

BRavery of our Men in the Philippines

FRANK CARPENTER TELLS OF NUMEROUS ATROCITIES BY THE INSURGENTS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—I want to give you some stories of Army life in the Philippines. The country is full of them. Every soldier has his adventures, and there are thousands of unknown heroes whose deeds deserve credit. In other words the acts of bravery are connected with great engagements, when, under the enthusiasm incited by battle, men march to the cannon's mouth. In the Philippines no man knows when his life is safe. Day and night, week in and week out, the year through, the soldiers who are in the field are subject to ambush. There is not a hundred acres in the whole of Luzon which has not a hiding place for a murderous Filipino. The pickets are sometimes lassoed and killed before they can speak. A party with a bullock train is always liable to be shot at and looted, and a terrible uncertainty fills the air. Amid all this our men laugh and joke. They have their sports, play ball and toss one another in blankets, going bravely on with their lives in their hands. The tension is too great for some, and they grow insane, as you will see from the many such cases on the sick list, but the great majority have fought their way along, doing their duty with the full knowledge that if they be so murdered they will be merely marked as missing and go down to history, unremembered and unused.

A Narrow Escape on Mount Arayat.

Have you ever heard of Sergeant Peterson and Private Norval, of the Twelfth United States Regulars? I venture not. I found these two men at Angeles in a cathedral which had been turned into a hospital. They had been brought in by troops a few days before, having been rescued from the Philippines on Mount Arayat. They were rescued with bullets, their wounds were yet unhealed. And in them still were about a half dozen Filipino bullets. I sat beside them on their couches as they told me the story of their escape. They had started out to take a bullock train from Manila, and had been ambushed. A large band of Filipinos had shot at them and then attacked them with bolts. Norval received five bolts. He told me he did not feel the knives as they sank into his flesh, and it was only from the blood which flowed down his back and chest that he knew he had been so badly chopped up.

Wounded as they were, the Filipinos dragged them across the country to Mount Arayat. There they found other prisoners and a large body of Filipinos. They were half starved and persecuted during their stay. They were guarded by men who thrust the guns into their faces and threatened to shoot them, and at last, when our soldiers appeared, they were put on their knees between them and the Filipinos. Said Sergeant Peterson to me:

He Pretended Death.

The place where we were was almost inaccessible, but Lieutenant Schenck led his colored troops right up the mountain under the fire of the Filipino guns. He fought his way step by step, and at last the Filipinos saw that they were bound to be taken, and they decided to flee. At this time their General detailed nine men to shoot the prisoners. We were placed on our knees and the General himself ordered the firing. We all dropped. I was hit, but not seriously. I pretended to be dead, however, not daring to raise my head for fear they might know that I was still alive. They fired again and again, and I received another ball in my leg, but I kept my head down.

After a while I heard the sound of running, and in about 20 minutes I raised up and looked about me. The enemy was not in sight, so I rolled along to another man who had been shot. He had been cut with a bolo over the right eye, and had a bullet through his lungs. He begged me to kill him, but I could not do that, and I lay beside him for a while, and talked with him. Later on I rolled down into the bushes and then I heard voices. I called out and a negro soldier came to me. I was never so glad in my life to see any one. The soldier gave me some whisky and carried me to Schenck's troops, who brought me here. Two of our party died that day and another a few days later.

How Lieutenant Schenck Was Killed.

Lieutenant Schenck, who led the assault on Mount Arayat, was afterwards killed in the neighborhood of Suba while moving in advance of the telegraph corps. The wire had been cut at a stream, and Schenck and his men had started to ford the stream, when the Filipinos shot at them from the bamboo, killing Lieutenant Schenck and three privates, and wounding five others. One of the wounded men escaped by hiding in the bushes.

He says he saw the Filipinos go to our men lying on the ground and lift their eyes to see if they were dead. One man cut a string from around the Lieutenant's neck, to which was tied a cross and a medallion. He put both in his pocket and went away. That medallion contains the portrait of Schenck's wife and baby. He had been married just before he went to the Philippines, and he had never seen his little baby, whose picture was in the medallion.

A Life Saved by a Plug of Tobacco.

