

BATTLEFIELD BARE ROOM

This Dude's Manners Were the Same in Each. REMINISCENCE OF THE OPEPA

Coolly Faced Death as He Talked of His Premier Danseuse-- Stories of the Fighting Beresfords of Ireland.

Frederick Villiers has been for many years the war correspondent of the London Graphic. He is at present in this country lecturing, although he always stands in readiness to start for any part of the world on receipt of an order from his newspaper.

Mr. Villiers in a sense is one of the younger of the more famous special correspondents. He has had wide and varied experiences. He has been in service in India and across the desert to the battle of Plevna in company with Archibald Forbes. When the famous bombardment of Alexandria by the British took place Mr. Villiers was on the ground, and he was in the trenches with Sir Charles Beresford, the best known of the fighting Beresfords of Waterford, Ireland.

It is pretty hard to say just how the really heroic and military spirit of the other men, said Mr. Villiers, in discussing the matter the other day. "There is collective bravery and there is individual bravery. There are many instances of the latter. I have met, in the ranks and on the battlefield, men who would fight with the bravest of their comrades, and yet who would never see individually to do anything that might distinguish them. On the other hand, there are other men who are never satisfied except when performing some dapper exploit.

"During the Russian-Turkish war I met, retreating from the battlefield, which had been a disastrous one for the Russians, the most heroic band of men I have ever seen. There were about forty of them, dirty and begrimed with powder, ragged and worn out. I saw they were not satisfied except when performing some dapper exploit. The officer in command, who had not met me in the Russian camp, asked me for certain information which I was able to give him. He was very friendly, and, pointing to the little forlorn group of men, he said bitterly: 'That is the remnant of what was this morning one of our best regiments, and I am the only officer left.'

"That regiment had fought like heroes, and yet few of its members would of their own accord attempt anything that might call for any considerable amount of courage. THE FIGHTING BERESFORDS. "I suppose that no brave man could be found than the members of the famous Beresford family. Sir Charles and his brother, familiarly known as 'Dick' Beresford, are in their way the best known of these. It was Dick Beresford who, in the Zulus, carried the colors in front of him as he carried his superior to leave him behind and get away in safety himself.

"It is he who, if I did not see the forcible but earnest way in which he would talk of his superior to leave him behind and get away in safety himself. 'I do not know,' continued Mr. Villiers, 'that I ever saw more bravely displayed than was shown by the brother of the same Dick Beresford, Sir Charles, at the bombardment of Alexandria. I am now proud to say that I was on the Concor, the pigmy gunboat commanded by Sir Charles Beresford. The other day I was in the trenches with Sir Charles at the battle of Plevna. He was in the trenches with Sir Charles at the battle of Plevna. He was in the trenches with Sir Charles at the battle of Plevna.

"Every one who knew Charles Beresford knew that he would seize the first pretext for getting into the fight. And so he did. The story of the wonderful manner in which he manipulated his little boat under the heavy guns of the Egyptian forts on that day has been often told, and made Beresford more than ever the pet of the British navy.

"More real gallantry I have never seen than was shown that day by the captain of the little Concor, and his men seemed indelible with his spirit, for no one on the boat for a moment doubted but that he would be in at the bridge. As for Beresford, he stood on the bridge, fieldglass in hand, looking upon the undaunted and the invincible. Inflexible and the other ironclads were hurling a hail of iron and steel into the Alexandria redoubts. When at last he saw an opportunity to fire, he fired as if he were fighting perfect happiness beamed forth from his countenance. I can assure you that I felt rather queer when I felt that the little boat was heading for the Egyptian forts. In which the big Armstrong guns were being worked with no inconsiderable skill.

"Right straight on the plough, and from the air of the captain, one might think that we were about to land at Alexandria to attend a reception. As it was, we got a receipt for a man and a woman. We ran so close to the forts that we could easily see the gunners at work in the Egyptian redoubts with the assistance of a glass. Then one of the Egyptian officers, who was in the boat, said: 'Not bad shots, those beggars,' remarked the captain. 'Well, they had a hand at that ourselves.'

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We submit report of Major J. W. Kelley, mineral expert and engineer on our mineral lands.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. When the Idea was First Developed in England. ORIGINATED BY A PREACHER. How the Rector of Wendover Taught Thrift to His Poor Parishioners-- Operation of the System in Canada.

It is not justly that the brilliant writer disapproves of frugality, Irishman though he is, but his notions of what political economy should do for the masses are so far beyond what really has been done, that he waxes impatient, and, true or untrue, the effect of his contemptuous comparison will always depend upon the reader's point of view. To the eye of the nouveau riche who has just made his millions out of a land boom or a wheat corner the savings bank book looks not quite so unattractively as it does to the man who has been a stockholder in it for twenty years. The average Canadian depositors: Prior to the act of 1861 the average deposit in the trustee savings bank was \$4.58. During the first five years of the postal savings system the average deposit was \$2.25. In 1882, the average deposit was \$2.18, and in 1883, \$2.12, showing that people of narrow means are year by year availing themselves of the opportunity of saving a little for a little for the provincial rainy day. This fact, taken with the fact that the number of depositors of these banks and the amount they have deposited has increased steadily, shows that the system is spreading and filtering downward through the lower classes.

In considering the amount of business done, it is necessary to remember that deposits are limited to not more than \$20 in any one year, and that in 1882, for example, the number of depositors was 3,105,642; the aggregate amount standing to their credit, including interest, was \$41,708,808. The number of transactions in the hands of the national debt commissioners was 433,294,940; cash in the hands of her Majesty's depositors was \$174,929,288; the aggregate assets were \$43,657,022. The surplus of assets over liabilities was \$1,983,116. At the beginning of 1884 the total amount standing to the credit of depositors was \$41,708,808; total amount repaid to them was \$29,891,580. The aggregate number of deposits from the outset of postal savings banks was 62,154,312; at the end of 1889, 1,000,000 had been opened, 9,225,575; accounts closed, 6,119,633; accounts remaining open, 3,105,642. The total cost of the management of the banks was \$2,545,750. The number of transactions of all kinds were \$3,767,350 and the average cost of each transaction, 7.7-10d. It is a striking instance of the accuracy of the government's estimate of the number of transactions the savings bank set their estimate of the cost of each transaction was \$2.25.

At Eastertime. At Eastertime the joy bells ring. A glad greeting to the spring. And roses deck the chancel rail, With violets sweet and lilies pale, And choir a grand hosanna sing. The little birds take fluttering wing. While the trees their glistening blossoms fling. And brooks come tumbling down the pale, At Eastertime.

My Angelie, with curls which cling Round eyes that prinnose fancies bring, Builds her a hat of flowers frail 'Noth fetching film of dotted veil, She looks too sweet for mortal sight. At Eastertime.

One of the assistants of the British museum tells me that visitors to that institution frequently have a hard time getting "acclimated" to the place, says a London letter to the Chicago News. An hour spent in the rooms invariably gives the visitor (for the first time) a headache. Sometimes it is only after repeated visits that one is able to indulge his research without carrying away a headache with him. Women seem to be particularly sensitive to the odors, immediately their eyes close from the peculiar odor created by the storage of so many books. You can get some idea of what this odor is by going to your bookcase, that has been closed for twenty-four hours, and opening one of the doors. Immediately your eyes close from the peculiar odor created by the storage of so many books. You can get some idea of what this odor is by going to your bookcase, that has been closed for twenty-four hours, and opening one of the doors. Immediately your eyes close from the peculiar odor created by the storage of so many books.

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