LETTING IN THE JUNGLE.

Further Adventures of Mowgli.

-----BY-----

ing that had put the idea into his head.

"It was a master-word," Bagheera whispered in his ear. "They were feeding by the river, and they obeyed as though they were bullocks. Look where they come now!"

had gouged up with his tusks. But every line in his vast body showed to Bagheera, who could see things when he came across them, that it was not the Master of the Jungle speaking to a Man-cub, but one who was afraid of coming before one who was not. His three sons rolled side by side, behind their father.

Mowgli hardly lifted his head as Hathi gave him "Good hunting." He kept him swinging and rocking and shifting from one foot to another for a long time before he spoke, and when he opened his mouth it

spoke, and when he opened his mouth it was to Bagheera and not to the elephants.

"I will tell a tale as was told me by the hunters ye hunted today," said Mowgli. "It concerns an elephant, old and wise, who fell into a trap, and the sharpened stake in the plt scarred him from a little above his heel pit scarred him from a little above his heel to the crest of his shoulder, leaving a white mark." Mowgli threw out his hand, and as Hathi wheeled the monlight showed a long white scar on his side as though he had been struck with a red hot whip. "Men came to take him from the trap." Mowgli continued, "but he broke his ropes, for he was strong, and he went away till his wound was healed. And I remember now that he had three sens. These things happened many, many rains ago, and very far away—among the fields of Bburtpore. What came to those fields at the next reaping, Hathi?"

"They were reaped by me and my three

"They were reaped by me and my three sons," said Hathi. "And to the ploughing that f llows the reaping?" said Mowgli.
"There was no ploughing," said Hathi.
"And to the men that live by the green crops on the ground?" said Mowgli.

They went away." 'And to the huts in which the men slept?

sald Mowgli. "We tore the roof to pieces and the jungle swallowed up the walls," said Hathi. "And what more beside?" said Mowgli.

"As much good ground as I can walk over in two nights, from the east to the west, and from the north to the south, as much as I can walk over in three nights, the jungle took. We let in the jungle upon five villages, and in those villages and in their lands, the grazing ground and the sett crop grounds, there is not one man today who gets his food from the ground. That was the sack of the fields of Bhurtpore, which I and my three sons did, and now I ask, Man-cub, how the news of it came to thee?" said Hathi. And now I see even Buldeo can speak the

"A man told me. It was well done, Hathi, with the white mark; but a second time it can be done better, for the reason that there is a man to direct. Thou knowest the village of the man-pack that cast me out? They are idle, senseless and cruel; they play with their mouths, and they do not kill the weaker for food, but for sport. When they

Council Rock, but-but I do not know where see and touch. Let in the jungle upon that Now I will take that which I can

Bagheera shivered and cowered down. He could understand, if the worst came to the worst, a quick rush down the village street. and a right and left blow into a crowd, or systematic killing of men as they ploughed in the twilight, but their scheme for deliberately blotting out an entire village from the eyes of man and beast frightened him. Now he saw why Mowgli had sent for Hathi. one but the long-lived elephant could plan

carry through such a war. "Let them run as the men ran from the fields of Bhurtpore, till we have the rain water for the plough and the noise of the rain on the thick leaves for the pattering the spindles-till Bagheera and I lair in the house of the Brahmin, and the buck drink at the tank behind the temple. Let in the jungle, Hathi!"

"But I-but we have no quarrel with them, and it needs the red rage of great pain ere we tear down the piaces where men sleep," said Hathi, doubtfully. "Are ye the only eaters of grass in the jungle? Drive in your peoples. Let the deer and the pig and the Nilghai look to it. Ye need never show a handsbreadth of hide till the fields are naked. Let in the jungle,

"There will be no killing?" My tusks were at the sack of the fields of Bhurtpore and I would not wake the smell again." Nor I! I do not wish their bones to on the clean earth. Let them go and find :



"WE ARE CUBS BEFORE THEE." new place. They cannot stay here. I have

wave me food-the woman whom they would have killed but for me. Only the smell of the new grass on their doorsteps can take away that smell. It burns in my mouth Let in the jungle, Hath!" 'Ah!" said Hathi. "So did the scar of the

stake burn on my hide till we saw the vil-lages die under in the spring growth. Now I see. We will let in the jungle." Mowgli had barely time to catch his breatl

-he was shaking all over with rage and -before the place where the elephants stood was empty and Bagheera was looking at him with terror.

