

GERMAN SOLDIERS.

What They Carry When They Turn Out for Fatherland.

A sketch in miniature of the great war machine of Germany in motion is timely reading now. It is written apropos of a regiment on the march in the late autumn manoeuvres by a correspondent of the St. James Gazette. The regiment was one of the units in an aggregate in the field of 101,000 men.

"Directly we left the village, where the night had been spent, the order to march at ease is given; the soldiers loosen their things and carry their rifles slung first on one shoulder, then on another, with the sling in front and the barrel pointing to the rear. It promises to be a hot day; not a breath of wind; the sun has just broken through and driven away a gray mist. The pace for the first three-quarters of an hour is slow, not more than three miles an hour; there is little smoking and hardly any talking. The men adapt their formation to the nature of the ground; the road in the center is heavy and sandy soil; on either side a firm path is to be found admitting of two men abreast, the sections of four separate; at times the section stretches in extended order the whole width of the road, at others three men abreast, the fourth man on a narrow path where there is only room for one. A large field with firm going is made use of to march the whole battalion across it. Towards the end of the first hour a man starts up a song, the whole joining in; the rifles are now slung around the neck, the sling coming far down, the barrel pointing to the rear. Whenever men marching sling their rifles they invariably hold the sling with one hand in order to keep the rifle steady. Some regiments in the German army still march at the slope. The pace is now increased until it reaches nearly four miles an hour. At 8 A. M. a halt is made, the men pile arms, take off their accoutrements, drink some cold coffee out of their water bottles, and eat a slice of bread and butter, which they have brought in their canteens.

"The infantry of the German army nearly all wear dark blue; the cloth is thick and stands wear well. Each man carries 150 rounds of ammunition in three black leather pouches, which are fastened to the belt, ninety rounds in a large pouch at the back, and thirty rounds on either side. The knapsack is worn high up on the shoulders and fastened by two black leather straps, which pass over the shoulders and are attached in front with a metal hook to the belt. The knapsack contains one pair of boots, the white drill suit—drill trousers are sometimes worn on the line of march—three pairs of socks or fuzelapen, a fatigue cap, three sticks, strings and wooden pegs for the tent, a brush, a comb, and soap, a forage cap, two tins of preserved meat (which is only opened when in bivouac); the great coat and waterproof sheet for the tent are strapped across the top of the knapsack; a large canteen is fastened up near the top of the knapsack. Half the men of the company carry spades, worn on the left side, with brown leather covering to protect the blades. There are six axes and four picks to each company, and the men take it in turn to carry these tools. The water bottle, in a brown leather case, is attached by a short leather strap to the belt, and is worn on the right side; a brown canvas haversack is slung across the left shoulder. The total weight now carried by an infantry soldier is fifty-two pounds. The infantry wear Wellington boots, with very broad toes; the trousers are tucked into the boot; the upper part of the boot is sufficiently loose to give ventilation.

"At 9 A. M. the battalion falls in again and, in spite of the heat, the men are soon marching at the rate of nearly four miles an hour. After an hour and a quarter's march we approach the village of Passon. A soldier meets each company and hands the captain the billeting papers. The staff have arranged long beforehand how many men can be billeted on the village. A non-commissioned officer and two men from each company are sent to the village the day before. The Mayor furnishes them with the names of the inhabitants and the number of men they can provide for. An officer in the village supervises the distribution. Arriving at the village the order to march at attention is given. There is little fatigue in the step which accompanies the inspiring air played by the band. With hardly any delay every man finds his way to his quarters, the heavy clothes are taken off, the non-commissioned officer of a company's staff—consisting of about sixteen men—sees to the feet of the men; socks are worn by some; others have a square piece of flannel cloth, which they bind around the feet."

Curious Fish in the Sea of Galilee.
In the Sea of Galilee—or Lake Tiberias, as it is often called—there is a strange fish named the Chronis Simonis, which is more careful of its young than fish generally are. The male takes the eggs in its mouth and keeps them in his natural side pockets, where they are regularly hatched, and remain until able to shift for themselves. By this ingenious arrangement the brood is comparatively guarded against its natural enemies; it is easily fed, too, but it is a puzzle how the little ones escape being eaten alive. A month ago says a traveler, I found in my net a number of Chronis Simonis without eyes. Others of the species, when I lifted them up, dropped a number of little fishes out of their mouths, which swam away hastily.