The stories of soldiers whose lives have been saved by carrying Bibles in their left-breast pockets are numerous. The bullet of the enemy strikes them just over the heart, but always lodges somewhere between Genesis and Revelations. There was one soldier in the Philippines whose life was saved by a plug of tobacco. The bullet stopping at the ace of spades, and another curiosity enough owes his present existence to a plug of tobacco. The latter was a Sergeant of the Fortieth Infantry. It was at the Battle of San Miguel. The soldiers were attacked by Filipinos with bolts, and this Sergeant received a terrible blow on the head. He had, however, a thick plug of tobacco inside his hat. The bolo cut clean through the plug and just grazed the skin. Had it not been that the plug was thick and the tobacco tough the man would surely have been killed.

There are numerous instances of nerves shown by our troops. I heard of them at every post. Every regiment has produced them by the score. One soldier, for instance, was shot through the lungs, and when brought to the surgeon he was at once told that death was sure, and that nothing could be done. Said the surgeon who examined him:

"I am very sorry for you, my boy. You have but a few moments to live. What are your last wishes?"

"I want a smoke," was the reply. "Give me a cigarette."

One was given him. He smoked it to the end and dropped dead with the stub in his mouth.

A Little War of His Own.

The Filipinos do not know what to make of our soldiers. Their method of warfare has been to fight and run, but the American soldier goes right on. Some of our men are ready to attack a whole army alone, and this especially so of those who are addicted to liquor. Near Calocan one soldier got on a jag and started out from his regiment to charge a camp of insurgents. He left the camp whistling "Marching Through Georgia" and sat down within firing distance of the Filipino sentinels and shot at them until he had emptied his cartridge belt.

In the meantime the officers of his regiment could not locate the firing. They were about to send out a scouting party when the man came back staggering a little, but whistling "See the Conquering Hero Come." He was put in the guard-house 30 days for his insanity. It was at this same place, Calocan, that the new regiments were frequently stationed upon their arrival at Manila. One night the soldiers reported that the enemy were making a march upon them, and that they had seen a line of lights hundreds of feet long. The officers ordered the men into the trenches ready to attack the advancing army. No enemy came, however, and the next day it was found that the lights were those of some innocent Filipinos who were out catching the frogs and shellfish brought forth by the recent rains.

Filipino Atrocities.

I now and then see statements of the cruelties perpetrated by our troops on the innocent Filipinos. Some such statements may be true, but the majority are false, and under the provocations which the men have suffered it is a wonder they are at all temperate. No one can appreciate the sufferings of our soldiers. Men have been led to pieces with bolts. They have been killed and decapitated in every possible way. One case I remember on the Island of Panay. It was a priest, who enticed three of our privates into the hands of the enemy. The privates were drunk, or they would not have been caught. The Filipinos tied them to stakes and built a fire at their feet. After they had roasted the feet the Filipinos used their bolts to cut strips of flesh from the bodies of their victims. They cut at them again and again, avoiding the vital spots, and then seared the flesh with hot irons.

During my stay in Manila Lieutenant Wines, of the Marine Corps, captured six Cavite cutthroats who were murdering children by drowning them in Manila Bay. The villains would tie the hands of the children, and then throw them into the water. One of the Filipino Generals was a half-



Fun in the Philippines. Our Soldiers at Play.

breed Chinese named Paus, who committed all sorts of atrocities on women and children. His soldiers once attacked a poor woman and her daughters in the Province of Albay and demanded money of them. They had none, and by this General Paus's order they were stripped and hanged with red-hot irons. After this they were tied inside the house, which was then fired and they were burned in the flames.

