THE STRANGEST SOVEREIGN

Dar and Position and Power of Pakoe Bewonex, Ex-Emperer of Surakarta.

There is an empire on this planet which for strange originality might as well be situated in Mars. It is govorani by two emperats at the ARR .. some, and withal is not larger than the state of Delaware Both emperors reaide in the same city, each has his respiendent court, enormous revemmes, armies, imperial chancellors. movernment officers and courts of junthe, writes Erast von Hesse-Warlegg, in "The Nait of the Universe" in Century.

Only one of these emperors is known the the outside world, and he only to a shight extent. The name and titles of the leading one would easily fill a colmmm; his subjects, 1,000,000 in number, call him the susubunes, and he himswif medestly signs bimself Pakoe Bowono X .- "Nail of the Universe, the Tenth." In him his people venerate met only their sovereign ruler, but also their religious pontiff, placed so high above them that none dares approach him upright or cover him with & glance; his state ministers, and even his own brothers, crouch before him with folded hands as if in prayer, and swith downcast eyes. Yet he is a poweriess puppet in the hands of a small Muropean nation, and may not even peceive or dispatch a letter without previously submitting it to the Javan representative of the Dutch. He actumily rules his empire, every square inch of it, which he calls his personal property yet he may not walk or ride entside the palace gates without the former's permission. He keeps thousamds of troops at his own expense, men with modern swords and rifles, Amazons with ancient lances, bows and arrows: yet he is virtually a prisoner in his own palace, the grounds of which cover nearly a square mile where there are hundreds of buildings. the most sumptuous halls, luxurious chambers and storerooms and stables. with many thousands of attendants Still he has no kitchen and no cook. The own meals being sent to him daily from outside. He is absolute master wer all his people, who depend for Their livelihood entirely upon him; yet he may not trust any of the men, and serrounds himself entirely with wommm. Thousands of the latter are at his beck and call; hundreds he calls his moore or less legitimate wives, who have borne him many cons, yet he has me direct heir to the throne, which is same of the oldest and most eminent in

This curious personage is his majesty the emperor of Surakarta. BEATEN BUT NOT DISGRACED

ZASIR.

Blow Custer and His Men Fell Before Overwhelming Indian

Gall and Crazy Horse now determined to end the affair. Massing their warwiors in the ravine they fell upon both Manks at the same time that Crow King sand Rain-in-the-Pace led the direct charge against the front of the Chinned and weakened line. They swept over the little band of men. probably now out of ammunition, has red wave of destruction. There was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with clubbed guas and tomahawks and all wasover Some 20 or 30 men withsent their officers, who had probably all been killed where they stood, for their bodies were found grouped around that of Caster on the highest hill, endeavored to break through on the right. Thes were istaughtered to a man before they reached the river. A few scattered hodies here and there in different parts of the field isodicated that separate men had made motile dashes for freedom. But the bulk and the command was found just where it that fought with the troopers in line. "their officers in position. They had been "beaten and killed. Not an officer or man Fixed to tell the story, but they had not men disgraced mays Cyrus Townsend Brady, in Pearson's Magazine

There, the second day afterward. Terry, with Gibbon, having relieved Meno's men, found them on the hills which they had immortalized by their stesperate valor. They had been stripped and most of them mutilated. Custer's body was shot in two places, in the side and in the temple. It was not scalped . mr mutilated. Col. Dodge, an authority Indian customs, declares that if he was not scalped or mutilated he is conwinced that Custer committed suicide. More of the officers with whom I have communicated and who inspected the mody are willing to indorse this stateimperation the contrary. I am sure that Cot Dodge must be in error. The in-Mar- give no particular information as on Custer's death. All that is known is abat his body was there with those of Distiate men

Some Bread History.

From Rome the arr of making Peacened bread was slowly directioned mong the northern nations, and even ast the present time, in upper Norway mad Sweden, in Finland demand and Biberia fermented bread is bor selmiom used except among the bigger plasses. In many parts of Sweten eye zakes as hard as wood are baked two e m year and form the common bread of the poerer classes. In Scotland, up to at ye ent period, barrey branches and mosten cakes were the ordinary bread. M II. beople

Difficult Osculation.

English newspapers tell of a lab rev manned Samuel Wellington who atmembered for a wager to kiss his toe On dorng so he broke his thigh and had to be conveyed to a hospital

Burns Relic.

