ertificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy d Pig Iron Mineral claims, situate in the ctoria Mining division of Renfrew Dis- ct. Where located: Gordon river, Port San an.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. No. 72436, and as agent for C. J. New- , F.M.C. No. B 72437, R. A. Newton, M. C. No B, 72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. No. 72435, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Re- der for a Certificate of Improvements, the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant the above claims.

and further take notice that action, un- section 37, must be commenced before issuance of such Certificate of Improve- ents.

Dated this 13th day of June, A. D., 02.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Old Ireland Mineral Claim, situate in the berni Mining Division of Clayoquot Dis- ct. Where located: On Broughton ake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent Wm. H. Flett, Free Miner's Certificate B70473, intend, sixty days from the te hereof, to apply to the Mining Record- for a Certificate of Improvements, for e purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant to above claim.

And further take notice that action, un- r section 37, must be commenced before e issuance of such Certificate of Improve- ents.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.
A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Bald Eagle No. 2 Mineral Claim, situate the Alberni Mining Division of Clayo- ot District. Where located: On Brough- n Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent Timothy O'Connor, Free Miner's Cer- ficate No. B70472, intend, sixty days from e date hereof, to apply to the Mining Re- order for a Certificate of Improvements, r the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant the above claim.

and further take notice that action, un- r section 37, must be commenced before e issuance of such Certificate of Improve- ents.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.
A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Victoria Mineral Claim, situate in the berni Mining Division of Clayoquot Dis- ct. Where located: On Broughton ake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent Jas. W. Ladd, Free Miner's Certificate B70471, intend, sixty days from the te hereof, to apply to the Mining Record- for a Certificate of Improvements, for purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of above claim.

nd further take notice that action, un- section 37, must be commenced before issuance of such Certificate of Improve- nts.

ated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.
A. S. GOING.

OTICE.—Crown Prince No. 5 Mineral im, situate in the Alberni Mining Div- n of Clayoquot District. Where located: Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound. Take ice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for mer H. Swaney, Free Miner's Certificate B69683, intend, sixty days from the e hereof, to apply to the Mining Re- der for a Certificate of Improvements, the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant the above claim. And further take no- e that action, under section 37, must be ommenced before the issuance of such ertificate of Improvements. Dated this day of July, A. D. 1902. A. S. GOING.

NOTICE.

hereby give notice that 60 days after e I will make application to the Chief ommissioner of Lands and Works for per- sion to pre-empt or purchase one hun- d and sixty acres of land, more or less, industrial purposes, situated on the tern side of Portland Canal, at Maple nt, commencing at my south corner post running 40 chains east, thence 40 chains h, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 ins south, along the shore to the point ommencement.

(Signed) WM. NOBLE.

NOTICE.

irty days after date I intend to ap- to the Chief Commissioner of Lands Works for a Lease of the Foreshore, mencing at Muir River, Renfrew Dis- , thence westerly 80 chains for Fish- and other privileges.

HUGH CAMPBELL.

ted 10th July, 1902.

tice is hereby given that 30 days after I intend to apply to the Honorable f Commissioner of Lands and Works special licenses to cut and carry away er from the following described lands te in Renfrew District, B. C.: (No. 1.) north ¼ of section 32, township 12; the neast ¼ section 5, and the southwest section 4, township 10. (No. 2.) The ¼ section 15, and the north ½ section ownship 11.

H. A. BECKER.

rt Renfrew, B. C., 26th July, 1902.

NOTICE.

irty days after date I intend to apply he Chief Commissioner of Lands and ks for a lease of the foreshore, com- ing at a post at Low Point, Naas r, Cassiar District, marked "W. N.'s W. corner," thence easterly eighty ds, for fishing and other purposes. ted July 30th, 1902.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolu- on Campbell Printing ress, size of bed 37x52, good condition. Must e sold to make room for ew machinery.

APPLY

THE COLONIST.