I might fill this paper with stories of the lying schemes of the Filipinos to en-

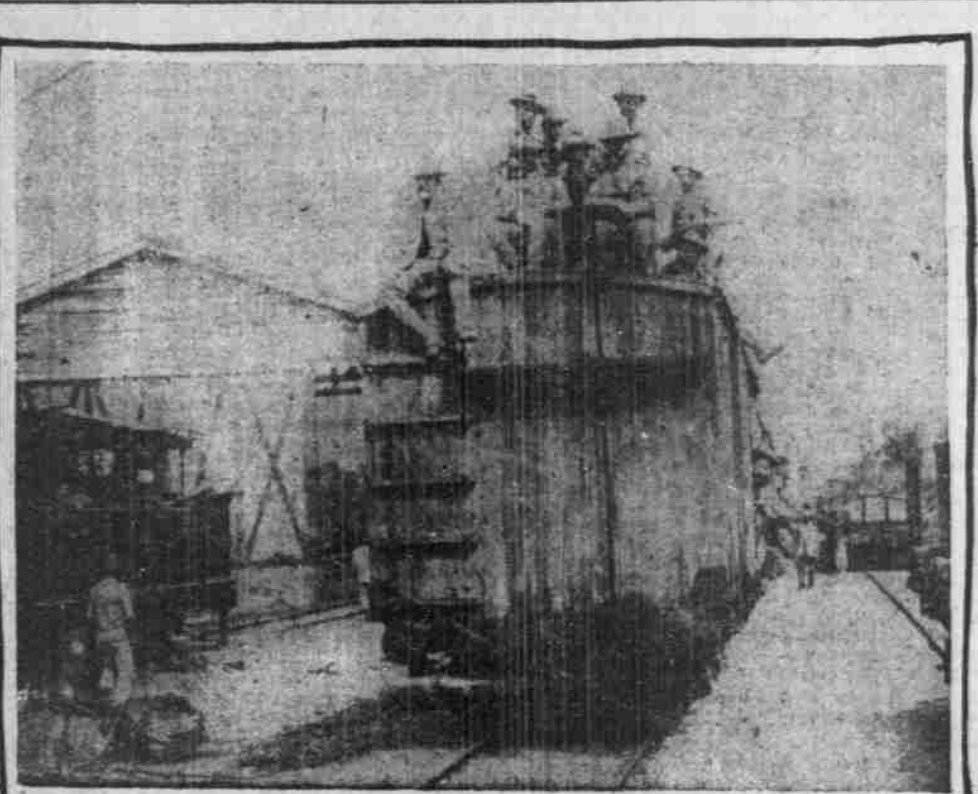
vice our men into ambush. I have room for but one. This relates to General Jake Smith, who made the cage of railroad irons near Bautista and filled it with Filipinos. The insurgents knew of the bravery of Smith, and they were anxious to capture him. They sent a grand ball and have Smith attend, expecting to bolt him on his way home. The daring officer learned of the plot. He went to the ball, and found there 50 guests, including the most prominent men and most

beautiful scoundrels of the district. He played the violin for several of the dances and later on tripped the light fantastic toe with the prettiest of our brown-skinned cousins. He left the ball about 3 o'clock in the morning, and with his troops captured the kidnappers and then put them in his railroad jail.

Our Naked Demons.

In that same region I heard many stories of the antics of Bell and his daring troops. The Filipinos did not know what

to make of them. They were ready to fight at any odds and under all circumstances. One of the great surprises was at the river Perac. Our troops were pursuing the insurgents when they came to the stream. The enemy was not in sight, and the company, laying their guns on the bank, stripped to the skin and rushed into the water for a swim. The insurgents, who were hiding in the bamboo, came forth and attacked them, whereupon the naked men rushed out and grabbed their guns, swam the river and



The First Train Through Hostile Country. Gen. McBurney and Staff on Top.



Expecting the Americans.

made for the Filipinos, yelling as though they were demons. I am told the brown men became so badly frightened, they fled over the rice fields and through the bamboo, followed by our soldiers, who traveled rapidly, unimpeded by clothes. They did not regard a man with a gun and a knife as a demon, but they did regard their skins. Some of the Filipinos were chased as much as three miles, and the soldiers came back scratched and bleeding, but with captives in front of their bayonets.

How Cold Water Cured a Lie.

