiment after it is once

are in the line of file closers.'

mands "Officers, center, march."

line of officers.

cers close in on the center, the Adjutant re-

turns his sword and takes post on the left

of the Major. The officers having closed in

and faced to the front, the senior officer commands "forward, guide center," and

officers halt at six paces from the Major. The left officer of the right wing is the

guide instead of the Adjutant, who for merly filled the interval in the center of the

A Regiment on Parade,

In the regimental parade the Adjutants

report for their respective battalions in-stead of the First Sergeants. At the com-mand "Officers, center," executed as in bat-talion, the Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant,

Major of the First Battalion and his Ad

jutant move six paces to the right of the line of company officers, the Majors of the

Second and Third Battations and their Ad-

utants six paces to the left of the line. The

Senior Captain commands "Forward, guide center, march." When the officers have

advanced six paces beyond the line of field

officers, the field officers and Adjutants ad-

vance, forming an echelon on the right and left of the company officers. The Lieu-

tenant Colonel commands "Officers, halt,"

The officers halt and salute, and, after i

few remarks, are dismissed. The Lieutenant Colonel and Regimental Adjutant

their respective battalions and march to

A FRENCH TELEGRAPH STORY.

How a Young Girl Outwitted the German

During the Franco-German War.

In the Franco-German War of 1870 the

Uhlans played havor with the French tele-

graph wires. On arriving at a village they

would ride up to the telegraph office, cut of

the connections, and carry off the appa-

ratus, or else employ it to deceive the enemy. They were outwitted, however, on one occasion, and by a woman. Mlle. Juliette Dodu, a girl of 18, was director of the telegraph station at Pithiviers, where

high floor. It happened that the wire from

the office, in running to the pole on the

and she contrived the idea of tapping the

Prussian messages. The had contrive d to keep the telegraph instrument, and by

means of a connection with the wire was

able to carry out her purpose. Important

telegrams of the enemy were thus obtained and secretly communicated to the sub-pre-

feet of the town, who conveyed them across

the Prussian lines to the French com-

Mdlle. Dodn and her mother were both

arrested, and proofs of their guilt were soon discovered. They were brought before a court martial and speedily condemned to

death, but the sentence had to be confirmed

by the commander of the corps d'armee, Prince Frederick Charles, who, having

spoken with Mulle. Dodu on several occasions, desired her to be produced. He in-

quired her motive in committing so grave a breach of what is called the "laws of war."

The girl replied: "Je suis Francaise" (I am a Frenchwoman). The Prince confirmed

the sentence, but happily, before it was ex-couted, the news of the armistice arrived

and saved her life. In 1878 this telegraphic

heroine was in charge of the postoffice at

Montreuil, near Vinconnes, and on August 18 she was decorated with the Legion of

Honor by Marshal McMahon, President of

MICE BY THE MILLION

They Furnished a Feast for Dogs, Cats,

During a fine moist summer, when grass

and flowers were abundant, mice increased

to an abnormal extent in La Plata, so that everywhere in the fields it was difficult to

avoid treading on them, while dozens could be shaken out of every hollow thistle stalk

lying on the ground. The most incongruous

animals swarmed to the feast which they

provided. Dogs lived almost entirely or

them, as did the domestic fowls, assuming

the habits of rapacious birds. The cats all

birds and cuckoos seemed to prey on noth-

sumptuously, and even the common armid-

illo turned mouser with great success. Storks and short-eared owls gathered to the

feast, so that 50 of the latter birds could

bred in the middle of winter, quite out of

their proper season, in consequence. The

following winter was a time of drought, the

grass and herbage had all been consumed or

was burnt up, and the mice, having no shelter, soon tell a prey to their numerous

enemies, and were almost wholly extermi

HAGAR WORE EARRINGS.

exchange, the reason why every Moham-

medan lady considers it her duty to wear

earrings is attributed to the following

curious legend: Sarah, tradition tells us, was so jealous of the preference shown by

cided to forego her plan of revenge. But

how was she to fulfill the terms of the vow

he had entered into? After mature reflec-

ion she saw her way out of the difficulty.

Instead of disfiguring the lovely features o

her bondmaid, she contented herself with

boring a hole in each of the rosy lobes of

her ears. The legend does not inform us

whether Abraham afterward felt it incum

Foxes, weazels, and opossums fared

Ow's and Other Animals.

The Naturalist.]

roof, passed by the door of the girl's room,

their parade grounds and are dismissed.

in the Colonel, the other officers rejoin

when six paces from the Colonel.

Pall Mall Budget,] .

than Henry, whose blood was up, rushed to the grindstone, and with a powerful blow the grindstone, and with a powerful blow broke the irons from his wrists, calling upon his antagonist to do likewise. This he seemed loath to do, but, finding that he had no alternative, he finally treed himself in the same manner and Henry rushed toward him to renew the contest, but his foot slipped, and before he could recover

the passion was evidently mutual, as he ld not be found, and without her help he could never have hidden so securely. The women are well formed, straight as withstanding their dusky skins, many of them very pretty. Their feet and hands are small, and their teeth alone would comill-treated like many other uncivilized women, as the missionaries have taught the men to werk a little, and thus relieved the emisine portion of the community from earing all the burdens, as was once the They acquire our language much fellows, and if the "taboo" is not soon re-moved by the chief he often throws himmore quickly than the men, and I found one or two during my rambles on shore who self into the sea and perishes rather than live on these frightful conditions. conversed very easily and sensibly in English. After a delightful day ashore I re-

CHAPTER XIII.