C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.
old furnishings cleaned, dyed or ies' and Gents' garments and d equal to new.

SALE—At a bargain, one 12-horse er Waterous traction engine, with Monarch separator, 36 in. cylinder, body, complete with belt ready for k. In first class order. Good as Price $800. Apply Thos. Michell, h Saanich, Young P.O., or 6 Erie t, City. 127

Arable Lands Of Province

Voters League Consider Ways and Means to Get Settlers on Land.

The Improvement of Victoria Harbor Also Occupies Some Attention.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The regular weekly meeting of the Voters' league was held last night, with F. Moberley, C.E., in the chair. The principal subjects occupying attention were the report of the committee on arable lands and the matter of the improvement of Victoria harbor.

Three letters from the city clerk were read in answer to matters brought to the council's attention—the league's regret that the council decided on the plans for the Point Ellice bridge without referring to the ratepayers, which had been filed, the matter of wires on the James Bay causeway, which the city engineer had decided nine months ago, and another minor matter.

A letter which had been written by the secretary was approved by the meeting. This was a communication to a firm in Australia advising them of the opening here for the iron and steel industry.

The report of the harbor improvement committee was read as follows:

Your committee met on the evening of Friday the 15th inst., with a full attendance. Mr. E. C. Brage was elected chairman, and Mr. Laird secretary of the committee. The desirability and necessity of the improvement of the harbor on a broad and permanent basis was thoroughly canvassed. Your committee is unanimously of the opinion that it is of the first importance to the welfare of the city of Victoria and of British Columbia, and the Dominion at large that the harbor here should be accessible to the largest ocean vessels at all stages of the tides, and fitted with the best appliances for the quick handling of freight.

Colonel Anderson, engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is expected to be in this city at an early date and your committee is of the opinion that he should be waited on when here by a strong representative and unanimous deputation, and the prime necessity of the undertaking and the desire of the citizens that it should be done in short order, be impressed on him. To give effect to this opinion, your committee passed the following resolution and directed that it be embodied in the report:

"We advise that the League ask the City Council and the Board of Trade to appoint representatives to confer with the Voters' League committee on harbor improvement, to arrange the best means of laying the question before Colonel Anderson on his visit here.

W. Laird advocated the appointment of a deputation to wait on Col. Anderson, the Dominion government engineer, and impress on him the fact that Victorians were not averse to the harbor improvements and were prepared to assist.

T. C. Sorby said that when he was in Ottawa he asked the minister to send somebody to Victoria to check the harbor improvement scheme. This was not within the bounds of possibility at the time, but now that Col. Anderson was coming out, the matter should be brought to his notice. Mr. Sorby read the following letter:

Victoria, B. C., 15th July, 1902.

The Hon. Jas. Sutherland, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa:

Sir,—During the session of 1899 I had the honor of attending at Ottawa, as a deputation of one, on behalf of the city of Victoria, to lay before the government a proposal for the improvement of Victoria harbor. Mr. Tarte's illness prevented my seeing him, but I laid the matter fully before your predecessor, Sir Louis H. Davies, who gave the same his most careful consideration.

The proposition as set forth in the enclosed map (and more fully by maps and details deposited in your department) was, broadly, to acquire all surrounding properties, excavate the central portion of the harbor to a depth of 30 feet at low water, utilizing the excavated material in reclaiming land on either side.

Financially, the proposition was that the city of Victoria should guarantee the interest on the bonds and their redemption at maturity, and that the federal government should indorse these bonds. The city took the requisite steps to satisfy itself that the trade of the port and the revenue to be derived from existing sources would meet all interest and estimated fixed charges. They had still to satisfy themselves that the estimated cost of the work was reliable, and this involved a further expenditure of about $3,000 for test borings in the bottom of the harbor. The Mayor who came into office in 1900 gave his veto against this appropriation, and the matter has since been in abeyance.