Speaking of Filipino lying, it has been very common among the insurgents when their guns were demanded. They would use the weapons one day, and then hide them in a clump of bamboo or sink them in a stream, and come out and pretend to be the friends of the Americans. To us all Filipinos look the same, and we have again and again treated our foes as friends to our sorrow. I remember an instance which happened near Calumpit. A band of Filipinos attacked some of our Macabebes and killed most of them. The next day the soldiers were sent out to find the dead and capture the murderers. When they came to the spot there was no sign of insurgents, and the bodies had been buried. On the very place where the fight had been they found a water buffalo. One of the Macabebes who had escaped recognized the man and said he was the chief of the attacking party of the day before. The plowman denied the charge, and claimed that he was "Mucho Amigo."

The Macabebes insisted, whereupon the lieutenant commanding the company applied drastic measures. He had the man taken to a creek nearby. His feet were strapped together, his hands tied behind his back and a rope was fastened to his neck. He was dropped down into the water. He floated a while by kicking, but soon sank. A moment later he was dragged out and asked where the rifles were hidden. He pretended ignorance and was again thrown into the water. This time he swallowed about a gallon, but when he was dragged out he swore he knew nothing. He was again thrown into the water, and when his memory came to him. He promised everything to keep dry. He gave the names of the insurgents and took our soldiers to the very field where he had been plowing. He showed them where to dig and they unearthed the rifles and as many bolts from beneath the very furrows which he had been making. The rifles were wrapped in banana leaves, and they lay about a foot below the surface. He was standing upon them when the soldiers came up.

Filipino Loot.

Throughout the war in the Philippines the officers have done all they could to restrain the soldiers from looting and offenses of this nature have been few and far between. There is no soldier in the world who so respects the rights of others as the American. This was notably so in China, where the Russians, English and Germans extorted money in every possible way.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of the war quite a lot of treasure was found in Luzon. Money was discovered in the cellars and roofs of the Philippine houses, and it was dug from the yards. During my visit to General Fred Grant at Angeles I was taken down under the floor of the building in which he lived, and there was a concealed treasure vault, which had been the treasure hiding place of the owners. It was then empty of jewels and money, but it may have been robbed by the insurgents.

General Wheaton's headquarters at San Fernando were in one of the finest houses north of Manila. The building had a ground floor of tile and in some way or other the soldiers got the idea that there was money under the floor. I think it was before the General took possession. It was certainly without his knowledge that they dug up the tiled floor in the yard. They found nothing and left the house, having searched every part of it except the billiard-room. Shortly after this the owner came back and put permission to remove the furniture. He did so, and at the same time raised the floor of the billiard-room and therefrom removed \$5,000 in money and \$15,000 worth of jewelry. Captain Doodie, of the Third Cavalry, captured \$75,000 worth of insurgent money at one time and turned it into the Government. The money was being carried over the country in bulk carts. Shortly after St. Thomas was captured a native came with a bullock cart to General MacArthur and asked if he could go into one of the houses and get permission to remove the furniture. He did so, and at the same time raised the floor of the billiard-room and therefrom removed \$5,000 in money and \$15,000 worth of jewelry. Since we adopted red sunshades and wore hats, the Filipinos had come forth and attacked them, whereupon the naked men rushed out and grabbed their guns, swam the river and

FRANK G. CARPENTER.
(Copyright, 1902.)

IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU DESCRIBES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STORMS

PROFESSOR WILLIS L. MOORE.

Chief of the Weather Bureau, says: "To get a thorough idea of the difference between storms, we might classify them according to the diameter of the grating masses of air under their influence, as follows:

"Cyclones, 100 to 200 miles; hurricanes, 200 to 500 miles, and tornadoes, 100 to 1000 feet. We might imagine their vertical action and their destructive force to increase in same ratio as their diameters of rotation decrease."

"The tornado is always an incipient and a sporadic outbreak of the cyclone, and usually occurs in the southwest quadrant of a cyclonic storm."

"The thunder storm, instead of rotating about a vertical axis, like the cyclone and tornado, has a horizontal roll, caused by cold and heavy air from above breaking through into a lighter and superheated stratum next to the earth. This rolling motion throws forward the cool air in the direction in which the cloud is moving. In general thunder storms move from the west toward some eastern point, the same as tornadoes, which mostly move from the southwest toward the northeast. If any part of the horizontal rolling air in the thunder storm drops down toward the earth and adjusts its rotation about a vertical axis it at once becomes a tornado, and its destructive force is increased a hundredfold."