A NATIVE CHURCH. The first Sunday atter we dropped anchor nearly all bands went on shore, where the shady groves of palm trees offered a refreshing contrast to the ship's deck, upon which the tropical sun poured down its rays until the iron work became almost too hot to handle, and the pitch in the deck seams was

turned on board loaded with curiosities and

came intatuated with an island belle, and

fairly melted. As we passed under the ship's bows, we could see the auchor and chain lying on the sandy bottom, and so clear was the water that one sailor insisted he could touch bottom with an car, being only convinced to the contrary after trying in vain to do so. In reality, there were 18 fathoms of water under us, although so near the beach one could easily pitch a stone into the trees. So clear was the water that not only was our huge anchor and chain visible, but every the proble and branch of coral was easily nished, lying on the milk-white sand

far below the surface.

As I approached the village I heard : peculiar dramming noise, which echoed emong the trees, and as we neared the antive church I saw a long, hollow log, with either end resting on two crossed stakes about two feet from the ground. The ends of the log were covered with some and of skin, upon which two natives were beating with sticks, thus notifying the inhabitants that divine service was about to begin. I passed on to my friend's house, from which I could obtain an excellent view of the churchgoers as they solemnly

marched along.

Words are inadequate to give anything like a faithful description of their costumes. Although they use no clothing of account on week days, on the Sabbath they bloom



Kanaka and the Shark. any or every article of apparel which they may be so fortunate as to pos-Atten church the raiment is carefully

Ter the render imagine a stalwart Kanaka, his hair standing out in all directions fully hare-footed and bare-legged, a piece onner part of his body is covered by a alls and homes buttons, and, to add to the udicrous appearance, the coat put on with the opening down the back.

Following him came a dusky woman with a bright green bonnet on her head and no clothing except a waist cloth, and yet she statemed along with a jaunty air, evidently as proud of her one article of millinery as one of our more fortunate European damsels would be with Worth's latest triumph on One old chap sported a vest, which he

were buttoned behind, and, to cap the climax, I saw one young Kanaka with an old-teshioned stavenine hat, which was full holes, through many of which his coarse black bair protruded in little tufts. This was too much for my decorum, and I fairly roased with Innehter.

When the worshipers were all inside a native preacher made his appearance, dressed in a well-fitting suit of black broadcloth, but without but or shoes. I followed him into the church, and found the congregation senied cross-legged on the ground, while a small platform at the further end was reserved for the preacher's exclusive use. He seemed to speak easily and elo-quently, and was listened to with great atution, but, as he preached in the native tengue, of course I was unable to follow his se, so I gave my attention to the church itself. It was truly a marvel of

The building was nearly square, the four corner posts being lofty palm trees, which were fully 40 feet apart. The stringers and ratters were of the same wood, and the roof and sides covered with mats of bamboo and seconnit fibre. The wonderful thing about the structure was that not a nail or even rooden nin was used in the work of building the church, everything being secured in s place with lashings made of the cocoanut I could not help mentally comparing the rude church, the product of native hands entirely, with the comfortable Euronean-built cottage in which the missionney himself usually is to be found, and wondered if all the pennies collected by our for-eign missions to build churches for the eathen are used for the purpose for which

When the sermon was ended, the congregation sang several hymns. Although the rds were Kanaka, what was my surprise and pleasure to find they had been set to some of our good old tunes, and as the naives have a very correct ear, I enjoyed the music immensely. I could distinguish several alto voices, and one deep-chested old Kanaka sustained the bass with a voice I have never heard equaled in volume. I stierward learned to sing several of their symms, but I am unable to record the words bere, as I acquired them as a parrot does English, without knowing the meaning.

After the service was over I returned to my friend's house, where I dined on a species the sucering response.
"Ain't I?" said Henry. of fish much like our herring, and an abundance of truit. I had expressed a desire to again, that's all, you bullheaded nigger!"
The Cape de Verde men are black as ebony, although they speak better Portuguese than the inhabitants of the Azores, collection of sea shells, and after dinner Manussa presented me with nearly a peck of the beautiful varieties for which these islands are famous. I also secured a beautiful apray of white coral, which was remarkable for its likeness to a reindeer's antlers. The coral is so brittle that it must be packed in and and completely covered, as a sudden or will break the delicate sprays which

orm its chief beauty. While scated in the hut with my "flem" and his numerous family, one of his wives (for polygamy is not yet eradicated) arose and placed a long braid of hair across the entrance to the dwelling. I was wondering what this might mean when a native woman came to the door as if about to enter, but, sceing the braid on the mat at the entrance. she turned quietly on her heel and de parted. I found upon inquiry the combings of hair are saved by every Kanaka woman and braided together like the one in

question. When an unwelcome visitor is

dispense with shoes, their feet are nearly as hard as the stones over which they stride seen approaching or when for any reason they do not wish to "receive," the braid is laid on the threshold, and, in plain English, without inconvenience. Their canoes ensile them to procure a bountiful supply of fish, and they live a dreamy contented life, which, if it affords them few of the luxuries means "not at home." As there are no doors or shutters to their huts, something of the sort is imperative when privacy is desired, and no native would dare to transof civilization, at least spares them many of its responsibilities. One of our men be-

gress this custom.

They are still ruled by a chief, with whom, however, the missionaries have great influence, but his commands are law and transgressors must answer to him for mis-deeds. The greatest possible punishment to a Kanaka, and one which is rarely inflicted, is to "taboo" him. Literally translated, this word means "forbid," so any custom which is forbidden by the chief is said to be "tabooed." When a man is "tabooed" he is forbidden, under penalty of death, to have any stated abode, he must not sleep for two consecutive nights in the same place, and no one is allowed to converse with him or help him. He is thus ostracized from his

CHAPTER XIV.