Sir Louis Davies, also, in his letter of the 20th December, 1899, says: "I never understood there was any difficulty about your getting a bill to incorporate a harbor trust for the city of Victoria. The question to which I was not able to obtain any assent from the government was the guaranteeing of the bonds of the harbor trust."

I urged upon Sir Louis that on the next occasion of the engineer of the department visiting this coast he should be directed to enquire into the matter and report for the information of your department. He replied that the engineer would not be going so far west for some time, and could not be spared to make a special visit. Now that he is coming out on departmental business, may I venture to suggest that he be officially authorized to enquire fully into the practicability and advisability of carrying out the suggested improvements, either wholly or in part as may be approved by the government. The commercial importance of this port is possibly not fully realized; the statement for the year ending 30th June, 1901, makes its relative importance more apparent. It shows that Victoria, next to Montreal, is the most important seaport in the Dominion of Canada. The least important is Sorel, on which I believe you propose spending $250,000, and at Three Rivers, $500,000.

We have already 20 large ocean liners making Victoria their first and last port of call inwards and outwards on their trans-Pacific voyages. We are nearer by 100 miles to the open ocean than any other port doing transcontinental business, and the ships of the great competitive lines carrying at least three-fourths of the Oriental trade to Tacoma and Seattle, pass our doors, and the C. P. R. takes our freight to Vancouver for reshipment. These ports are in a position to lay the rails alongside the ocean carriers; they save considerable cost in handling, time in transit and ship's time in port, any one item of which is sufficient to divert and control the route of trade. The facilities given to Montreal enable it to obtain the great bulk of the grain trade, the saving of one-eighth of a cent per bushel being enough to divert this great trade to the Canadian port and load it into Canadian bottoms. Another matter which should be considered is the fact that this port remits to the federal treasury over $800,000 per annum in duties received.

Now, sir, what we seek is this: That we have the same consideration as Montreal, Quebec and other ports; neither more nor less. That we should have an incorporated harbor board as they have. That we should have the needful funds loaned to us for purposes of improvement and development as they have, and on the same terms. The Canadian Pacific railway, the Grand Trunk and the Great Northern railway are now running their cars over car ferries into this city. The Coast-Kootenay, the Canadian Northern and others seek to complete the same arrangement. But to what purpose without a harbor, in the safe shelter of which they can lay their cars alongside the steamships? Tacoma and Seattle take the trade away from us; the C. P. R. steamers cannot approach a jetty open to the ocean swell with any breeze from the S. E. or S. W. (our prevailing winds); they prefer to carry our freight 100 miles inland and transship it into small light draught boats that can come inside; they prefer the loss of an extra handling and 200 miles rather than land freight here; they prefer the costs and loss of time of a tender rather than approach the pier with passengers except in broad daylight and with calm water.

Now, sir, we seek to be guided by the experience of Montreal. The harbor commissioners of Victoria would start with a well improved real estate and with an established trade, in a part of the country yet in its infancy, and with the vast commerce of the Orient approaching our doors; our position is this:

1. Before any work can be attempted the harbor commissioners would have to acquire and control all water rights within the limits of the port of Victoria.

2. The whole of the properties abutting on the harbor, including all their rights and landing dues, can be purchased for about $2,100,000.

3. Of these there are 98 properties abutting on the harbor, 70 of which are improved, occupied mercantile properties. These occupied properties yield a present rental of about $72,124, and are subject to municipal taxes of about $13,924, to which we may add about 15 per cent for contingencies, leaving a net annual rental of about $53,100. To this revenue from rentals has to be added about $95,000 for harbor dues that are now taken over the wharves, making a total annual revenue of about $145,100. These figures have been verified by expert committees of investigation appointed by the municipality.

4. Now, we can purchase the properties yielding this annuity for about $2,100,000, and, if we add to this parliamentary and other costs, and possible contingencies, we may assume this figure at $2,850,000; and taking the rate of interest at 3 per cent, we enter upon a liability of about $70,500 per annum, with a revenue of about $148,000. Discount this as you will, it is beyond the possibility of risk. The balance of revenue over the interest required to extinguish all water rights and collect all dues would be ample to meet the interest on the debt for improvements.