Power From River Currents.

Considerable interest is manifested by mine owners in the Mohave region in a Walker endless cable current water wheel which is being installed in the Colorado River for the development of electrical power. This system of using the current power of a river without damming or diverting it has been tested on the Mississippi.

It consists of two flexible steel cables, with rubber cores, two steel shafts, hung in iron slides with oscillating journals and roller bearings, and four wheels, made of steel and iron, eight feet in diameter, with grooved rims, in which run the endless cables. At intervals of two feet blades are gripped to the cables. Twenty of these blades are constantly in the current on a straight central pull. The power is said to be limited only by the number of blades, their length and width and velocity of current. For this sized wheel a boat is built, 25 feet wide

and 40 feet long, securely moored to the shore, to rise and fall with the current. A channel or sluiceway is arranged under the center of the boat, in which the cable wheel is rigidly fastened, fully protected from all obstructions. The electric power house is on the boat, directly connected with the water wheel, the power generated being conveyed to shore and destination by electric wires.

Alcohol for Road Wagons.

A recent manifestation of the purpose of the German Government to stimulate the farm production of alcohol, to compete with petroleum products which must be bought abroad, is the offer of a first, second and third prize of 10,000, 5,000 and 2,000 marks (div. \$100 and \$70 respectively, for the best "Vorsepaummaschine," or draft wagon, with alcohol motor. These prizes are designed to hasten and bring out to completion the several types of spirit-motor vehicles for military and general purposes, which were more or less imperfectly represented at the exposition of the alcohol industry which took place in Berlin in February.

Electrical Phenomenon.

It is curious to note, says the Electrical Review, how nearly all of physics and chemistry has come to be regarded as electrical. This has even gone so far that the search, protracted through many years of the last century, to discover a mechanical explanation of electricity and its action has been almost transformed into a research for the electrical explanation of mechanics. Already tentative theories have been dimly advanced looking to the suggestion that mass, that apparently cardinal attribute of matter, is, after all, an electrical phenomenon, and that even gravitation may be said of any alcoholic stimulant, because the nervous system is first irritated and afterward depressed by its use. To make a radical cure of a cold, let the patient abstain entirely from food for at least 24 hours; should the bowels be at all inactive, it is desirable that they be thoroughly flushed with warm water. Drink freely of pure water, taking a brisk walk in the open air and then a

Breaking Up a Cold.

Says the Medical Journal: The practice of administering quinine to break up a cold is to be condemned because it debilitates the nervous system and weakens the action of the heart. The same may be said of any alcoholic stimulant, because the nervous system is first irritated and afterward depressed by its use. To make a radical cure of a cold, let the patient abstain entirely from food for at least 24 hours; should the bowels be at all inactive, it is desirable that they be thoroughly flushed with warm water. Drink freely of pure water, taking a brisk walk in the open air and then a

Turkish or vapor bath. This may well be followed by an oil rub, which will soothe the skin, making it more flexible and active.

Drunkennes of Canadian Women.

The Local Council of Women at Ottawa, Canada, has adopted a resolution asking that the Government establish cottage homes for inebriate women. They state that in their city of Ottawa temperance among women and girl prisoners has increased to the alarming extent of 75 per cent; and that women in many cases under or about the age of 30 have been incarcerated for drunkenness or for crimes committed under the influence of drink. Imprisonment to check this evil has proven an utter failure, as there are women who, in a brief life of 40 years, have spent 20 years in jail.

Scientific and Industrial Notes.

In France the wages of women are about one-third those of men.

Kansas has 600 more miles of railroad than the State of New York.

An average of 20 tons of oil is rendered from a large whale.

There are as many different dialects spoken in China as in all of Europe.

Less than 1 per cent of the land of Norway is in use for grain fields.

Three and a third per cent of London's policemen are daily on the sick list.

The crocodile, the chicken and the ostrich take pebbles with their food to aid in grinding it.

The Australian Barrier Reef, 110 miles long, is said to be the longest coral reef in the world.