THE KANAKA'S REVENGE

was kept on the ship constantly, as the mate

ber of the ship's company with artistic

ability enough to redecorate the ship's

stern and bring out the name once more, for

the crew had painted the whole stern a uni-

form yellow, regardless of the large black

Walked Rather Than Climbed.

etters which announced our name and na-

tionality. A stage was slung under the stern, and I performed the job to the satis-

One afternoon, as I was busily at work on

the lower part of the stern, with my bare feet dangling in the water, I happened to look under me and beheld an enormous

shark not more than a fathom beneath me,

apparently preparing to dine on one of my limbs. It is needless to say that I quickly

withdrew them from the water, dropping my paint brush almost into his jaws as he shot to the surface at the same instant, his

head striking the narrow plank upon which I was perched. Had I not already secured

a firm hold upon the rope by which the stage was suspended this story would have been lost to the world. As it was, I received a terrible fright. At the time it

occurred there was a native canoe alongside

with fruit and shells for sale, and as I

man's finger and sharpened at both ends, and, holding this in his left hand by the

middle, so that the sharp points extended on each side, he placed his long knife be-

He struck the water about 20 feet from the shark, who was slowly swimming away,

as if disgusted at his ill luck. We could

see the Kanaka shoot along under the sur-

face with long, powerful strokes, while his

paddle in hand, ready to go to his assist-ance. It seemed an age to us, but suddenly

the brave fellow came up under the shark

and the long knife was thrust upward again

and again, while the blood dved the waters

for yards around the scene of the struggle.

So unexpected was the attack that the mon

ster was quickly dispatched, and the native

was picked up by his companion in the canoe, the whole scene

taking far less time than I have occupied in relating it. I found afterward that the

pardwood stick is used in case the shark

perceives the approach of the man and at-

tempts to seize him in its terrible jaws

when the shark killer coolly thrusts the

stick into the fish's mouth in a perpendicu-

lar position, preventing it from closing,

while with a stroke of his long knife he rips

him completely open. The natives consider

the greatest danger to lie in the fact that the blood almost invariably attracts other

sharks, and at the same time dyes the water

so that the man is unable to see and guard

against any new danger. I do not mean

to say that all Kanakas will perform this

leat, but many of them will not hesitate to

attempt it, provided a canoe is in readiness

new enemy. Many of these men have lost

relatives by the sharks, and in the present

case the hero had lost a brother only a few

weeks before, and in this way revenged

Notwithstanding the many statements to

the contrary, the shark is an extremely

sluggish swimmer, and this, added to the

to seize his prey, renders the above per-

seem to those who do not realize the skill

and endurance of these islanders, who can

live for many hours in the water without

We had all been in the habit of bathing

from the ship's side nearly every day, but

after seeing the swarm of voracious sharks

devour the body of their wounded mate, we

suddenly lost all desire for this amusement,

and no one was venturesome enough to risk

it unless a sail was spread in the water for

One of the crew was stung by a poisonous

shellfish about this time, and we feared he would lose his arm, but an old native ap-

plied an antidote of herbs which cured him

One of our amusements consisted in fish

ng tor an eel of a kind which is very pal-

stable, but which is covered with a thick

slime that makes it extremely unpleasant to

prepare for the table. One day, while the

captain and most of the crew were ashore,

the ship. Among the number was a Portu-

guese, a very quarrelsome man, whose great strength made him feared by many of the

crew. In pulling a large cel over the rail

he carelessly flung it into my chum's face,

filling his eyes with the slime and blinding him. The Portuguese, whose name was

Prank, made no attempt to excuse himself,

and, as soon as Henry could clear his eyes,

"I believe you did that on purpose, and if

"You no man 'nuff break my head," was

who are white, and nothing angers them

"You call me nigger, you lie!" shouted

The next instant he measured his length

on the deck, for Henry was a six-footer and

Again and again he rushed at his foe

have speedily ended the contest but the

in the cabin, ran up on deck and inter-

ants, sending the steward for the handcuffs

at the same time. After placing a pair upon

each of the principals, he returned to his cabin, apparently satisfied that he had effectually quelled the disturbance.

No sooner had he gone below, however,

posed his burly form between the combat

mate, who heard the noise as he was y

to be met with blows which would

he said, with an indignant look:

I knew it I'd break your head

like the word "nigger."

the inturiated bully

practiced boxer.

everal of us were engaged in fishing from

in a few days.

formance not nearly so difficult as it

fact that he is obliged to turn on his back

to receive them before the blood attracts a

faction of all concerned.

For a few days after my last visit ashore I

espoused their countryman's cause. I would gladly have given Henry a hand, but I knew his dislike to anything unfair, so I confined myself to muttered suggestions intended to give him the advantage. At last, freeing his right arm, my chum began pummeling the negro's face, which was soon streaming with blood, at the sight of which the cook rushed to the cabin door and shouted to the mate:

"Mist Lawry! Mist Lawry! Come queek! Dev's fightin' agin!" Upon which the mate ran to the spot and, seizing a heavy piece of ironwood, he rushed at the two young men and struck a savage blow at random. It landed on Henry's head and felled him to the deck, insensible, while a long, ugly-looking gash in his scalp made me fear he was killed. unfortunately considered me the only mem-A liberal application of cold water re-vived him, but his wound had to be stitched

his guard the negro wound his arms about

him, and a fierce though silent struggle ensued. Backward and forward they

swayed, while we stood in anxious suspense

the whites, of course, sympathizing with Henry, while several Portuguese warmly

together, and he was on the sick list for several days. The fight was all taken out of his antag-onist, however, and after this he made no

more trouble during the voyage. CHAPTER XV.