"By the Broken Lock that freed me." said the Black Panther at last, "art thou the naked thing I spoke for in the pack? Master of the Jungle, when my strength goes speak for me—speak for Baloo—speak for us all! We are cubs before thee! Snapped twigs under foot! Fawns that have lost their

The idea of Bagheera being a stray faw: upset Mowgli altogether and he laughed and eaught his breath and sobbed and laughed himself stop. Then he swam round and round, ducking in and out of the hars of the moonlight like the Frog. his namesake. By this time Hathi and his three sons had turned each to one point of the compass, and were striding silently down the valleys a mile were striding silently down the valleys a mile away. They went on and on for two days' march, that is to say, a good sixty miles, through the jungle, and every step they took and every wave of their trunks was known and noted and talked over by Mang and Chil and the monkeys and all the bidrs of the forest. Then they began to feed, and fed quietly for a week or so. Hathi and his sons rush after the heat of the summer. Then they waded out, men, women and children, through the blinding hot rain of the morning, but turned naturally for one look at their

They heard, as the last burdened family filed through the gate, a crash of falling beams and thatch behind the walls. Then RUDYARD KIPLING.

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His plan was simpler, but much more thorough, and he laughed to himself when he thought that it was one of old Buldeo's tales told under the peopul tree in the evening that had put the idea into his head.

Then they saw a shiny, snake black trunk lifted for an instant, scattering sodden thatch to and fro. It disappeared, and then there was another crash, followed by a squeal. Hathing the thought that it was one of old Buldeo's who had started it, a rumor went through the jungle that there was better food and water to be found in such and such a relieve the jungle the wild elephant enraged is the jungle the wild elephant enraged is the such and such a relieve the jungle the wild elephant enraged is the such and such a relieve the jungle the wild elephant enraged is the such and such a relieve the jungle the wild elephant enraged is the such and such a relieve the jungle the wild elephant enraged is the such and such a relieve the jungle that there was better food and water to be found in such and such a relieve the such and that the place that the same and thatch behind the walls. Then they saw a shiny, snake black trunk lifted to and fro. It disappeared, and then there was another crash, followed by a squeal. Hathing the proofs of the roofs of the hurse the proofs of the roofs of the hard beam had hit him. It only needed this to unchanter the proofs of the roofs of the such as you pluck water lifes, and a rebounding beam had hit him. It only needed the such as you pluck water lifes, and a rebounding beam had hit him. chain his full strength, for of all things in the jungle the wild elephant enraged is the most wontonly destructive. He kicked back-ward at a mud wall that crumbled at the stroke, and as it crumbled melted to yellow

that was settling like a tired buffalo.

ing, and in the crop sat men on what they covered with soft, green, young stuff, and by



BROKE OFF THE POLES WITH THEIR TRUNKS.

It was a dark night when Hathi and his three sons slipped down from the jungle and broke off the poles of the machans with their trunks and they fell as a snapped stalk of of buck fled along it. The others, who were bolder, lay up in the wild sal thickets to finish their meal next night.

But the work was practically done. When

the villagers looked in the morning they saw their crops were lost. And that meant death if they did not get away, for they lived year in and year out as near to starvation as the jungle was near to them. When the buffaloss were sent to graze the hungry brutes found that the deer had cleared the grazing ground, and so wandered into the jungle and drifted off with their wild mates, and when twilight fell the three or four ponies that belonged to the village lay in their stables with their heads beaten in. Only Bag heera could have given those strokes, and only Bagheera would have thought of insolently dragging the last carcases to the ope-

The villagers had no heart to light fire in the fields that night, so Hathi and his three sons went gleaning among the pump kins and what was left of the maize; and where Hathi gleans there is no need to follow. The men decided to live on their stored seed corn until the rains had fallen, and then to take work as servants till they could catch up with the lost year; and as the grain dealer was thinking of the well filled crates of corn and the prices he would levy at the sale of it, Hathi's sharp tusks were picking out the corner of his mud house and smash-ing open the big wicker chest heaped with cowdung where the precious stuff lay. When that last loss was discovered it was

the Brahmin's turn to speak. He had prayed to his own gods without answer. It night be, he said, that unconsciously the village had offended some one of the gods of the jungle, for beyond doubt the jungle was against them. So they sent for the head man of the nearest tribe of wondering Gonds —little, wise and very black hunters, living in the deep jungle, whose fathers came of the oldest race in India—the aboriginal owners of the land. They made the Gond welcome with what they had, and they stood on one leg, his bow in his hand, and two or three poisoned arrows stuck through his topknot, looking half afraid and half contemptuously at the anxious villagers and their ruined fields. They wished to know whether his gods—the old gods—were angry with them and what sacrifices should be offered. The Gond said nathing but viewed offered. The Gond said nothing, but picked offered. The Gold said hotting, the bitter up a trail of the vine that bears the bitter wild gourd and laced it to and fro across the temple door in the face of the staring old Hindco image. Then he pushed with his hand in the open air slong the road to Kan-hiwara and went back to his jungle and watched the jungle people drifting through it There was no need to ask his meaning. The wild goard would grow where they had worshiped their god, and the sooner they

saved themselves the better.