The number of vessels passing through the Welland Canal has decreased from 625 in 1873 to 220 in 1890.

Dr. Fontan, a surgeon of Toulon, reports that he has recently preserved the life of a soldier who was stabbed through the heart.

The United Copper Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000 and a New Jersey charter, will start a war against the Amalgamated Copper Company.

In the harbor of Sydney there is a coal mine from whose screens coal may be run direct into the hold of a vessel.

Dwarf oak trees are cultivated by the Chinese. They average from six inches to a foot in height, and are perfect in every respect.

When candle-light is used the eyes are closed 5.8 times a minute. With daylight working closes 1.5 times a minute. With sunlight the eyes close 2.5 times, and

with electric light 1.5 times. Scientists say this proves that of all artificial illuminants the electric light is the least injurious to the eyes.

There is now made an opera-glass which folds to the thickness of half an inch and needs no case.

The number of cases of smallpox in London has reached 600, and the number of deaths from it 1000.

An official report gives the estimated additional cost necessary to complete Siberian railroads at \$25,000,000.

Two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the postoffices of the world are written by and sent to people who speak English.

Vaccination is now obligatory in France within the first year from birth, and must be followed by revaccination at the ages of 11 and 21.

The wholesale price of a pair of shoes represents about 25 per cent in wages, 65 per cent material and 10 per cent minor expenses and profits.

During the year 1901 37 asteroids were discovered, all but one of them at Heidelberg, by photography. This brings the whole number charted up to 475.

At the present rate of progress 70 years will elapse before Pompeii is entirely uncovered. It is thought that as much of treasure remains as has been exhumed.

Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Fernandez, lying 600 miles west of Valparaiso, is to be given a civil government by Chile, on account of its lobster canning industry.

The largest ship-owning companies rank as follows: The Hamburg-American, the North-German Lloyd, the British Elder Dempster, the British-India, and the fifth the United States Steel Corporation.

One of the important industries attaching to the cheap power now produced by Niagara is the electrical tearing apart of the molecule of common salt, resulting in the formation of caustic soda and bleaching powder.

A new line of refrigerator ships owned by a British-American syndicate is to be established with direct service from New Orleans, New York and Boston to Bristol, England. The New Orleans line is to carry California fruit.

If one reading while lying down will so arrange his lounge or bed that the light comes over the head without striking the eyes, and falls well upon the page; if he will hold his book at a long reading distance, and take care that the line of the letters shall be at right angle to the line

of vision, all of which may require a book-rest, he can be sure of doing his eyes no more harm than if he were sitting up.

According to the census there are 4500 boot and shoe factories in this country, employing 140,000 men, using \$170,000,000 worth of material a year, and turning out products worth at wholesale \$28,000,000.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, shows that \$175,000 worth of ammunition was used during the Spanish War. Dewey burned up \$60,000 worth one morning and \$30,000 was thrown at Cervera.

The Treasury Department puts the number of Chinese in the United States at 300,000. If this be true, two-thirds of them are here in violation of the exclusion laws, for there are registered as arriving legitimately on our shores but 90,000 Chinese.

The raising of the instrument shelter of the Weather Bureau, in New York City, from an elevation of 120 feet above the street to an elevation of 300 feet has caused an apparent lowering of the mean annual temperature of 2 1/2 degrees.

Dr. Jane Kelly Sabine, after observation of 300 girls in colleges and finishing schools, states that 30 per cent had been sent to a specialist for glasses; 6 per cent showed defective hearing; 4 per cent had flat foot, 4 per cent had weak lungs, 4 per cent had heart trouble, and 3 per cent kidney disease.

The United States Department of Agriculture now has well equipped laboratories for the investigation of the diseases of plants in Washington City, Florida and California. There are also 50 experiment stations, where plant diseases are studied, and in perhaps half that number of colleges practical courses on plant life are given.

Surgeon-General Sternberg's report will show that of 495 men shot during the war in Cuba and the Philippines, 56 were killed and 433 wounded. The mortality of those struck was 11.9 per cent, or one man killed for every 7.4 wounded. During the Civil War, of 50,910 shot there were 11,286 killed, or one killed to 4.5 wounded.