THE MATE ENJOYS HIMSELF. It is the custom on shipboard for either the chief officer or the captain to serve out medicine when needed, extract teeth, set broken limbs, etc., regardless of the fact that they generally have little or no knowledge of the proper manner in which to perform these operations, and as the Latin names of the medicines which the law compels every vessel to carry would be utterly unintelligible to most old seadogs, the vials and packages are numbered and a little book accompanies the medicine chest, in which is given instructions how to proceed in case of various accidents to which sailors would naturally be liable. There are also given the symptoms of different kinds of sickness, with instructions how to treat the same. Thus, for chills and fever, "two spoonfuls of No. 5," and for rheumatism,

"ten drops of No. 15," all remedies being designated simply by numbers. It is an old legend among whalemen that apon one occasion a merchantman met an old whaler at sea, and, observing her colors at half must, ran down and hailed her, asking what the trouble might be. "I've just buried a man," was the response. "What was the matter with him?" "Wal, you see he hadn't been feelin' well for a couple er days, and the book said to give him ten drops o' number 15. I was all out o' 15, so I

lieve it. Our mate was just that kind of a man. Devoid of any feeling of sympathy for a man in pain, he delighted in attending to all the cuts and bruises he could find. The Captain had too much regard for us to trust Mr. Lawrie with the medicines, but he had a surgeon's lancet of his own and a pair of dentist's "old style rollers," with which he extracted teeth whenever he could induce scrambled upon deck all hands rushed to the stern to see the monster. One of the natives from the canoe produced a short piece of iron wood about the thickness of a rollers, expectorate on the palm of his hand, and lay out all his strength. If the handle held, the tooth came out, and he would ask, with a fiendish grin: "Think your jaw's broke?" It's a wonder mine was not, for he extracted three for me during the voy-

tween his teeth, sprang upon the rail, and to our horror plunged overboard. While we were in Vao Vao the captain's dog, a large Newfoundland, bit one of the Portuguese sailors near the knea. It was thought to be of no consequence at the time, as but one tooth entered the flesh, leaving a very small wound. From some cause it rapidly spread, until a very large hole was companion sprang into the cance and stood, finally the result. In spite of the mate's lotions it rapidly increased in size and re-fused to heal, whereupon he resolved upon heroic measures, and said to me one day: "I ain't much of a little pill doctor, but I know lots about surgeon's business, an' I'm going to cut that Gee's sore out!"

I tried to dissuade him, but in vain. "Tain't no use," said he, "good flesh'll heal an' poor flesh won't, I know what I'm doin'. Why, look here; last vige I seen the old man set a feller's leg as nice as pin. It was all stove up, too, so he had to perform a compound substraction on it!"
This was too much, and it was some moments before I could find my voice to explain to him that it must have been a "compound fracture" that ailed the man.

However, he tied the sailor to the deck. and coolly inserted his lance outside the diseased part, ran it entirely around the sore and removed it, leaving a hole the size of a silver dollar in the poor chap's limb. It finally healed, but left an ugly sear.

It was one of the mate's peculiarities to indulge in "big words," and the facility with which he would at times perpetrate would have shamed Mrs. Partington her

In most of the ports at which we called there were no dentists, and people would come many miles to have their teeth extracted, knowing a ship always carried the necessary instruments; and here the mate hone in all his glory. He wanted no pay, not he; all he wanted was to get at the tooth, and no work was too important to leave, no nan too sweet to postnone, if his ervices were required; and when he finally broke his rollers on a Custom House officer's tooth in Mongonui, I knew he would as soen have broken a finger, at least

Several of our men ran away as the ship began to fit for sea again, but all were captured except the one I have before mentioned, whose native sweetheart had found a safe retreat for him. We took 1,500 old eccounts on board for our pigs, an abundance of oranges and bananas, filled our water casks, and took a large quantity of green ironwood for fuel, it being the only available kind, but it nearly broke the cook's heart to saw or split it, as when it began to get seasoned it would turn the

edge of a sharp ax. We had now been several weeks in and in company with the Alaska we our anchor and stood out through the isl-

We had three Kanakas on board who wished to ship with us, and when one of them saw the town behind us growing In the school of the battalion there are smaller and smaller, he was overcome with homesickness, and before we were aware of his intention he leaped into the sea and struck out swiftly for a small island less than half a mile away. We let him go, as we had no right to take any of them out the chief's permission. The other two made the entire voyage with us and landed in New Bedford, where they were re-shipped in another vessel which would probably visit some of the islands near

their home. [To Be Continued Next Sunday.]

Wrecked Amid the Breakers Many a good ship by bad seamanship strikes, sinks and goes down. So many a strong constitution and fine physique are wrecked and become a total loss through neglect of the premonitions of kidney trouble easily remediable at the outset with Hostetter's stomach Bitters. The impetus given to inactive kidneys and bladder by the bitters never produces irritation as well the bitters never produces irritation as well. he bitters never produces irritation as un-nedicated stimulants do, and prevents discase. Take the bitters in ther pepsia, constipation, malaria, la grippe

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FAREWELL TO UPTON.

The Local Soldiery Have Lots of Trouble Over the New Tactics.