But it is hard to tear a village from its moorings. They stayed on as long as any of their summer food was left to them, and they tried to gather nuts in the jungle, but shadows with glaring eyes watched them and golled down before them even at noon, and when they ran back afraid to their walls lane seminary, at Chicago has refused to submit to the control of the Presbyterian general assembly, and when they ran back afraid to their walls lane seminary, at Chicago has refused to submit took similar on the tree trunks they had passed not fine. on the tree trunks they had passed not five action, and Western seminary, at Pittsburg, minutes before, the bark would be stripped and chiseled with the stroke of some great of the general assembly. and chiseled with the stroke of some great taloned paw. The more they kept to their village the bolder grew the wild things that appear before the coming Wisconsin legisgrounds by the Waingunga. They had no time to patch and plaster the rear walls of the empty byres tacking onto the jungle, so the pig trampled them down, and the vines hurried after and drew their clows over the exempt from taxation. the pig trampled them down, and the vines hurried after and drew their elbows over the new won ground, and the coarse grass whistled behind the vines like the lances of the goblin army following a retreat. The single men had left earlier and carried the news far and near that the village was doomed. Who could fight, they said, against the jungle, or the gods of the jungle, when the very cobra had left his hole in the platform under the peepul? So their little commerce with the outside world shrunk as the trodden paths across the open grew fewer and fainter: seven.

Kanhiwara. Native fashion, they delayed their depart-Native fashion, they delayed their depart-ure from one day to another till the first better use for money, no matter by whom rains caught them and the unmended roofs let in a flood, and the grazing ground stood ankle deep. And all nature came on with a good argument it was.

call machams-platforms like pigeon perches the end of the rains there was the roaring made of sticks at the top of four poles—to scare away birds and other stealers. Then the deer were coaxed no more. The eaters of flesh were close on them and forced them IMPIETIES.

A gentleman who has always believed that a good sermon could not be preached by a hemlock in bloom falls, and the men that tumbled from them heard the deep breathing of the elephants in their ears. Then the vanguard of the bewildered armies of the deer broke down and flooded into the village and the plowed fields. man in a short coat recently went to hear weaker for food, but for sport. When they are full fed they would throw their own breed into the Red Flower. It is not well that they should live here any more. I am tired of them."

"Kill, then," said the youngest of Hathi's three sons, picking up a tuft of grass, dusting it against his fore legs and throwing it away, while his little red eyes glanced furtively from side to side.

"What good are white bones to me?" Mownighlians are when a complex three and gill answered angrilly. "Am I cub of a wolf to play in the sun with a raw head? I have the count are full fed they would throw their own and flooded into the village and grazing grounds and the plowed fields, and the sharp-hoofed, rooting wild pig came with them, and what the deer left the pig should rush to and from time to time an alarm of wolles and from time to time an alarm of wolves would shake the herds, and they would rush to and fro desperately, treading the banks of the irrigating channels. Before the dawn broke the pressure on the outside of the circle gave way at one point. The short coat was a brilliant success in the pulpit. What do you charge for them? I should like to get one as soon as possible. I want to have it made broad across the chest, it was to surprised that he at once sat down and wrote the following letter to Mr. Chadwick's tailor: "My Dear Sir—The short coat was a brilliant success in the pulpit. What do you charge for them? I should like to get one as soon as possible. I want to have it made broad across the chest, it was to surprised that he at once sat down and wrote the following letter to Mr. Chadwick's tailor: "My Dear Sir—The short coat was a brilliant success in the pulpit. What do you charge for them? I should like to get one as soon as possible. I want to have it made broad across the chest, and they well known citizens of Chicago; If any down and wrote the following letter to Mr. Chadwick's tailor: "My Dear Sir—The short the pulpit. What do you charge for them? I should like to get one as soon as possible. I want to hav and take orders."

At a place of worship in North London funny incident occurred on a recent Sunday. A young man who carried a collecting plate after the service, before starting put his hand in his pocket and placed, as he supposed, a shilling into the plate and passed it around among the congregation, which included many young and pretty girls. The girls, as they looked on the plate, all seemed astonished and amused, and the young man had put, instead of a shilling, a conversation ozenge on the plate with the words, you marry me?" in red letters staring everybody in the face, while one of the congrega-tion had capped it by a second lozenge, on which was printed, "Name the day."