I suggested to the Honorable the Minister of the Interior (under date 27th December, 1899) and also to Sir Louis Davies (under date 15th January, 1900) that as the securing of the foreshore rights all round the harbor is indispensible, the whole of the Songhees reserve (a small peninsula) should be leased to the harbor board on terms therein stated as a still further security for the commercial success of the undertaking. The government would thus be secured against all possible risk or default. The scheme would be a sound commercial proposition from the expenditure of the first dollar.

I therefore respectfully suggest your engineer be authorized to enquire into and report upon all these phases of an undertaking that, if properly handled, should be so beneficial to the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

THOS. C. SORBY.

Mr. Bag thought that great good would come from the work of the committee. Mr. Sorby's scheme might need more thinking out, and most people thought the scheme too big.

C. E. Redfern moved:

That the report be received and adopted, and that the Municipal Council and the Board of Trade be requested to appoint delegates to co-operate with the committee of the Voters' League on harbor improvements in their endeavor to impress on Col. Anderson the urgent need of some steps being taken to secure the necessary improvements to Victoria harbor.

He was sure all would admit that something must be done for harbor improvement, not necessarily the Sorby scheme, but anything in the way of betterment. We might get the Dominion government interested in the improvement of our harbor, because all must admit that the small amount spent by the Dominion government in blowing out a rock here and another there was quite insufficient for any good.

C. H. Lugrin seconded the resolution. He said that the fact should not be lost sight of that the enormous tonnage credited to this city did not mean that the volume of trade was one-third in point of amount in the Dominion. And if the city's claim to recognition at the hands of the Dominion were based upon this argument, we would likely be tripped up. But the fact that such an enormous tonnage of shipping did call here ought to be a strong enough argument with the government. For one, he wished to express the deep obligation the public owed Mr. Sorby for the trouble he had gone to in preparing his scheme under most adverse conditions.

The secretary brought up the matter of the Campbell river lands, and the chairman pointed out that nearly all the lands in that valley were surveyed and under lease as timber berths. Being heavily timbered, the land was evidently of more value for the lumber than for the purposes of agriculture. The mover of the original idea then moved that his resolution be rescinded.

The secretary said that no doubt the mover had done what he had with the best of intentions, but it was very inadvisable to hurriedly pass resolutions at the end of a meeting before considering them. When approaching the government or the council, the league should be very careful to get the matters down correctly.

Some discussion arose as to the timber leases. The chairman stated that he knew of some in Alberni which had been in existence for 20 years, and no timber had been cut. He thought that the department was very lenient in the matter of collecting rent.

P. C. McGregor thought the land ought to be given free to settlers, while Joseph Peirson advocated the stopping of further alienation of crown grants. Our agricultural lands were patchy and there should be a thorough change of the land policy.

C. H. Lugrin recalled the continuous stretches of farming lands in New Brunswick, which was not at all the case here, and hence it might be necessary to adopt different regulations. It was said that large tracts of agricultural lands were held and not made use of, and this should be looked into.

A resolution was passed requesting the committee of the Board of Trade appointed to deal with the subject of agricultural lands to co-operate with the committee of the league.

The league then adjourned.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY DISASTER.

Squadron Gallops Into River and Fifty Men Drown.

London, Aug. 20.—In a despatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent there of the Daily Express says: "During the manoeuvres near here, a squadron of cavalry was ordered suddenly to charge, and they galloped into a river and 50 men are reported to have been drowned. Details of the affair are difficult to obtain."

f You Are Conscious of Failing Strength and Energy This Month Make Use of

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE GREAT HEALTH AND STRENGTH GIVER.

No Other Medicine Can Afford or Guarantee Such Happy Results.

Men and women, young and old, of every rank in life, freely admit that they are more conscious of overtaxed nervous strength in the hot weather than at any other season.