SOME PRETTY MOVEMENTS GONE.

Radical Changes in the Manual of Arms and the Various Schools.

THE DAY OF THE WHEEL HAS PASSED

The adoption of the new drill regulations of the United States army for the government of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is still causing lots of gossip in military circles. For the past month the new tactics has been thoroughly discussed by the officers, and one put it, "Why, I have been sleeping on mine." The general public has no idea what a change in the tactics means to the average soldier. Upton's tactics was adopted August 1, 1867, and the new regulations October 3, 1891. To the officers of the army and National Guard service who have been close students of Upton for that length of time, or to those who have serred five or ten years, the command to forget Upton entirely and study and teach the new one is

rather trying. The board of officers that formed the new regulations evidently had the idea of forming lines as quickly as possible, regardless of the manner in which they are formed. In the general instructions under the head of signals a commandant may attract the attention of his men by whistling. In changing direction a commandant may point his sword the way he wishes to go, he himself stepping off in the new direction without further command, the men following. The movements of the sword are similar to those of the baton in the hands of a

drum major. The Position of the Hands. The position of a soldier has not been changed except as to the hands, little finger opposite seam of trousers, back of the hand out—instead of palm to the front. The rests are "fall out," "rest" or "at ease." "At ease" is similar to the old "place rest," except the men preserve silence. is the old "place rest." Quite a change has been made in dressing. In the squad it is "eyes right" (or left) and in the company "right (or left) dress." At the command "right dress" the men close the left hand and place it against the hip, the men dressing against the elbow. At the command "front" the hand is dropped to the side. This interval is preserved throughout all the movements. In the facings quite a change is made. The right or left face is made on the left give him some No. 8 and No. 7 mixed, an' heel assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the right foot. The 'about face' is truth of this yarn, but from some things I have seen in that line I could readily bethe ball of the left foot. The new facings are awkwardly performed at first, and give the men the appearance of being raw re-

cruits. The salute is made in two motions: Raise the head smartly to the visor of the cap above the right eye, forearm at an angle of 45 degrees; drop the hand quietly. The old sergeant's salute with the rifle is now termed rifle salute, and is executed in two

novements.

The new "exercises" consist of arm, hand, trunk, leg and foot, with a total of 17 move-ments to four in Upton. The side step is executed at the command "right" or "left step." The length is increased to 12 inches. The manual of arms has been changed to some extent, but the manner of execution does not materially differ from Upton.

Freedom in Handling the Riffs. The piece can be shifted to any position from any order except to a "present," which is executed from a "carry" as before. The "support arms" is left out entirely and the "left shoulder" added. How to get the piece on the left shoulder is a puzzle, as the instructions are rather meager. Paragraph 108 says: "The piece rests on the shoulder, barrel up, muzzle elevated, so as not to interfere with the men in the rear, trigger guard in front of and near the shoulder left hand

and second fingers, elbow down." The old "arms port" is reversed, and is now "port arms," and can be executed from any position. One new feature is the "inspection arms." As the officer steps in front of him the soldier comes to the "port arms" and opens the breech. The piece is then taken and returned by the inspector to

the same position. In the school of the company the men fallin at a right face, order arms. The company is formed in two ranks, as before; it is then divided into squads consisting of seven mer and a corporal. Two squads form a section in charge of a sergeant, and two sections a platoon. The second sergeant is right guide of the company, and the third ser-geant left guide. In column of platoons the fourth sergeant is left guide of the first platoon, and the fifth sergeant right of the second. The first sergean marches in the line of file-closers in the rear of the second file.

The Pretty Wheels Are No More. All company movements in column o ours are executed similar to Upton's methods, but in column of companies the wheel is left out entirely. To change direction to the right (or left) and halt, the command is "company right (or left) march. right file halts, the men execute the "right turn" and place themselves successively on the line established by the right file and dress without command. To continue the march the command is "right turn:" the right guide marches by the right flank taking the short step without changing the cadence, and when all have arrived on the line the full step is resumed.

The regiment is divided into three talions of tour companies each, commanded by a major. In forming the regiment the and sergeant majors of the respective bat-talions. The right and left guides precede the company on the line and face each other at an "order arms." T are dressed against the guides. Each captain preserves a distance at three spaces from the flank of the company towards which he dresses. After completing the dress each captain takes his post in front of his company. The guides take post at the command "guides posts."

In the school of the battalion there are ery few changes. The most noticeable is forming front from column of com-panies. Under Upton it was done by wheeling. Now the first pany marches straight to the front, the second executes "right forward, fours right," the others "fours right," "column halt left," and when near the line "column right," and when opposite its place "fours left." Another change is "right of com-panies, rear into columns." Each captain commands "fours right, column right," instead of "first four right about." A new and very pretty movement is the street column. At the command "street

column" the first company stands fast, the second executes "right forward fours right, the third company "left forward fours left" and the fourth company closes up to form a square. To form a hollow square the right and left flank companies execute "fours right and lett" and the rear company "about face." In all movements if the piece is at an order arms it is brought to the right shoulder or trail. At the prepara tory command, in any movement where the h is not continued, such as "comp right," the piece is carried at a trail. In any movement where the march is con tinued the piece is carried to the right without command. At the con mand halt the "order arms" is resumed from whatever position the piece may be in except the "carry."