An absent-minded preacher remarked in eulogy from his pulpit lately that "Death loves a mining shark." Thereupon four stockbrokers and a man with a brother in Colorado got up and left the sacred building.

Rev. Dr. Shouter-I shall create a decided ensation with my sermon this morning. Mrs. Shouter-Are you not a trifle over-Rev. Dr. Shouter-No; you see it treats

of absolutely nothing but religion. ***

RELIGIOUS.

It is said that the only lineal descendent of John Knox, the Scotch reformer, is a mem-ber of the congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame.

The permanent fund of the board of relief of the Presbyterian church has reached the handsome sum of \$1,386,776.74. Grab-bags, wheels of fortune, and gipsy camps at church fairs have been decided by a New Jersey court to be in violation of the

law against lotteries. Rev. D. M. Moody has lately completed three weeks of revival services in Toronto, Canada. A large hall, holding nearly 4,000 people, was completely filled at nearly every one of the forty meetings.

Less than one-third of our population are church members. Out of a population of about 63,000,000 in 1890 only 20,690,000 were even nominal Christians. Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to be

Washington for the purpose of conferring with prominent Episcopalians on the subject of building a cathedral in Washington. The Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania numbers 191,000 communicants, 200,000 Sunday school scholars and 1,170 ministers.

paths across the open grew fewer and fainter, and the nightly trumpetings of Hathi and his three sons ceased to trouble them, for they had no more to lose. The crop on the ground and the seed in the ground had been taken. The outlying fields were already losing their shape, and it was time to throw themselves on the charity of the English at Kanhiwara.

forty-six, and the Congregationalists only seven.

A Methodist church has declined to accept a subscription from a cigarette manufacturer. Yet, why should not the devil's money be taken to build churches with which the more strongly to fight the devil? This was the policy of an old preacher, who thundered against the liquor power, yet was never Kanhiwara. against the liquor power, yet was never known to refuse a contribution from a saloon keeper. He argued that there was no

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bullocks. Look where they come now!"

Hathi and his three sons had arrived in their usual way without a sound. The mud of the river was still fresh on their flanks and Hathi was thoughtfully chowing the green stem of a young banana tree that he had gouged up with his tusks. But every line in his vast body showed to Bagheera, who could see things when he came across them. At one time it wasted in the moved first by stroke, and as it crumbled melted to yellow mud under the torrent of rain. Then he wheeled and squaeled and tore through the narrow streets, leaning against the huts right and left, shivering the craxy deors and frumpling up the caves, while his three sons raged behind as they had raged at the scate ored, straggling droves that grazed again, but whenever there was an alarm some one would rise up and soothe them. At one time it wasted in the interest of the outer wall that crumbled at the wheeled and squaeled and tore through the narrow streets, leaning against the huts right and left, shivering the craxy deors and crumpling up the caves, while his three sons raged behind as they had raged at the scate ored, straggling droves that grazed again, but whenever there was an alarm some one would rise up and soothe them. At one time it would not crumbled melted to yellow mud under the torrent of rain. Then he wheeled and squaeled and tore through the narrow streets, leaning against the huts right and left, shivering the craxy deors and crumpling up the caves, while his three sons raged behind as they had raged at the scate ored, staggling droves the grazed and squaeled and tore through the heavy-shouldered in lighting ore the torrent of rain. Then he wheeled and squaeled and tore through the narrow streets, leaning against the huts right and left, shivering the craxy deors and crumpling up the caves, while his three sons raged behind as they had raged at the scate ored, staggling droves the grazed and squaeled and tore through the heaves, while his three sons raged behind as they had raged at the scate ored, perience of older cities to be the one effec-"All in good time," panted Hathl. "Oh, but my tusks were red at Bhurtpore! To the outer wall, children. With the head! Together! Again! With the tusk stab and weaken! Now!"