Bacteriologists destroy one by one our fondest illusions, says Popular Science News. Hitherto the man in the street had imagined that were all the waters of every city and plain polluted he would still find immaculate springs in the Alps.

But M. Binet, who presides over a chemical laboratory at the Pasteur Institute, having no such faith, obtained some ice

from the glaciers of Mont Blanc itself and placed it under his pitiless microscope. His verdict shatters the dreams of mountaineers. It appears that even the summit, which so long remained untrodden by human feet, has lost its purity, if it ever had any. The ice in question, and waters derived therefrom, were found, on bacteriological analysis, to be "peopled with microbes."

The last census shows 21,218,338 horses in the United States, with an average value of \$18. The increased number on farms more than compensates the falling off in the horse population of cities.

The leading swine-raising states are, in their order, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Kansas. Iowa, with 9,723,791, had 15.7 per cent of all the hogs in the United States, and they constitute nearly one-fifth of the wealth of the state.

The camera promises to become as indispensable in business affairs as the typewriter. It is now being used in the reproduction of documents, statistical tables, and other papers whose duplication by hand would be laborious and expensive.

In a very brief period the camera reproduces those things with absolute correctness and with much labor saved. This is one of the directions in which photography has great value.

The second report of the cancer committee to the Harvard medical school is published in the Journal of Medical Research. The enumeration of the principal conclusions of these investigations shows that the theory that cancer is caused by a parasite, in whatever form it may be stated, does not receive a trace of support. Thus the Boston investigators reach conclusions which are diametrically opposed to those of the Buffalo investigators headed by Gaylord and Park, as recently published.

The Pasteurizing of cream for butter-making as required by law in Denmark, produces a mild butter with the characteristic flavor of the pure culture used.

In order to procure the more pronounced flavor desired by the American consumer the cream must be allowed to ripen. The ripening of cream has two stages, that of the growth of albumen, destroying bacteria, and that of lactic acid, producing bacteria. In the United States pure culture is used to a greater extent by the oleomargarine makers than by the dairy-men.

A French entomologist, M. Dagan, has tried several hundred species of insects as food, both raw and cooked in various ways, and has further made himself an

authority by collecting travelers' experiences. He has eaten, which he has eaten, does not recommend. Cockroaches, however, make most delicious soup; caterpillars are light and easily digested, and are, released, not only by Frenchmen, and locusts, fried or made into flour and boiled in milk, are prized by the Bedouins.

A writer in the St. James Gazette, London, says: "I think I have seen a man's hat and jacket. We live by the river and are on it in the hottest months of the year, and used to suffer from sun headaches. Since we adopted red sunshades and the same colored lining to hats and blouses we find no inconvenience from the chemical rays of the sun, and are able to enjoy even the heat without discomfort or possible chance of sunstroke."

What is called the "differential" on sugar is the difference between the duty of raw sugar and refined, after allowance has been made for loss in refining. A protective tariff aims to increase duties as labor enters into a product. If the duty on refined sugar were the same as on the raw article there would be no incentive to manufacturing in the United States, and we should import refined sugar, made in Australia or Germany, in place of maintaining refineries in this country. The differential is one-eighth of a cent a pound, which in comparison with 1.54 on the best grade of raw sugar, is very small.

It Might Have Been Waur.

St. James Gazette.

Good stories are always plentiful about golf cadettes. A St. Andrew's cadette named "Matthe" Gorum's invariable remark after a poor shot by the person he was serving, "It might have been waur," was meant to be consoling and encouraging. His master, a clergyman, was wearied with his well-measured flattery. Accordingly to make sure that he would square his remarks for once, he told the cadette he had a terrible dream the night before. "Matthe, my man, I dreamt that I was in the place where the wicked are punished. I saw the wretched ones tortured; they were swimming in a lake of boiling pitch, and could not get landed, for red-hot pitchforks were thrust in their faces by demons." He halted a minute, with his tongue in his cheek, when in perfect coolness the cadette answered: "Aye, sir, that was a bad dream, just awful; but it might have been waur." "Waur, you fool! It could be waur?" "It might have been true."