Regimental Is Like Old Brig ide Drill,

LANDS OF MYSTERIES. The Adjutant takes post 30 paces in front of the center, and presents the regiment to the Colonel as soon as the last battalion ar-

the Colonel as soon as the last battalion arrives in the line. The Adjutant then takes post on the left of the Colonel. The space between battalions is 24 paces. The regimental drill is very similar to the old brigade drill. In the evolutions of a brigade Upton has 166 paragraphs, while the new devotes but 18, and the brigade commander has it was marked. The Pacific Dotted With Verdant Isles Unknown to Sailors.

NEW ONES BORN EVERY YEAR.

mander hasn't very much to do or say.

Being in column of fours to form line to
the left the General sends orders form line Awful Spectacle of Volcanic Upheavals From

the Ocean's Led.

ROBINSON CRUSOES IN FAR-OFF SEAS

One night in May, 1819, Captain De Peyster, an American, of the ship Rebecca, was scudding along before a stiff breeze six hundred miles north of Fiji, when a startling cry from the deck summoned him from his cabin. He had not a gray hair when he heard that cry, but next morning his forelock was perfectly white, and until age silvered his head it remained a conspicuous

formed is shown in the following: "If by movements of the battalion the original left of the color company is changed so as not to be the center of the battalion the memento of that night. It was as dark as pitch and raining in color bearer and guard will take post be-tween the wings whether on the left or torrents when the men forward called out, "A light ahead." That light, which savright of the color company or at its head or rear in column of fours." Paragraph 247 ages had kindled, saved the ship, for she says: "The company having been formed the right may become the left, the flanks the center, and the reverse. Whenever the flanks become the center the fourth and had been bowling along toward certain destruction upon an unknown island. It was a night of terrible anxiety, for in spite of all the sailors could do it seemed, for hours, fifth sergeants become the right and left guides and the second and third sergeants as though their ship would be driven to destruction upon the land. The preceding In ceremonies the battalion "parade" is night, while the Rebecca was under all sail, formed similar to the old regimental "dress the helmsman suddenly saw a low, white, parade." After giving the command "front," the Adjutant moves by the most sandy beach apparently only a cable's direct route to a point midway between the Major and the battalion, presents the battalion and takes post on his left. After the orders are published the Adjutant comlength ahead. Turning sharply on the starboard tack he just cleared the land.

He Had Discovered a New Group. Captain De Peyster had discovered a new roup in the Pacific, the Ellice and De Peyster islands, and the exciting incidents of those two nights decided him thereafter to lie by every night after dark until day-break. Sailors tell us that many a lost ship in the Pacific has doubtless driven in the darkness upon some little unknown island, meeting the fate that De Peyster narrowly escaped. Many an atoll can scarcely be distinguished even by daylight a few miles away, because its highest land rises only 30 or 40 feet above sea level. Hundreds of ships pass by the Laughlan group, east of New Guinea, but few white men have ever seen these low-lying islands.

The best authorities on Australasian geography say that there are many little islands scattered over the Pacific that have never been seen by white sailors; and we know this is so, because every now and then a new speck in the ocean is brought to light. Not only little rocks, but islands of considerable importance are discovered. Plenty of Islands Yet to Explore.

The great expanse stretching between Guinea on the east is still imperfectly known. New islands like that which the



New Hogaslov. steamer Samarang discovered in 1888 southwest of Tenimber will give zest to travel in that region. The same may be said of the Bismarck Archipelago northeast of New Guinea, where a while ago Captain Allison in the steamer Fei Lung discovered a new well wooded and fertile bit of land rising 150 feet above the sea. Mr. H. H. Romilly describing his cruises in the Western Pa cific, says that many of the reefs and islands east of New Guinea are not marked on any chart, and the position of many others is incorrectly laid down.

The fact that many islands, particularly in the Western Pacific, appear on the charts more or less out of position shows that there is still much work for explored n this part of the world; and it is remarkable that explorers are now studying for long been known. The three larger islands of the Louisiade and D'Entrecasteaux groups off the southeast coast of New Guinea, populous and interesting in all their aspects, were first described by Basil H. Thompson in 1889. They had never heen visited before, and absolutely nothing was known about them.

Keeping Secrets Till Fortunes Are Made. Now and then traders light on somislands not marked on the charts. They guard their secret well, for it is not to their interest to attract rival traders to the fields they monopolize by announcing to the world the discoveries they make. Not long world the discoveries they make. Not long ago a trader who had done a good business on the Woodlark Islands, gave the charts h made to the captain of the German man-o war Carola, and they have been published Explorers were beginning to travel around among his islands and he could no longer hope to keep his knowledge to himself; so

he made a contribution to geography.

A Scotchman named Donald Dow was found in 1886 by an exploring party living alone among the natives on the island of Jesus Maria. He is said to be the only white man who, up to that time, had lived among the savages of the Bismarck Archi-pelago, and he was not at all pleased to see the intruding white men. He was collect-ing beche de mer, and in due time a ship was to come to carry off his cargo. It is not known that any white man ever landed upon the islands of this great archipelage before 1875, when the Challenger expedi tion was there. Dow said that if he was not killed, and if the captain of the Dancing Wave remembered to pick him up, the fish he had gathered would make him a rich man for life.