A Burns letter was sold recently for

ONE THAT IS HARD TO BEAT

Young Robin for Bait Lures Battle-Scarred Trout to a Master Hand.

Now, the Old Angler is generally "agin the government," but in the case of protecting the young trout so that they may grow to a size that will warrant him in some effort to catch them. he applauds every effort.

This information was too general for the young man however, who was plainly of the opinion that there must be some definite rule for the guidance of beginners, says Justina Johnson in Outing.

"Do you fish up stream or down?" he asked, pencii in hand. "In deep water or shallow? What kind of batt do you use? Or is it better to fish with flies?" The old man cautiously took up the argument "Now, young man, that all depends. Of course, sometimes, in some places, at certain times of the year, if everything is just right we do fish up atream, otherwise we fish down. If the fish are in the deep water, why, that's the place to catch them. Sometimes, though, they are on the riffles, cometimes at the head of them, sometimes at the foot. Sometimes they lie at the cold aprings or run up the small streams, and sometimes they are not anywhere. I remember a time when the only place I could find a trout big enough to catch was in Tommy Smith's old well, and mad enough he was when I caught it, although he had bantered me to do it.

"As for balt it's all right to use balt except when they're feeding on files Early in the season they take minnows, you know. But there are times, when if one must have trout, one has to use a bunch of red worms, or go home with an empty basket. [adeed," the Old Angler went on settling to a monologue which included as audience not only the young man, but the son and grandsons already mentioned, "when a trout grows old and cunning, nothing will fool him. Once, long ago, there was a terrible big. trout up in Lewis' pool. Every fellow' who fished the 'Sock had hooked him one time or other, but he always got away, bit off the smood or something. I tried to catch him myself a dozen times. One day I was sitting by the pool, wishing I was as smart as the old trout, when splash, a young robin fluttered out of the aest on a limb above the pool into the water below. In a minute there was a rush a gream of veriou and he front had thrown himself clear out of the water, and had swallowed the young

cobin whole "What did I do? Well, young man. f-climbed that tree in short order. Got another of those young robins, baited my hook with it and throw in, just as lightly as I could. In a minute there was another rush, another gleam of yellow, and again the old trout jumped clean out of the water as he swallowed the robin, and in a minute more I had him hooked. It was lucky I wasn't fishing with any of this trifling, newfangled rigging these boys use, and that I wasn't bothered with a reet to look after, or I would have lost him sure. As it was, it took me a devit of a while to get him out. My son here would have been scared and lost him. but I'm used to bigger fish than he is.

and this was a big one sure. "Good, did you say? What, to eaf?" drawled the old man, in reply to a question. "Lord, man, we didn't try to eat him. He was so full of hooks. we sold him for old iron, you know," and he smoked on in silence.

JEWELS FOUND IN RED SEA How Gems Are Fished, Gut of the Waters by Atab Divers and Sold.

Many valuable jewels are fished out of the Red sea. The pearl fisheries in that body of water are very little known, but according to United States. Consul Masterson, who writes from Aden, Arabia, they are important. He says in a recent dispatch to the state department: "The name Lobia applies to a small group of islands at the lower end of the Red sea, and pearl fishing has been carried on there for a number of years. The divers are all Arabs, but the men who finance the industry are generally natives of India, and for this reuson it is hard to get the correct output in numbers of pearls or their value for any particman year, as a great number of the pearls found at Lohia go direct to Bombay and are not reported here at all. There are several merchants who

handle these pearls. "Each pearl or collection of pearls is sold according to the particular perfection of the pearl or collection, and there can be no price given for pearls indiscriminately: Several years ago there was a trade with the United States in mother-of-pearl shells from these pearl fisheries, but the entire output now goes to Europe. Pearls are the most popular of all the precious stones among the inhabitants of India. and Arabia, and it is very seldom that a native woman of any social position is seen without pearl ornaments of some kind, either in rings for the nose. ears or fingers, and some even wear pearl rings on the toes. There are also extensive pearl fisheries in the Persian gulf, the entire output going

Red Men on Strike. Indian fishermen to the number of 500 on the Siteena river, British Columbia, lately went on strike for tencents a fish, the canneries refusing to give more than eight and a haif conta-Indian women have also refused to work in the canneries unless the de-

to Bombay"

Japan's Hospital Ships

mand of the strikers la met.