When such a condition is experienced, Paine's Celery Compound affords advantages and results that no other remedy can offer with honesty. It vigorously cleanses the blood and regulates the tardy circulation. It strengthens and encourages the kidneys and enables them to filter from the blood all waste and morbid matters; it secures strong, firm nerves, gives sweet and natural sleep to the nerve-tired and brain-weary. In a word, Paine's Celery Compound is a true summer life-giver and health-builder. Mr. J. Ralston, of Nixon, Ont., says:

"It is now a year past since I had a severe attack of nervous prostration caused by chronic dyspepsia, and I could not sleep at night. This condition of sleeplessness brought on delirium. I was attended by four of the best doctors, and took a great quantity of medicine, but all failed to do me any good. I thought I would try your Paine's Celery Compound. After I had used four bottles the nervousness and dyspepsia left me, and I have done more work since than for years past. I now enjoy excellent health and consider myself completely cured."

EVOLUTION OF BRITISH OFFICER

A Defence of the System—Comradeship Between Leaders and Men.

From New York Post.

Now that Lord Kitchener has returned from South Africa, the query, "What has he got to say?" is overshadowed in importance only by the still more terrible question, "What does he intend to say?" Certain it is that with the greater part of the British public the idea is generally prevalent that this mysterious, silent, relentless General will have much to tell with regard to army organization, and especially its commissioned personnel. To understand the question, one must practically be an outsider; for the point of view of London's clubland is as far from the real solution of the problem as is that of the Staylybridge Radical Debating Society. Again, the observing foreigner must not belong to the school of Kipling, or his perspective will be as much out of proportion as are John Strange Winter's "Text Book for All Arms of the Service, and particularly the Infantry."

The British army officer is the result of British social conditions, and must be judged with that fact ever in mind. When Alfred the Great organized the Fyrd (National Militia), he made land the basis of numbers and the family system that of discipline. Families were enrolled into tythings; ten tythings formed a hundred, and the hundreds were enrolled into county organizations, each under its own heretoga (dux, or duke), hence the land-owner became an officer by right of his social position. The feudal system, which was introduced in England as a result of the Norman conquest, took the place of the fyrd as the national defence, and strengthened, if such strengthening were necessary, the right of the social leader to be the military leader. It is self-evident that no other system could have been possible. The knight was the representative of the country; the peasant, no matter of what degree, was scarcely an incident. Advances in the art of war made necessary the formation of the Train, or (more properly) trained bands which were neither fish, flesh nor good red herring from a military point of view, and were besides a constant source of trouble between king and parliament. They numbered about 160,000 men, and were officered by "gentlemen," although in occasional instances men of "low estate" succeeded in becoming captains of bands. In this connection it is interesting to note that in what is probably the first English drill book ever printed, published by Edward Davis, gentleman, in 1619, advice is given to the scoffing Tommy as follows: "There is another note, specially to advertise all soldiers of, that they do not rashly, neither of purpose, disdaine to be governed and commanded of a captaine, which is perchance of no ancient house, as an infinite number of fond and presumptuous fellowes doe now adaies; who, being rude and rusticall clownes, disdaine to be guided by captaines whose valor and virtue, and not whose ancient stock, hath given them that degree."

In the Civil War the greater number of the trained hands joined the parliamentary army, and formed part of the Invincible Ironsides of Cromwell. The officers, however, had joined the royalist army, but under the regime of Charles II., the army—officers and men alike—drifted back into the caste distinctions of former years. The commission became a privilege of birth, and the commissioned ranks a recognized preserve of the aristocracy. That this was not only logical, but necessary, the British Empire of to-day bears abundant testimony, for it has been largely won and is still largely kept by the sword. Since the days of Wellington, the army has attracted the flower of the educated, cultured youth of the land, who, being practically born into the army, regard it as their normal condition or state in life, and consequently, unless spurred on by personal ambition or compelling regulations, go through the years of their service in much the same manner as any other individual reared in an environment which leaves nothing to individual effort. Judged by results, the British officer has been a success, although instances are numerous where an individual officer has been a failure; but even there his fault has usually been the national fault of thick-headedness, or, if it is preferred, conservatism.