Early London Housemaids.
When dawn begins you see the housemaids in London kneeling on doorsteps, with scrubbing brush and pail all down a street, leaving a fresh whitened step to be dirtied by footmarks of another day. To my mind, they manage this business better in America, where it is done with a long-handled implement which saves the servant from having to go down upon her knees, often in the wet. Our custom sometimes creates a special malady from which she suffers. The "housemaid's knee" is a recognized infirmity. Common marble is cheap, and it would be well if more doorsteps were made with this, as it can be "washed" clean in a minute, and leaves a white surface better than that produced by heartstone on a porous substance.

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THE FATHER OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Death of Matthew Benjamin Brady in New York.

Matthew Benjamin Brady, of New York, whose death occurred in that city recently, was justly considered the father of photography—the pioneer in one of the most useful arts in the world. For the past forty-five years he had met every man of prominence in the country or who came here from other lands, and the collection of photographs he leaves is invaluable from a historical standpoint. Brady was a portrait painter and a personal friend of Prof. Morse, the inventor of electric telegraphy. It was Morse who first suggested to Brady that it might be more profitable to take portraits by the camera than delineating them on canvas with the brush. This was in 1839, and Brady opened a gallery in Fulton street, New York city. Year after year the Brady photographs improved in tone and increased in size, but portraits were seldom taken larger than four inches by two and a half.

In 1850 Mr. Brady opened a branch gallery on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, which was destined to become his headquarters. In 1861, when the first shots were fired in the great civil war, Washington was thronged by men whose names were destined to occupy important places in the pages of American history. Obtaining the consent of the Secretary of War Mr. Brady fitted out three or four wagons and followed the army, taking pictures which to-day are extremely valuable. The negatives of these war pictures and portraits were sold to the United States government a few years ago for the sum of \$50,000.

The Grunt of the Pig.
The continual grunting of the pig is of interest as revealing something of the conditions of life of his wild ancestors. A herd of swine scattered in the long grass or among the bracken of a European forest would soon lose sight of one another. But the grunts of each would still advertise his presence to his neighbors, and so the individual members of the herd would not lose touch with the main body. Then there are grunts and grunts. If one of my readers will imitate the ingenious Mr. Garner and take a phonograph to the nearest pigsty he might get material to make up a book on the language and grammar of the hog. However thick the jungle, the wild pig could, by taking note of the pitch and emphasis of the grunts to right and left of him, tell pretty much what his hidden colleagues were thinking about.—North American Review.

Circulation.
In about twenty-two seconds a drop of blood goes the round of the body. In about every two minutes the entire blood in the body makes the round through the right side of the heart, the lungs, to the left side of the heart, through the arteries, the veins, again to the heart.

An English Estimate of the Boer.
The following little anecdote may be of some interest, illustrating the mathematical capacity of the Boers: "Six years ago an Englishman owed a sum of £500 to a Boer. When payment was demanded, instead of paying the whole sum, he paid only £300. On arriving home the Boer counted out his money with the aid of a 'Ready Reckoner,' and found that he had been paid £200 short. He immediately returned to the Englishman, explained to him that, according to his 'Ready Reckoner,' he was £200 short. The roddy witted Briton seized the book and replied that it was 'last year's.' The Boer returned satisfied."—London Tit-Bits.

Rather Mixed.
A curious typographical error recently appeared in a daily paper. In giving an account of an inquest it was stated: "The deceased bore an accidental character, and the jury returned a verdict of excellent death."

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No Yams, No War.

A French governor of the South Pacific colony of New Caledonia, who was also an admiral of the navy, assumed his authority (says an exchange) while the natives were still cannibals. There had been rumors of an insurrection, and the admiral called before him a native chief who was faithful to the French cause and questioned him as to their truth. "You may be sure," said the native, "that there will be no war at present, because the yams are not yet ripe." "The yams, you say?" "Yes. Our people never make war except when the yams are ripe." "Why is that?" "Because baked yams go so very well with the captives."

Live to 100.
Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson still gives it as his fixed opinion that every man and every woman should attain the age of 100. According to Sir Benjamin, the would-be centenarian must have a blonde complexion, with hazel eyes, light brown hair and reddish cheeks. He must never smoke nor drink, must eat very little meat and he must not work by artificial light.—London Globe.

Diversity of opinion proves that things are only what we think them.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Kedzie Safe Deposit Company.
The undersigned, holders of two thirds of the stock of the above named corporation, hereby give notice to all the stockholders in the same that a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held on Monday, March 11th, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., in room 302 Kedzie Building, 120 and 122 Illinois street, Chicago, Illinois, to take the necessary action to dissolve said corporation.

EDWARD F. HALLET,
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