Japan has four hospital ships, suppiled with all the most modern appliances, including rentliators, steam hear, electric light, electric fans, etc. There is a special X-ray room in each

ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS.

Commonly Held Opineins That Should Be Corrected, Says the Betired

Burglar.
*It's a common idea, I know." said the retired burglar, in the New York Sun. "that the burgiary business must be tremendously profitable because whatever you make in it is air in a . sair . but there couldn't be a greater mistake

"It ain't the percentage of profit that counts so much, my son; it's the volume of business you do You might have a business that was all profit and yet lose money at it. Let me illustrate:

"I knew a man once that was dead atuck on the drug store business. He wasn't a drug man himself, but he had the same idea about the drug business that many people have about the liquor business-that you can't fall to make money in it. He said to himself:

" 'Wby, here there's 90 per cent profit. on drugs; it's pooty much all profit. You pay ten cents a pound for stuff and self-It for 30 cents an ounce; and if I can enther in two or three small drug stores, why, I've got easy money."

"And he did buy one drug store, and he got his 90 per cent, profit, all right; but he only sold about \$2.50 worth of stuff a day; and the total receipts wasn't enough to pay the store rent, to say nothing of leaving anything for him; and he got rid of that drug store as soon as he could, and never bought any more.

"It takes something more than a big percentage of profit in any business, you see, my son, to make a business pay. As I was saving a minute ago a husiness may be all profit and yet not be profitable; and that's the way it is in the burg-

lary business. 'All is not gold that glitters I've been into houses that looked most promlicing and found 'em only plated; and I've been into plenty of houses where they had the stuff put away in such shape that I couldn't get at it; and then I've been into plenty of houses where what I got really wouldn't pay my expenses

for the day. "And consider the days or the nights. rather, when you can't do any business. at all; bright moonlight nights for instance, when you can't go abroad. Some men on such nights do so to places where the buildings are close together. and where they can keep in the shadow. and so keep busy; but there's more mon of nights every month when their expeases, of course, are going on just the

same, but with nothing whatever com-

"No. sir. The popular nation about the burglary business is all wrong. Tobegin with, it's only the men of real ability in it, just as it is in any other, that really make anything at it, anyway; the men of judgment and energy and persistence; the capable and hard and steady workers. The rest of 'em, like the majority of men in any line of business. barely make a living at it, if they do that,

"Truly, whatever a man does get, if he ta anything, is all clean profit; but the profits are no good unless you get enough of them. It's like the drug business; the profits are all right but you've got to do a business to make it par."

RICHES FOR OLD PEOPLE.

When the Parent Derives the Greatest Pleasure from the Progress of the Children.

"When the panic came on and swept away my property," an elderly man fouce said to an intimate triend, relates Youth's Companion, "I was so dazed that I hardly knew what to do. it compelled many changes in family colans, but what I grieved over must was that my youngest son, the appear of my eye, would have to give up the course in a technical school which do had just begun. I went out into the yard to rake up the leaves"

While he was thus occupied, an elder son, who was just starting out for himself on a small salary in a neighboring city, bounded into the yard "Father." he said. "I have heard it all: I have come home to tell you and mother of the plans I have made for taking care of Jack's education. I have gone into a cheaper room already and have dropped membership in the athletic club. We shall both have to pinch, but I am determined to see Jack

through " The father got into the house ahead of his son and startled his wife by this strange announcement: "I thought I was poor. I thought I was bankrupt; but I am richer than the king of England. My boy-" Here he broke down as he tried to complete the story, and

the mother understood. The elder son was as good as his word, and carried the younger brother through. For years the recollection of how Jack was educated gave the parents a hundredfold more satisfaction than they would have derived toom any successful financial investment.

At a certain time in life the parent derives his chief pleasure from the progress of his children. It happens to be true, and well it is, that while few parents can leave their children a competence in addition to bringing them up, it is within the power of mearly all young people to make their parents rich, not in money, not in fame, but in the things which are beyoud price.

Burma's Big Bell. After conquering Burma the British

undertook to carry the great Rangood. bell, the third largest in the world, to Calcuita as a trophy, but dropped to providerd in the Rangoon river, where it defied all efforts of the engineers to raise it. Some years later the Burmese, who had not ceased to mourn its loss, begged to be allowed to recover it. Their petition was granted and by attaching it to an incredible number of bamboo floats the unwieldy mass of metal was finally lifted from its musidy bed and triumphantly restored.