back to the proper road. Very many creatures broke back or ran away or lost interest, but very many were left to go forward. At the end of another ten days or so the situation was this: The deer and the pig and the nilighal were milling round and round in a circle of eight or ten miles radius, while the eaters of flesh skirmished round its edge. And the center of that circle was the village, smashed and overturned, shredded and and round the village the crops were ripenand round the village the crops were ripenand in the crops sat men on what they covered with soft green, young stuff, and by most alter the place was a dimpled mound in the crops sat men on what they covered with soft green, young stuff, and by most alter the place was a dimpled mound in the crops sat men on what they can be set disciplined, the bravest, the most alter the place was a dimpled mound in the crops sat men on what they can be set disciplined, the bravest, the most alter the place was a dimpled mound in the crops at men or what they can be set disciplined, the bravest, the most alter the place was a dimpled mound in the crops at men or what they can be set disciplined. The merit system has been in force in most active and alert of that of any city at

men is the best disciplined, the bravest, the most active and alert of that of any city at home or abroad. Obedient to their superior officers, drilled as soldiers in the regular army, they are called upon to face danger every day, and they never flinch. Whether it be to go down to death from a blazing tower of a cold storage warehouse or to brave it on the unknown ground of a smoke-darkened building, they go where they are told to go and never question the order. Courteous, brave, all honor to Chicago's fire brigade!

With all the hardships the life imposes—fierce action or the harder idle waiting, one would suppose that applicants for appointment to the department would be few. But such is not the case. It is hard to secure appointment and it is made only after a severe examination, which considers physical, mental and moral qualifications. A clear mind and a steady nerve, coupled with a sound body in every particular, one must possess before he is allowed even to enter on the probationary period. For a sixty days' trial is required before a man can hope to have his name placed on the rolls of the department. But should he be so fortunate as to secure appointment every step in promotion is gained after the most rigid examination, showing that he has carned it. Trial boards which try exist, and all infringements of discipline and lapses from duty are punished.

There are in the Chicago department 1 ago

from duty are punished.

FORCE CONSISTS OF 1,060 MEN.
There are in the Chicago department 1,060 men. The officers are: One fire marshal, three assistant fire marshals, fourteen chiefs of battalions, ninety-seven captains, 108 Heu-tenants, seventy-four engineers, eight marine tenants, seventy-four engineers, eight marine engineers, eight pllots, eight stokers and seventy-four assistant engineers. The pipemen, truckmen and drivers are divided into first, second, third and fourth class. Their pay is graded according to the class, but the duties of all lare the same. When a man presents himself to Chief Swente for any presents himself | to Chief Swenie for apwith a blank application in the following

Instructions-Applicants for appointment to membership in the Chicago fire department must present to the fire marshal a petition in the following form, signed by not less than

Residence. The undersigned respectfully request you to appoint. . . a member of the fire de-partment of the city of Chicago, and in-dividually and each for himself states and represents that he has known the said applicant intimately and well for the last. years, and is qualified to speak intelligently in relation to his character and habits; that said applicant is a man of good moral character, correct and orderly in his deportment and not in any respect a violator of law or good order; that he is a man of sober, nperate and industrious habits and not addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating drink or other hurtful excesses. They further represent, as aforesaid, that they are willing and ready at any time to appear efore you and make oath or affirmation the truth of the matters herein stated.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS. Conditions-No person can be appointed membership in the fire department of t

city of Chicago who has ever been con-victed of crime. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, a legal voter city of Chicago, between the ages of 21 and 33 years, and able to read and write English language understandingly. must be not less than five feet seven in height, and his weight and circumference of chest must be in accordance with the fol-

lowing table: Height, weight, weight, weight (quiescent), feet 7 in. 115 pounds 20 pounds 33 inches feet 8 in. 144 pounds 215 pounds 34 inches feet 19 in. 145 pounds 216 pounds 34½ inches feet 19 in. 159 pounds 218 pounds 34½ inches feet 11 in. 159 pounds 229 pounds 36 inches feet 1 in. 165 pounds 229 pounds 36 inches feet 1 in. 165 pounds 220 pounds 37½ inches feet 2 in. 179 pounds 220 pounds 37½ inches feet 2 in. 179 pounds 230 pounds 37½ inches feet 4 in. 159 pounds 250 pounds 37½ inches feet 4 in. 159 pounds 250 pounds 37½ inches feet 4 in. 159 pounds 250 pounds 37½ inches feet 4 in. 159 pounds 250 pounds 37½ inches feet 4 in. 159 pounds 240 pounds 39 inches feet 4 in. 159 pounds 240 pounds 40 inches There should be a difference of at leas two inches between forced expiration and two inches between forced expiration and

Deception or attempt at deception shall be cause for rejection.