After the Indian mutiny of 1856, the army may be said to have gone its peaceful way, totally oblivious of all that was happening with other European nations. Ever the last to adopt improved methods of equipment or scientific application of the rules of war, the powers that be were always more alive to a good-looking budget than a good-looking soldier. Circumstances were partly to blame for this. The army proved fully equal to such emergencies as it was called upon to meet, and army leaders, beyond an occasional perfunctory complaint, were content to let things go on as they were. But the leaven of modern progress was at work. Quietly but surely the younger school of officers took up with modern ideas, and gently but positively, as is the way with all British reforms, a well-equipped modern officer was taking the place of his dilettante predecessor. All this has not been done by compulsory regulation, for, after the initial effort of securing the commission, it is always possible under existing conditions for a man to idle, and, more is the pity, many take advantage of it; but it is distinctly unfair to brand the commissioned ranks wholesale as know-nothings and idlers.

Prior to 1871 there had existed a system of purchase of commissions, which grew to be so unpopular that it was finally abolished. It had its origin in the early days of the regular standing army, and was formally recognized in the reign of Queen Anne. It was designed to raise the prestige of the commission and restore to its former exclusiveness the commissioned ranks of the army; and from that particular view-point it succeeded perfectly. Notwithstanding the fact that it enabled a rich man to jump over the poor one, it introduced into the army a number of men who merely joined for the prestige and experience of the life; and resigned after a few years, to take up their social duties as landed proprietors. Consequently, promotion was more rapid than it might have been under other conditions. More important still, it tended to keep down the age average of officers, and provided throughout the country among the country gentlemen a body of men adapted for commissions in the militia, yeomanry and volunteers. To-day this same class is represented in the army by men who only serve a few years, and then, on marriage or accession to family estates, resign from the regular army and join the militia or yeomanry. In corps where the purchase system did not exist, promotion was much slower than in those where such was possible, a sufficient defence for the system in its own day.

To-day the officer is still a member of the aristocracy, and where he is not a member of an ancient house, he is at least a gentleman by birth and station. The relation of officer and man is the same to-day as it has ever been, and Tommy himself would be the last to wish it otherwise. Nowhere in the world is there the same comradeship between officer and man on active service as in the British army. They are comrades in the truest sense of the word, and while they may eat together, sleep together, march together, and live in closest contact for months at a time, neither one of them would ever trespass on the other. To illustrate: One of the men of the regiment to which the writer belonged was lying on his cot in hospital, delirious, and sitting by his bedside was a subaltern of the man's company. Aden, that hell on earth, was claiming one of its regular victims, and the officer, with a lump in his throat, was attempting to soothe the dying man. "Poor Jenkins," he said, "he comes from my place, and his old father and mother will be horribly cut up." Jenkins had a few minutes of consciousness before the end, and his eyes lit up as he recognized, and faintly whispered, "Master Harold." When the breath left his body, he had both hands in those of his officer. The same incident, so far as the characters are concerned, might take place in either the German or the American armies, but neither of them would have that strange indefinable something, inherent with the English social system—democratic though it be—which makes it possible for a Master Harold and a Private Jenkins to love like brothers and act like comrades, appreciating each other's rights and qualities, yet sublimely unconscious of the fact that they are maintaining caste distinction—that bogie of the bounder and favorite weapon of the newspaper army reformer.