JAPANESE WOMEN TAKE PART

Even Princesses Busy Themselves in Caring for the Wounded Soldiers.

The war with Russia has given opportunity to all Japanese women to exert their bliberto unexercised influence in the public affairs of their becountry, says a Toxio report

They have completely broken down the long standing conventionalities prejudicial to themselves, and no longer strictly confine themselves to the cares of their lords' households. With wonderful activity, unprecedented in Japan, they are now taking on themselves the task of caring for the wounded and sick soldiers and saitors, and of comforting the families bereft of the dead.

In these benevolent undertakings the princesses of the imperial families are not only taking personal part, but are leading. Their presence gives added patriotic color to the brillian; movements of the less aristocratic women of Japan.

Generally speaking, the princesses, as active members of the Women's Patriotic league, which was organized fust before the war with Russia began, employ themselves in visiting often and carrying comfort to the inmates of the military and naval hospitals, in making with their own hands bandages for the wounded, and in providing for the families of the dead warriors. While all the princesses whine like stars, the brightest in the constellation is Princess Kanin. She is 32 years old. She was educated as were all the other princesses, in the nobles' college for women. She is the president of the Women's Patriotic league. Accompanied by the princesses. and the countess, she graciously pays often her visits to the hospitals to comfort those who suffer for the sake of the empire.

Prince Kanin brother of the princess, was graduated from the nobles' college for men. He went to France to study. He speaks French fluently. In the Chinese-Japanese war the prince, as an honorary colonel, commanded a regiment of the third divislon, under Lieut, Gen. Katsura, now premier of Japan. Although he was not, in active service, the prince showed his courage by plunging into was the president of the Challa exposition and is now serving actively under Gen Kuroki.

Princess Arisugawo, the fourth daughter of Prince Meda, duke of Kaga, is another member of the royal family who is aiding the soldiers and sailors at the from: She and her household servants have made 1,500 bandages, which were sent to the naval hospitals and ships. Her husband would have gone to the front had not the emperor appointed him and his wife to visit the St. Louis exposition this autumn in representation of the Japanese imperial families

DIDN'T READ HIS BIBLE.

But He Made Good Use of It Regu-. larly Every-Sunday Morning:

Fories of surprises in cross-examination were exchanged in a small group or men the other day, meanly all of which had been published in the newspapers, relates the Scanning-Intelligemer, and then the following was spring by an Illinois man.

"Years ago one of the sprominent lawyers of central Ellings was D. G. Tunnicliff, afterward is the of the state suprègne com la collède was a great wit and a very smooth article on eress-examination. He did not iften get the worst of it from an body. He seldom attempted beddowing in cross-examination, but wild back an unwary man into almost any admis-

"One day Tunnicliff had ac old farmer named Dave Brown on the opposite side, and the value of the old man's testimony depended upon bis claim that he could not read. It was believed that he could read a little and Tunnicliff tried to trap him. After several adroit efforts, which old Dave nearly sidestepped, the lawyer changed the subject and wandered away from the leading question. Suddenly he asked:

'Have you a Bible in your home, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, sir, a family Bible. ... Had it

" 'I'm glad to hear that. Every good man should have a Bible in his home. You use your Bible, I hope?"

" 'Yes, sir I use it regular." "'That's right. A good man should use his Bible often. About how often do you use your Bible "

"Every Sunday morning, sir," said the old man, with apparent interest. "Every Sunday morning. That is commendable. There is no more appropriate time for using the Bible than on Sabbath morning And what do you use your Bible for on Sabbath morn-

Y To strop my razor, sir "

timental gir'

He Had Yearned. "Do you not sometimes have soulful gearnings which you long to convey

in words, but cannot?" asked the sen-

"Yes indeed," replied the young man. "I was once dreadfully anxious. to send home for money and I didn't have the price of a telegram."-Strap

All Bets Off.

Miss Lakeside (of Cleveland)-You can just bet your sweet life that [7] be wearing an engagement ring before

Miss Browning (of Boston) - Excuse me, but I do not care to wager my saccharine vitality.-Cincinnati En-

CHILDREN OF THE MESA.

Indians of the Southwest Who Are Becoming Willing Subjects to Civilizing Influences.

