quietly on their estates in the country and, I think, are not badly treated. A general confiscation of landed property is on the program of the Government, so that the future is a dark one for the proprietors, but the evil day has not yet arrived. Externally in the city, the revolution has left little mark; the Imperial Eagles have disappeared from the Winter Palace (except one on the top of a roof tower and which could not be readily reached) and the red flag has displaced the Imperial tri-color. The streets, however, throng with people day and night and, on the surface, neither want nor the effects of the war obtrude themselves."

The soldiers of the garrison are seen everywhere, unarmed, of course, and a great nuisance they are. They crowd the streets and the tram cars so that the latter are little used by civilians as they cannot squeeze in. The soldiers ride continually and without payment of fares. Food and commodity "lines" are seen everywhere, bread, milk, shoe, tobacco and railway ticket lines at all hours of the day and night. The shops are almost sold out and many open for only two or three hours each day. Some, such as shoe shops, advertise "openings" in advance and tickets are distributed to would-be purchasers. Men, women and children stand hours in line waiting for a cigarette shop to open. Sweets are unobtainable except at rare intervals, when the shop which manages to get a supply is mobbed. Vodka and other alcoholic liquors are unobtainable, since the Imperial edict early in the war. This prohibition was certainly a blessing during the revolution and accounts largely for its "peaceful" character. Drinkables, aside from tea, consist of bottled waters (not above suspicion,) and "kvass;" this latter is a non-alcoholic drink made by fermenting bread with yeast and sugar. It is not