

War Office Number.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Amount of Effects.
E 39,512	Savage, William J. ...	Serjeant ...	86th Foot ...	£ 9 11 4
— 41,617	Sharpe, William ...	Private ...	2nd Battalion 3rd Foot ...	1 3 0
— 34,918	Shea, Eugene... ...	Private ...	1st Battalion 80th Foot ...	2 9 1
— 41,826	Simms, William ...	Private ...	5th Dragoons ...	2 19 3
— 39,594	Singlehurst, T. A. ...	Conductor ...	Royal Artillery ...	41 4 0
— 37,230	Smith, John ...	Gunner ...	Royal Artillery ...	6 2 2
— 41,611	Sloman, John ...	Driver ...	Royal Artillery ...	6 10 8
— 39,482	Spencer, Thomas ...	Gunner ...	Royal Artillery ...	5 7 1
— 41,776	Stain, Thomas ...	Driver ...	Royal Artillery ...	1 1 0
E 41,818	Twoyer, Joseph ...	Private ...	6th Dragoons ...	4 4 9
— 41,880	Thurgood, Richard ...	Driver ...	Royal Artillery ...	5 12 4
— 39,580	Towers, Walter ...	Gunner ...	Royal Artillery ...	20 4 1
E 39,550	Walsh, William ...	Gunner ...	Royal Artillery ...	3 7 0
— 41,742	Walker, John... ...	Corporal ...	6th Dragoons ...	6 11 3
— 39,598	Webb, John ...	Serjeant ...	Royal Artillery ...	2 16 6
— 39,600	West, George... ...	Driver ...	Royal Artillery ...	4 19 6
— 41,843	Woolly, Thomas ...	Private ...	21st Dragoons ...	7 8 5
— 41,822	Wright, Alfred ...	Gunner ...	Royal Artillery ...	7 10 1
— 39,554	Wyatt, Stephen ...	Driver ...	Royal Artillery ...	8 3 6

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF
1867 IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

[Extract from *Moniteur Universel*, Thursday,
13th December, 1866.]

SPECIAL JURY FOR THE NEW CLASS OF
REWARDS.

THE regulation of the 7th of June, 1866, approved by the Imperial Decree dated the 9th of the same month, established a distinct class of rewards "in favour of individuals, establishments, or localities which, by an organization or by institutions of a special character, have developed a spirit of mutual goodwill among all persons co-operating in the same work, and have assured the material, moral, and intellectual welfare of the workmen."

In accordance with the terms of Article 35, the International Jury specially appointed to judge of this order of merit, held its first meeting at the Palais de l'Industrie on 1st December, 1866, under the presidency of the Minister of State, Vice-President of the Imperial Commission. More than 200 claims received by the Commissaire Général or by foreign commissioners were submitted to the Jury.

New and important applications having been announced by several members, the Jury decided to postpone the last day for the delivery of claims and statements of particulars to the Commissariat Général until the 31st of January, 1867, instead of the 1st of December, 1866, the date previously appointed.

Foreign claims must be transmitted to the Commissariat Général through the medium of the Commissions appointed by each Government, and of their representative on the Special Jury.

On this occasion it was considered desirable that the programme of the competition should be more fully detailed, the Imperial Commission having merely indicated its object in very general terms.

In the first place the following principles were adopted :—

1st. The Jury may doubtless take into account, among the facts presented for its consideration, the spirit of charity and beneficence; but it is not specially charged to reward acts of that character.

2nd. To constitute them the basis of a claim to reward, the facts adduced must have been the consequence of a free and spontaneous initiative, and not of legislative enactments.

3rd. It will not suffice that the work be praiseworthy in itself; it must at the same time be compatible with sustained and progressive prosperity.

4th. The circumstances of the position in which competitors may be found should be duly considered. To have maintained intact traditional circumstances of harmony and happiness, whilst progressing in agricultural or industrial pursuits, is a good ground of claim; but the introduction of improvements where antagonism and suffering previously existed is not less meritorious.

The Jury considers it desirable, with a view to obtaining complete information, and as an element for consideration in making its awards, that the demands should be accompanied by historical and statistical summaries, and by a statement of every circumstance which may serve to characterize the origin, development, and prosperity of the undertakings.

As regards the double object of the competition, the state of harmony and the state of well-being, candidates are at full liberty to select for themselves the best means of showing that they have attained or approximated to this object.

The following may be instanced as symptoms of the existence of a spirit of harmony, — long continuance of co-operation; permanence of satisfactory relations; absence of irritating discussions on the subject of wages.

Among the symptoms of the existence of happiness may be mentioned savings' bank deposits of