Many Modern Robinson Crusoes. It is not improbable that sailors to-day are living the lives of Robinson Crusoe or little island specks here and there. a castaway, a sailor named Jorgensen, was found in 1888, living without human companionship on Midway Island, in that vast xpanse northwest of Honolulu known as Anson Archipelago, not one of whose little

She Was the Woman Who Set the Fashion According to the Moslem creed, says an

Abraham for Hagar that she took a solemn vow that she would give herself no rest until she had mutilated the fair face of her hated rival and bondmaid. Abraham, who had knowledge of his wife's intention, did islands is known to be inhabited. Abanutmost to pacify his embittered spouse, by his shipwrecked comrades who took refuge on another island, he had At length, however, she relented and delived in solitude for about a year, faring

poorly upon seabirds and fish. Beside islands that have existed for ages before mariners have seen them are others, thrown up in a few hours or days from the ottom of the sea by volcanic eruptions. Natives of New Britain and the Tonga group have witnessed this remarkable phe-One omenon within the past few years. morning in 1878 the awe-stricken natives along the shore of Blanche Bay, New Britain, saw in the bay an island which was not there the night before. It was the natives still say that it was pushed up from the bottom of the sea, though it is evi-dent that it was formed by the enormous volumes of mud and debris that were shot high into the air from craters that had opened in the sea floor. It was at this time that the remarkable spectacle was wit-nessed of a great bay full of violently boiling water; and for some time the neighbor od was rendered uninhabitable by reason

of the immense quantities of fish that were

killed in the super-heated waters. The Birth of an Island.

We may expect from time to time to hear of the hirth of new islands along the various of the birth of new islands along the various lines of volcanic action through the Pacific. The same forces that reared Iceland above the sea, within a recent geological age, by means of matter brought from the bowels of the earth are still in operation and the two most conspicuous examples of these gigantic convulsions of nature that have recently occurred are found one in our Aleutian occurred are found, one in our Aleutian chain and the other in the middle of the

Pacific in the Tonga group.
Old Bogaslov is a volcano the Russians wrote about over a hundred years ago. For 40 years it apparently had been extinct until its internal fires burst forth again in 1882, and from new craters opening in the sea floor a new mountain was thrown up from the sea. New Bogaslov was first seen in 1883 and the isthmus shown in our picture connected it with old Bogaslov. This isthmus and the rock in its center called Sail Rock have now sunk out of sight and vessels pass between the new and old mountain. New Bogaslov has the dis-tinction of being the latest addition to our domain. Nobody saw the birth of New Bogaslov; but a little party that left one of the Tonga Islands in October, 1885, on the Schooner Sandfly, witnessed the appalling spectacle of the making of a new island at a listance of 40 miles from the nearest land. Nature in Its Volcinic Travail.

One of these pictures gives a faint conception of the wonderful scene before them as they gazed upon it eight miles away. ses of volcanic matter were rising in three great columns to a height of several



Falcon Island.

thousand feet. Smaller quantities of erupted substances were thrown from nu-merous minor vents. The heavier material quickly tell back into the sea, while volcanic dust, light brown in color, like that which caused the red sunset glow after the Krakatau eruption, floated away at a great elevation; and higher yet rose vapor from the craters, expanding into clouds of dazzling whiteness. Each upthrow from the main craters carried hundreds of tons of matter which was from 12 to 16 seconds in reaching its greatest alti-

The next day the volcanic forces were quiescent and the Sandfly approached near enough to see a long narrow island about 40 feet high. A few days later the eruptive energy was resumed with greater violence than ever, and when it finally ceased, Falcon Island, as it was named, was three miles long, a mile wide and 150 feet high at its highest point. It was four years later that Mr. J. J. Lister made the picture of Falcon Island from which our view is

It Will One Day Be Verdant, Many a Pacific island, the result of vol-

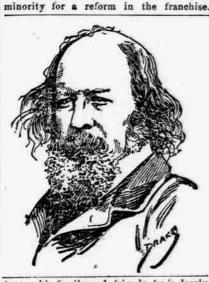
canic action, was just such an ash heap when first it peered above the sea. A little soil has accumulated in spots on Falcon Island and a few cocoanut trees and plants are dragging out a sickly existence.

Mr. Lister says the islands nearest to it

justify the inference that the volcanic debris of Falcon will give a resting place to a host of marine animals and plants; banks of pelagic shells will accumulate in sheltered places; coral reefs will grow and reach the surface; sand banks will be formed to which the seeds of shore loving plants will be drifted by the waves, and another ver-dant island will be added to the summer seas. CYRUS C. ADAMS.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF TENNYSON. The Aged Poet Laurente Hasn't Change

Much in Half a Century. The portrait below is the latest of Lord Tennyson, England's poet laureate. He is one of the most modest of men. He has never appeared in the House of Lords since he took his sent in robes, by the bye, which were lent him for the occasion by a brother peer, and were much too small for him-except once, when he voted in the



Among his family and friends he is dearly known to do an unjust or ungenerous thing. As he bore poverty and neglect with patience and sweetness, so he bears his wealth and title without a particle of vanity. In appearance he is still very much as Carlyle described him nearly half a century ago, with the addition of a full heard and a great nany wrinkles. The stately figure, full six feet high, is now greatly bent; but he carries his 82 years nobly, as becomes a great good man who has ever "borne the white flower of a blameless life."

A FORTUNE DUE TO ACCIDENT.

How the Rich Wesselton Diamond Mine Was Brought to Light. Yankee Binde.]

The most curious instance of how unexpectedly hidden wealth can be revealed is connected with the discovery of the Wesselton mine, the riches of which were only found out less than two years ago. Wesselton is a farm situated not five miles from Kimberley and has over and over again been thoroughly prospected by experts. It remained for a simple Boer to be the instrument in bringing the precious stones from nature's storehouse to the eyes of the world. Riding out at sundown to bring in his horses from the veldt, where they had been running all day, he saw a small unimal called a "meercat" (it somewhat resembles a weasel, and burrows in colonies like rabbits) industriously scraping some earth from its hale.