Previous dismissal from the police or any ther fire department shall be cause for re-The applicant must appear for physical ex-

amination before the department surgeon, of which he shall bear the expense. He must, upon examination by the fire marshal, in addition to the above qualifica-tions, show himself to possess such other practical fitness, intellectual and physical apacity, as the fire marshal shall conside

SWENIE SIZES HIM UP. When the applicant first appears Chie Swenie makes a mental note of him, and i the marshal is impressed with the idea that the would-be appointed would make a fire-man, in due time he is sent for to stand his examination; if otherwise, the application is "pigeonholed." When the candidate ar-"pigeonholed." When the candidate ar-rives he is given another form of applica-tion, which also must be filled out by himself. The statements in this are made under oath, and they cover the man's whole antecedents. The eximinations are made at Chief Swenie's office. A little room at the rear is fitted up for this purpose. The applicants strip, and then Dr. Ferdinand Hen-rotin, the physician of the department, and

his assistant take them in charge for th

physical examination. This is as rigid and strict as if the candidate were applying for a

\$100,000 life insurance in a conservative con

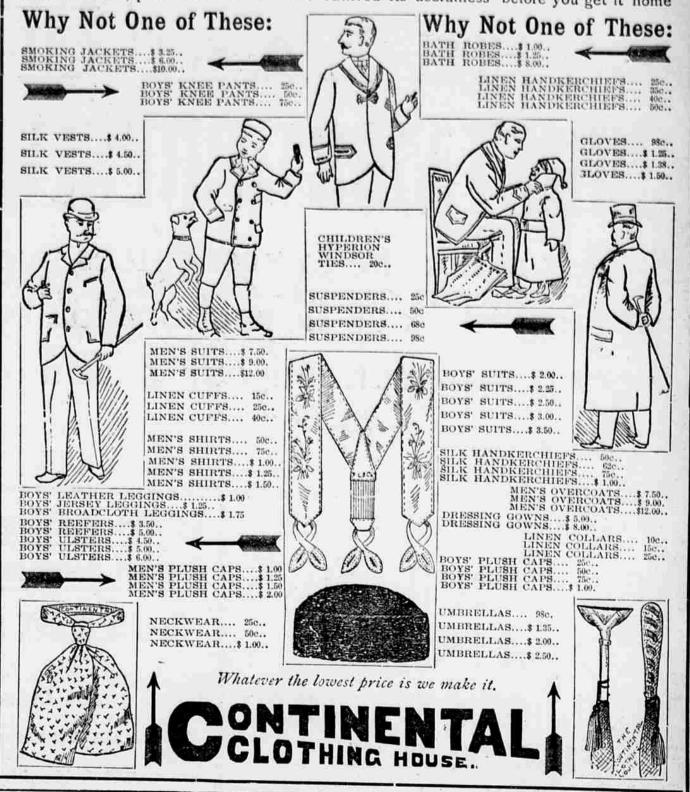
pany.
The applicant's height is taken on an in genious measuring machine. The man placed on a platform similar to that of placed on a platform similar to that or a pair of scales. He is put squarely on his feet, and if he try "to beat" the machine and add a fraction of an inch to his height by raising his heels and standing on his toes, a tell-tale little bell rings and the cheat is discovered. A bar connected with an electric battery is concealed under the carpet where the man's toes rest, and the pet where the man's toes rest, and the slightest pressure sets the bell s-going. The tricky candidate may think he hears a telephone bell ringing, but never suspects that it is the signal of his little deceit. No man has ever attempted to stretch his height to the minimum required—5 feet 7 inches— without being detected, and many ludicrous situations have followed. Scores of applicants have gone out of the chief's

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most brokenhearted because they could not come up to the physical requirements de-

the frock if they could have the Chadwick short coat. I suggest that your cutter make a tour through the theological seminaries and take orders."

years. I am now a legal voter in the city toe and no defect escapes the examiners. If the doctor's certificate and recommendation be favorable the candidate is passed over for examination on his educational and would take for safety. How he would have the Chadwick of Chicago, I have never been convicted in the city toe and no defect escapes the examiners. If the were going into a burning over for examination on his educational and would take for safety. How he would have the Chadwick of Chicago, I have never been convicted in the city of Chicago, I have never been convicted in the city of Chicago, I have never been convicted in the city of Chicago, I have never been convicted in the city of Chicago, I have never been convicted in the city of Chicago, I have never been convicted in the doctor's certificate and recommendation be favorable the candidate is passed with his mean water. If he were going wate over for examination on his educational and would take for safety. How he would handle other qualifications by Chief Swenie. His his men as an executive officer—for some manner and general bearing are considered, and if altogether the chief thinks he is short, if the first class pipeman passes this a promising candidate he is put on trial, examination there is no doubt left that he and then the real test of his abilities as a will make a good lieutenant. If he does

fireman begins.