The home of the Orabi branch of the Mount Indians is a mesa 500 feet. high, upon which the old Indians practice the snake-dance and other favorthe ceremonium of the tribe. But it is probable that the coming generation, or, perhaps, the present one, will grow out of these things. The white man. with his schoolhouse and other usages of civilization, has found the young Indians and made friends of them,

says Youth's Companion. A few years ago these Indians of the mesa were considered hostile because they exhibited more opposition to the influence of the whites than did the other Moquis. When it was proposed to build a schoolhouse at the base of the mesa and to place all the children in school, the parents stubbornly refused to permit it. But a house was built, and after long and persistent effort, every child of proper age was enrolled as a pupil. The Indians, who had so vigorously opposed at first, became teatous friends of the school as

soon as they saw the results of it. The enterprise has been very successful, and now one may stand near the school at seven o'clock in the morning and, looking up at the plateau, 500 feet above, see suddenly a curtous thing. Little children, looking. like dolls, begin to appear over the edge of the mesa. One child comes into view behind another, and soon the face of the great rock is alive with the little creatures as they descend, in single file, the steep, zigzag path leading to the base of the mesa and the ashool. The little folks seem to be hanging to the wall of the immense rock as they slowly descend the face. of it. They keep pouring over the edge at the top, and the head of the line has reached the school on the plain below before the last of it leaves. the mesa

When the strangling line comes ful-Iv into view, it is searly a half-mile long. A fanciful person might see in its convolutions on the path some resemblance to the movements of a snake, and think of it as the snakedance with which the young Indians have replaced that of their gradulath-

In this school there are 175 children, and in regularity of attendance it is said to head the list of Indian day schools in all the country. A fine large new building costing between \$5 000 and \$4,000, has taken the place. of the first schoolbouse. New clothes. such as white children wear, are supniled the pupils when they enter schools. The children are fond of their lessons, and the teachers have but few complaints to make of had behavior.

PICTURE-GALLERY ACHE.

Attacks Which Follow Long-Continued Straining of the Eyes Looking at Pictures.

Every one is more or less familiar through personal experience with the full, uneasy feeling or sharp ache in the head that follows a day of sightseeing in pirture-galleries or the museums. The same sort of a headache is often rauged by an evening at the theater -- a just punshment for frivolity, one might say. says Youth's Companion, were it not for the fact that some propinguiffer similarly. ofter a long church service, and espeall after listening intently, with eyes in the preacher to a long strmon.

Those headaches care in character, as will as in intensity and "in location." There may be simply an all-over feeling in the head, not amounting to actual pain, which perso is through the evening or disappears after a good dinner. The beadache may be sharp, located in the comples and forehead, or it may be duller, magned chiefly to the back of the head. and increased by movement. Usually the next day dawns with all traces of the ovening's pain gone, or recalled only by i little soreness of the scalp; but somerimes, especially in sufferers from periodical attacks of headache, the day for the galleries or the few hours at church will serve as the exciting cause of a

three-day period of agony The cause of these headaches is unfountedly the so-called eye-strain, albough had air may act as a contributory ause. In some cases, and these are usually the most severe, the fault lies in asigmatism, which is not marked enough. a cause trouble ordinarily, but only when the eyes are tried by long-continand gazing. This acute form of headache may be prevented usually by properly ittel glasses. The duller kind is more --obably due to muscular exhaustion, resalting from looking at the picture bung. those one's head or at the preacher to-thing from the elevated pulpit. The speciation muscles of the eyes are not used. ം such long-continued action, and sothey tire.

The prevention in the case of the atendant at church is not to gaze so long at the preacher, but it is hard to say how the visitor to the picture gallery can esmpe. The on! yhelp is to throw the head far back; this will diminish the strain on he eyes, but will transfer it to the posprior neck muscles, which is also prococative of headache. The only real precentive is to look at a few pictures at a me--and this advice is as good in an esthetic sense as it is in a physical one.

A Belated Gift.

Four years have gone by since Queen Victoria sent for distribution among her soldiers in South Africa Christman boxes of chocolate. A few weeks ago a retired British sorgeant, now living in New York state, received his package by registered mail from the British war office. The youal entanglement of red tape had beset the distribution of the presents, and the chocolate did not reach the soldier as fresh as her majesty intended it should be .- Detroit Free Press

NEW METHOD OF DRINKING.