Some peculiarity of the ground so thrown up led the Dutchman to fill his handker-chief with it, and, after he had stabled his horses, by the dismal light of a small lamp he examined the nature of the earth. To his astonishment and delight, he found three-quarter carat diamond in the sands. Further search at the meercat's hole re vealed other diamonds, and six months age no less than \$2,250,000 was refused for the tarm. The great De Beers Company refor \$175,000, and since the accidental discovery above referred to over 200,000 carats of fine white diamonds have been extracted

CLOTHING FOR HEALTH

There's a Scientific Reason for Wearing Wool Next to the Skin.

NEW TREATMENT FOR HAY FEVER.

The Sufferer Now Advised to Apply Ice to His Spinal Column.

EFFECT OF OCCUPATION ON INSANE

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

Scientific clothing to-day enters into our life more largely than at any other period in the world's history, and it is for health as well as for fashion that many study the garments which civilized people wear. The asthetic side of the question has been studied for ages, and even among the barbarians and savages, but the hygienic view of the subject has only recently been dis-

The ideal clothing is that which protects us against the sudden changes of temperature, and at the same time does not interfere with the functional activity of the skin. The skin excretes a small quantity of salts, a little carbonic acid, and a large percentage of water, amounting in all to about two pounds in 24 hours. The balance of health can only be maintained where these wastes can be carried off successfully into the air. Wool has, therefore, been considered the best clothing because it is the best to conserve the heat of the body, and its porosity allows the moisture to escape. The ideal clothing should be porous, and so loosely woven as to include more or less air in its meshes.

Wool Is Better Than Slik,

The value of wool clothing can thus be established scientifically, and this applies as well to the summer period as to the winter, for during the hot term we are more apt to get our clothing saturated with perspiraion and this will produce a cold chill in the body if there is no wool to absorb it rapidly Linens, silk and cotton at such times would envelop the body in a damp, clinging cloth, which would not only be positively uncomfortable, but injurious.

Fine, thin woolen garments are as necessary to be worn next to the skin in the summer as the thick ones are in winter. It is the ideal clothing, and it will keep the body in healthier condition than three quarters of the drugs. A person wearing woolen garments next to the skin can endure the heat better than those wearing other clothing, for the skin in such cases can perform its functions regularly. It is a common saying that when the perspiration is good there is no danger from being sunstruck, and it is on this principle that wool is so beneficial in hot weather.

How to Take Cod Liver Oil. The value of many medicines prescribed for certain diseases is often dissipated and canceled by the lack of system in administering them. It has been found that certain classes of medicines have good effect when given in considerable quantities, and their importance is entirely destroyed when adninistered otherwise. Others have to be given at stated periods to have any beneficial effect, while another general class must be administered in small, homeopathic doses. A few need dilution with water, some require other mixtures to make them effective, and a long list even of socalled nutritive medicines have to be fed

with a spoon. Chief among these is cod liver oil, which seems to have such different effects upon nationts. The best and latest way of administering this to those needing it is in & teaspoon just before retiring. This should be increased gradually within a week to a dessert spoonful as a dose. After the eighth day it can be given after dinner and supper, and finally after each meal. This is to accustom the system to it, and if administered in this way it rarely causes nauses. The dose can be increased even larger until the end of the fifth week. Then stop it for a week, and resume it again in the same way The greatest results are obtained by such a

uniform system of taking it.

Treating Asthma With Ice, This is one of the most universal and dis tressing diseases known, and yet it rarely proves fatal, although it weakens and emaciates the person extremely. From the general impairment of the health, however, asthma undoubtedly paves the way for more dangerous diseases. It impairs the digestion, disturbs the nervous centers, and even weakens the heart and lungs eventually, making it possible for any disease of a serious character to lay hold of the person and work out fatal results. A change of climate is often the only thing that will relieve the trouble, and patients flock to warm, sunny,

temperate climes to outgrow the disease. Asthma is largely a nervous disorder, which affects the blood by keeping from it sufficient oxygen in the narrowing of the bronchial tubes. One of the latest theories for its cure is the application of ice to the spine. This treatment distributes the blood nore evenly over the body, and keeps it from congesting near the nerve centers. Cold extremeties are common in asthmatic patients, but the ice treatment warms them and also strengthens the nutrition of the

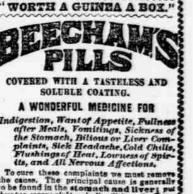
stomach. In cases of severe hav fever the asthma which frequently accompanies it can be entirely relieved by the application of ice to the spine. This is far more healthful and effective than resorting to the various drugs and medicines put on the market for disease, and one can feel entirely safe in using this simple remedy.

Prescribing Work for the Insane, In Great Britain and Ireland the theory entertained that in order to treat the county insane properly they should be given some suitable and congenial employment which will tend to keep their mind from insane subjects. The work is to be prescribed by a physician as carefully as any medicine, suiting it to each person, and then watching the effect closely. Amusement and recreation are to have a place in the employment, and they are to be allotted in such a way as to call forth the interest and enthusiasm of the insane. The amusement of some will be in books, pietures, magazines and music, while others will require the more active exercise of outdoor games, such as baseball, football and

In every case the physician must arrive at the needs of the insane through careful study and experiment. In this way the insane asylums are believed to be places for curing the insane, instead of simply houses for confinement.

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The regiment is formed by the battalions.

but long in vain.

bent upon him to mitigate the smart o these little wounds by the gift of a costly pair of earrings, or whether Hagar pro-