He is assigned to a fire house and placed the instruction of the captain. If he be a man of large physique, perhaps he the new man is to be a driver he is in- will go to a hook-and-ladder campany—and structed in the care of horses and how to drive on a run to a fire and make sharp turns of corners without injury to his madrive on a run to a fire and make sharp turns of corners without injury to his ma-chine, horses or to the men. This is a very difficult and important branch of the service and requires skill and practice. the majority of the candidates desire to become pipemen and truckmen, and these are always detailed at a hook and ladder house. The captain puts the new man through a regular course with the older men in the service in the use of all the tools required in

For an object lesson in the training of a novice a visit was made with Chief Van Horn of the First battalion to the hook and ladder house of Captain O'Connor on Franklin near Randolph street. Here the drills were more than the control of the cont drills were gone through with, and the dif-ference between experienced, skilled firemen and one not fully trained to the work was demonstrated. demonstrated.

LEARNING TO FIGHT FIRE. The scaling ladders, which would be a

ift, were swung with an ease and agility from one man to another as if they were welking sticks instead of hickory and steel ladders weighing nearly fifty pounds each.
In a moment an experienced fireman stood at the roof on the top of the string of four ladders, while each ladder below held its ladders, while each ladder below held its man. One of this team of four was a "new man," who was learning the tricks of the trade and who in time will handle a ladder, perhaps, as well as the best of them, but there was a marked difference between his work and that of his associates. tween his work and that of his associates. Another novice at this fire house is laid up with a sprained ankle received in training, but that is only an incident to learning the business. These ladders are used to reach heights where the extension ladders fall short, and with them the highest building in Chicago can be scaled for saving life or carrying hose. Scaling, holding the life net, as well as jumping into it from aloft. instructions on what to do at fires and in-side of buildings and how to fight the firemen's chief enemy, which is smoke and not fire; the dise of tools, how to avoid elevator shafts and other pitfalls are a few of the in which the candidate is instructed for sixty days. Drills are had three or four times a week, while instruction goes

At the end of sixty days the captain makes a report to the chief on the applicant for a position. If the report says that the man is quick, intelligent and efficient and promises to become a good fireman, the chief appoints him to the department as a member in the fourth class at a salary of \$800 a year. The same rule applies to drivers, who also are divided into four classes and each class receives. ceives the same pay as pipemen and truck-men in the corresponding class. Men in the third class get \$900 a year, in the second class \$1,000 and in the first \$1,080 a year. After serving one year in any one class men are graded up according to merit and the vacancies that may exist, the appropriations of council being made to cover many men in each class. But a firman must always stand an examination before he is transferred to the next higher class, show ing that he has profited by his experience, RULES FOR THE ENGINEERS.

Engineers and assistant engineers are skilled labor, and rigid examinations also are imposed for these positions. After an as-sistant engineer has served sixty days, on recommendation of the captain of his comrecommendation of the captain of his com-pany he may be assigned regularly to the ranks of the firemen in the second class. After a year's service he is eligible to ap-pointment as engineer, when another examina-tion is required. After four year's service, if a pipeman has reached the first class he may apply for a lieutenancy in the depart-ment. For this position he must under-go a regular service examination. This in-cludes the rudiments of an Engilsh educapointment as engineer, when another examination is required. After four year's service, if a pipeman has reached the first class he may apply for a licutenancy in the department. For this position he must undergo a regular service examination. This includes the rudiments of an English education, and the candidate must show familiarity with the rules of the department. All sorts of hypothetical questions are put to him. He is asked to tell in detail what he would do like the reply. "On the battlefield of Wag
It was the 21st of April, 1821. Dr. I. P. Has in the 21st of the fine the University of 190 for each person, and for failing to supply a list, with a penalty of 1200. Before any Asiatic is, allowed to and was expected every moment to pass and the master must pay a poil tax of figure and the master must pay a poil t

about a building on fire. What would he do come up to the physical requirements demanded.

EYESIGHT AND HEARING TESTED.

The eyesight and hearing are tested, hands examined for weak or missing fingers—in short, the man is gone over from top to toe and no defect escapes the examiners.

pass, his name is put upon the list, and in time he will be assigned to a house. will go to a book-and-ladder campany-and