Candles That Contain Alcoholic Fla-- voring Growing Popular with Women.

That the candy-loving schoolgirl is in actual danger of acquiring the alcoholic habit from her practice of indulaing freely in the apparently innocent sweets of foreign manufacture is the revelation which has been made in the east through an invastigation of the highly flavored candies of German make. Many of the confections impurted into this country from Germany contain so much liquor in contensed form that it is possible to obtain a mild apecies of intustration by eating only a few pieces, says the Chicago Trib-

It will no logger be necessary for the person who is accustomed to take his little drink occasionally to carry a bottle with him on to enter a barrooms when he feels that it is time for his regular "amile." All that he or she will have to do-for it is asserted that this new method of drinking is growing popular with wamen-is to carry a few lozenges loose in the waist or skirt pocket. Instead of gulping down a mouthful or liquor the drinker places a couple of the lozenges in the mouthand in a moment experiences all the delights of a favorite drink.

One need not restrict oneself to any one kind of figuor, either, for the candy is made flavored with every kind of popular spirit and many that are not popular. One can have his choice of chartreuse, cognac, curacos, creme dementhe, kummet, brandy, or what he wishes So much liquor do these alcoholic sweets contain that three of them are equal to a medium sized glass of brandy.

When a girl begins to eat this kind of sweets it is obvious that she is in danger of forming a taste for them that will evenutally result in her becoming a victim of the alcohol habit. Was it not for the fact that this kind of confertionery is extremely high priced the danger would be appalling

Gir's who would be shocked if it was intimated that they were dripkers find nothing to balk at in the eating of these liquored candles, and yet in the consumption of half a bag full of them. they consume nearly as much alcoholas is eminimed in a small glass of

sure to be usitable, but he morals and tives of young girls is evident. The manner in which the habit presents itself through their favorite sweets is so insidious that miany a girl acquires. it in total innocence, of any wrong doing.

That the custom of taking liquors through the form of dayored lozenges is undoubtedly increasing is indicated by the increased sales of this kind of goods." said a prominent confectioner when questioned about it "large amounts of them are sold annually. and I am afraid that the effects they have, especially upon young girls is extremely harmful. There are two kinds of these confections-the genuing and the imitation. The imitation comes-in the form of ordinary sweets, and cost only balf as much as the realthing. They are flavored with drugs but are quite as powerful and harmful. es the others. The genuine come in the shape of changlate coated larenges. and really contain a pertain amount of Saum in condensed form "

MONEY FOUND IN TRACKS.

Screet Railway Walkers in Washingtan Pick Up Many Coms Dropped from Cars.

One of Washington's negro estatement wasked into the mallion as L. James A. sample, chief of the redemption divi-Sum of the freezency department, bearand a handful of buttered and twisted COADA

He dumped the treasure on Mr. Sample's desk and the latter counted. t: up. There were enough mutilated balves, quarters, dimes and notices toaugmenate \$3.35, so Mr. Sample handed over to the negro three \$1 bills that had never been folded, and 95 cents in

bright, new change. There's no need to ask where this came from," said Mr. Sample, "because I know well enough that it was picked up along the tracks of the Washington. street car system. Not a day has passed in the last six months without at least one person coming here tohave a coin redeemed that had been run over by a supert car. It is really remarkable the amount of money that is dropped from cars or else is lost in the streets and finds its way min the slot in the car rails. You will find that in nine cases out of ton where money is dropped from a moving car it settled intriche groove of the track. My theory: is that the suction of ha moving car sweeps the coin into the vaccoum bart of the wheels. In nearly every instance the markings on the money are the same. There is a double warp in the coin, and one and is flatterfed and by the farce of the wheels I know of certain colored men who make a business of walking along, the street car tracks looking for money that has been lost from cars in this.

Pay in Japanese Army.

The economy practiced in the Jaganese army can be gathered from a brist resume of the tables of pay. Thus, whereas a general in the British army: receives £2.920 a year, or £8 a day, the Japanese general is content with £600 a year, a lieutenant general with £400. a colonel with £233, a major with £115, which is less than the British lieutenant receives. The British Tommy Atkins, again, is a posttive millionaire in comparison with the Japanese activate, who is the recipient of 2s, 5d a month if he is a first-class priva element is 10d. If his rank is but seeond class.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS