

in entering the palace. The gendarms then forced their way into Natalie's bedroom and summoned her to arise, as she must instantly leave Servian territory. The queen calmly replied that she would yield to force and requested the students who had so gallantly defended her to make no further resistance. The queen was then allowed to dress herself and after bidding adieu to the leaders of her defenders, during which time a most touching scene was witnessed, she was escorted to a private carriage which was waiting at the palace entrance and was hastily driven to the railroad station, followed by the cheers of the students and citizens of Belgrade whose enthusiasm had to be kept within bounds by the display of an overwhelming force of troops. At the station a special train was in waiting and the queen was immediately conveyed on board. No sooner was the queen and her baggage boarded than the train left for the Hungarian frontier. The populace is enraged against the minister of war, Colonel Miletich, who is understood to have been the most active minister in insisting that Natalie should be expelled. The popular feeling against him is so great that it is probable he will be compelled to tender his resignation.

In the flight which took place last night between the gendarms who attacked the students and citizens defending the queen's palace one man was killed and fifty more or less severely wounded.

#### CONSEQUENCES OF HER EXPULSION.

VIENNA, May 19.—It is stated here that ex-Queen Natalie of Servia is en route to the palace of Sinai at Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. The fact which gives rise to the rumor is that important political events may follow her expulsion from Servia.

#### CHILIAN SOLDIERS.

The news that a whole regiment and three battalions of infantry stationed near Piangua, Chili, have shot their officers and gone over to their insurgents is generally regarded as especially ominous for the Chilean government, who has fewer troops to lose than usually has been supposed. Even on paper the entire standing army of Chili contains but 5719 men and 397 officers. These troops are included in eight battalions of infantry, one battalion of sappers and miners, three regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery and one battalion of coast artillery.

This force was distributed at the breaking out of the revolution as follows: In the northern provinces, Tacna, Iquique and Antofagasta, two battalions, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery; near the middle of the country, that is, between Valparaiso and Santiago, three battalions, two regiments of cavalry, two brigades of artillery and one brigade of coast artillery; to the south three battalions, a battalion of sappers and miners and one regiment of cavalry. The effective strength of the Chilean army, however, falls far below these figures. In 1890 it was estimated at only 2305 men; since, during the per-

iod between January 1st and November 1st, 1158 privates had deserted.

This rather desperate state of affairs is due to several faults of army organization as well as to the persistent interference of influential politicians in the technical management of the soldiers. In the first place Chili is the only country in the world that unites a regular volunteer service with an obligatory militia service. All members of the regular army receive liberal pay, after the system prevalent in the United States. Once enlisted, however, the soldier is not held so strictly to the duties of the service as with us. By the personal influence of friends, by petty bribery, and in a hundred other ways, he may secure his release without incurring arrest for desertion.

At the head of the Chilean military organization stands a minister of war. This minister is known among the foreigners in Chili as the "nomadic official" in the Chilean cabinet. It is by no means infrequent that a Chilean ministry falls five or six months after its organization. Often, indeed, ministers resign four or five weeks after having been named for office. This fickleness of the head administrator, combined with the division of responsibility between him and two inspector generals, is regarded as one of the most fruitful causes of the demoralization of the regular service. The drill, moreover, is conducted on the most antiquated lines. The cavalry for instance, follow the Spanish regulation of 1806. The weapons of the troops on the other hand, are modern. The artillery has Krupp guns, and the infantry Mannlicher rifles.

The arsenals and repair shops are under the supervision of German officers. The Chilean militia has a nominal strength of 48,602 privates and 2119 officers. Last year, however, only 1055 officers and 27,000 men could be found for duty. All the rest had "disappeared," the technical expression in Chili for desertion. A source of weakness of the recruiting service in Chili is the law that whoever serves as a volunteer fireman shall be exempt from military obligations. Hence it is that Chili has the largest and most willing force of volunteer firemen of all countries in the world.

Despite all the deficiencies of the organization, and the wide gaps in every division of the army, the Chilean army is far from being as completely inefficient as the armies of most of the neighboring States. The Chilean soldier has two inherent qualities which render him superior to all other South Americans, as well as to many Europeans on the battlefield. He has wonderful endurance and few needs. With a little water and a few bites of bread he is able to preserve his strength throughout forced marches of which the European soldier hardly dreams. During the last war with Peru he showed this quality of endurance to a remarkable degree. Considerable bodies of Chilean infantry marched frequently thirty miles a day. Chilean cavalry, moreover, often covered, marching day and night, sixty miles at a stretch.

The explanation of this exceptional physical energy of the cavalry is to be found in the fact that every Chilean is at home on horseback, and that the horses have staying powers when on

the gallop (the only gait the cavalry knows) which European horses never attain to. The common conclusion, however, that the Chileans are weak on their feet because strong on horseback is entirely false. Not only is the average Chilean horseman an exceptionally persevering pedestrian, but often the fastest foot courier in the world. The regular militia couriers are frequently able to cover between fifty and sixty miles a day, and a Chilean private of only slightly extraordinary running ability has been known to make, often under a load of forty pounds, forty or forty-five miles a day.—*New York Sun.*

#### LETTER FROM MANCHESTER.

*Editor Deseret News:*

It is a source of congratulation to be able to report that the traveling Elders in this conference are in excellent health. This is more remarkable from the fact that a terrible amount of illness prevails at present in England. La grippe and its attendant evils are making shocking ravages in many communities, but so far comparatively few of the Elders have been attacked, and none seriously. It is true that climatic influences have a more or less trying effect upon the lungs and chests of some of us, and occasionally one finds it necessary to return to the salubrious atmosphere of our beautiful mountain country. This has been the case with one of our number recently, Elder F. W. Chappell, who has just left us for his home in Nephi, Utah. Elder Chappell leaves an excellent record for faithfulness and diligence behind him, as a missionary, and we are sorry he had to leave us.

The reports made by the Elders at the usual monthly council meetings indicate a desire on the part of the Saints to do their duty generally. And in the distribution of tracts, and seeking opportunities to talk to the people, the Elders use every plan that suggests itself to effect the greatest good. A stolid indifference to the warning voice they raise is painfully apparent. Nevertheless, the knowledge that our heavenly Father is cognizant of the labors His servants perform is quite comforting to them, and urges them to continue their efforts and combat with the error and superstition of the age, leaving the final result with God.

A miraculous case of healing came under my personal observation on Sunday, the 19th of April, which has added strength, if possible, to my faith in the divine power delegated to the servants of God, in the great and last dispensation in which we live. Brother Geo. Davis, who resides in the house from which I am writing, is employed as a grinder of iron castings. The stone he works upon stands in the current of a continuous draught, and for some time he has complained of lack of circulation of blood in his left side. This culminated in actual paralysis of the body on that side from the shoulder to the hip, and no amount of artificial heat could produce warmth in the affected part. I saw him subject himself to a severe test before a fire, with no result. Under these conditions, he desired the Priesthood to anoint him with oil and pray over