TIME RULES FOR PROMOTIONS. One must serve one year as lieutenant before he can apply for a captaincy. amination for this promotion is all writte Nothing is asked foreign to the business of a fireman, but the applicant must show that ough knowledge of every detail of the busi-He must know by name every part of an engine and be able to tell what he would do under the most trying and unexpected circumstances and mishaps during the excitement and hurry of a conflagration. Usually the oldest men in the service are chosen for captains, unless a younger man, by his high marks in the examination, shows

peculiar ability and merit... The examining board consists of three members of the chief's staff, usually an assistant chief and two chiefs of battalions The board for assistant engineers is composed of an engineer of the department, superintendent of machinery and a chief of a battalion. Firemen as a rule stick to the business; resignations are few. Notwith-standing this fact promotions are rather rapid, owing to the necessary increase in the department from time to time to keep pace with the growth of the city. companies were established recently year. About 10 per cent go out of the department a year through deaths, resignations

COMPOSITION OF THE TRIAL BOARD. The trial board consists of Chief Swenie first assistant chief and a chief of a battalion. Charges against the men are made by the captains and charges against officers are made by the chief of the battalion in which they are. The charges specify rule violated and give the particulars of the offense, and punishment always follows vio-lations, the severity depending upon the gravity of the fault. In the registry of the de-partment kept in Chief Swenie's office the history and record of every man connected with the brigade may be seen at a glance. The system of the whole office is perfect, gleaned by Chief Swenie in his forty-five years experience as a fireman in Chicago. He has been fire marshal since 1879, and the civil service rules have been developed by him. Reports from every fire the city, of all its doings and those of each of the men, are made to headquarters daily, the day ending at 8 a'clock a. m. The chie goes over each one of these and he keeps himself informed of every detail in the department. The reports deal with the history of the company's action and that of the members in answering alarms and fighting fires who were present and who were absent, and reasons of absence. The chiefs of battalions old schools for officers six months in the year-three months in the spring and three Here all things that pertain to firemen's

duties are discussed; papers are read by cap-tains and everything that sheds light upon the science of their business is taken advan-tage of. Company schools are held weekly A good fireman, from the chief down, never stands still in the acquisition of knowledge of his business, and Chief Swenie says he i learning something new all the time from the discussions of his subordinates, and that is one reason why he now knows more than any other living man about how to handle

Merry to the Last.

It was the 21st of April, 1821. Dr. I. P.



ram lay a French soldier and counted his 'Sacre-bleu!' he exclaimed, 'it takes eight bullets to kill a French grenadier. Gentlemen, there are eight of you, too." Thus he spoke, and expired in a fit of

The Fouvenir Craze.

Occasionally it is possible to satisfy the souvenir seeker without doing any damage n particular, says New York Truth. is the case at the tomb of George Wash-ington in Mount Vernon. A lady had just picked up a pebble from the walk in front of the venerated spot, to carry home with her, when a workman came up with a wheelbar-row load of gravel which he dumped on the

spot.
"Have you—have you fixed up the place that way recently?" the lady asked in a "Bless you, miss," was the reply, "we has to do this about every two weeks so's the tourists can have something to carry away. for momentums."

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

New Zealand Parliament Moving to Feace Them Gut.

The English colonies, especially New Zealand and Australia, are protesting against importations of pauper immigrants from the home country or other nations. In this line it may be interesting to note the follow-ing, concerning proposed legislation in the New Zealand Parliament. A press corre-

spondent at Dunedin writes:
Two new measures introduced to Parliament are of so remarkable a character as to arrest attention. The first of these is the arrest attention. The first of these is the Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion bill. According to the interpretation clauses a pro-hibited person includes every contract workman, imbecile, pauper, habitual drunkard, a person likely from any cause to become a charge upon the public funds, or suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy, or who has been convicted of an offense which if com-mitted in New Zealand would involve imprisonment for not less than twelve months. Immigrant includes every person arriving in the colony save such as are certified to as tourists, and even tourists, after six months in the colony, become prohibited persons unless their leave is extended. But the term "pauper" is the richest thing of the bill. Any unmarried person not possessed over and above goods and chattels of 120 is a pauper, or if married, to avoid the stigms, 130, in addition to 110 for every child, is needed. Every shipmaster must supply the answer to some twenty questions respecting each person, such as by whom the passage was paid, how much money the person has, whether he has peen in a prison or alms house. If the immigration officer is satisfied he shall issue a certificate to land, and any master landing a person without a certificate is liable to a penalty of £50. Should an immigrant become destitute within twelve months of being landed, or become a charge upon the public funds, the owner of the ship which landed such person shall forthwith take such to the port from whence he came, and shall pay the cost of maintenance and any other expense, unless such owner can prove that the necessities of the person have not arisen from causes existing at the time of landing. After this the part dealing with Chinese and other Asiatics is not alarming. Every ship owner or master carrying Chinese or Asiatica in excess of one to every 100 tons shall be liable to a penalty of f100 for each person, and for falling to supply a list, with a penalty