And now with regard to the intelligence of the officer: If he lacks initiative capacity, then the intellectual capacity of Englishmen has been overrated, for the semi-annual competitive examinations for army commissions frequently disclose the fact of four and five hundred men competing for 100 commissions. That the examination itself is not one that will exactly recommend itself to the fool of the family may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to look the matter up. Consulates in abundance, commissionerships, secretaryships, and residences are held by ex-army men. Important administrative positions throughout the Empire are frequently assigned to such, and who has aught to criticize? Why deny him the right to hunt, shoot, ride and drive to his heart's content during such hours as he has to spare, when the probabilities are that he will soon (even if he has not already done so) be stewing in Adea, dodging cholera on the plains of India, fighting yellow jack on the west coast of Africa, shriveling on the sands of the Soudan, or trying to get comfort out of life in Hongkong? It is admitted that they are not all workers or qualified military officers, and the world has never yet seen an army where such was the case; but, at the same time, it is well known that British officers are authors of text books in every branch of military science, as well as inventors of universal reputation. The time has gone by when a man who passed through the staff college is regarded as a troublesome individual to have in one's command or on one's staff. Modern ideas have at last reached the fossils. A good story is told of one of these latter, to whom some one was recommending an officer for appointment on his staff.

"Let me see," said he. "I fancy I know of him."

"Yes," said the friend, "he is a staff college man."

"That's it," said the General. "I knew there was something against him."

The misfortunes that marked the beginning of the South African war were largely due to this type of man. The best proof of the thoroughness and efficiency of the staff of the British army was shown by the fact that over a quarter of a million soldiers were mobilized, embarked, transported 6,000 miles over sea; then on landing were moved in detachments hundreds of miles to various widely separated battle grounds, and brought in front of their enemy equipped in every particular. The men have never lacked food, ammunition or supplies. Again it must be conceded that luck was against the British generals at the start. That luck is a quantity to be reckoned with, we have no less an authority than the great Napoleon, who before making an important appointment, or assignment invariably asked, "Est il heureux?"

In conclusion we may rest assured that nothing will be materially changed so long as the British social structure is as it is. Things will be made a little more difficult for the lazily inclined, but meanwhile the average army officer will continue to be the same cheerful, underpaid, dare-devil gentleman he has ever been. His war training has always been in the school of experience, a form of education which to him is infinitely more attractive than the very best war game ever imported from Germany. The trouble of it all is, that the many are blamed for the few, and all are blamed for the system; but, as I have attempted to show, the system is inseparable from the "state of things as they are," and beyond endowing a literary genius with the mantle of a Wilkinson, noting very serious is likely to come of it.

W. B. KAVANAGH.
(Late of the British Army.)

ENTERTAINING INDIAN PRINCES

How Rigorous Caste Laws Were Observed for Distinguished Guests.

The rigorous caste laws of India have introduced a peculiar difficulty in the entertainment of the Indian representatives who came to England for the coronation. But such is the forethought and careful regard for Hindoo susceptibilities shown by those who have charge of their reception and accommodation in England, that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the responsibility, the Indian visitors—Princes, followers, and Sepoys alike—will be as comfortably lodged and as scrupulously safeguarded regarding their caste observances as in their own homes in India.

Owing to special circumstances, the case of the Maharajah of Jaipur has presented exceptional difficulties; hence a solution in his case implies a solution in that of all others. His Highness had never left India before; did not speak a word of English; was of the very highest caste; and, if possible, ultra-scrupulous regarding all ordinances of his faith. But so splendid is the organization that every difficulty has been met and solved.

His Highness came in a new ship, in which beef or pork could never have been used—for the mere presence of either in the house or ship in which he himself took food would have lost him his caste. So when compelled to cross the Channel from Calais in an old steamer, he abstained from food or drink during the passage.

In London the King has assigned to him Moray Lodge, Campden Hill, which has been practically rebuilt for him as an Indian palace, and in the magnificent grounds of which separate accommodation has been erected for every variety of caste among his large retinue, thus for the time being Moray Lodge is, according to every Hindu ordinance, a part of the royal palace at Jaipur.

His Highness is surrounded with all the splendor and luxury of his own Court, and the members of his suite retain their accustomed habits and modes of life, and follow their usual routine as in India. To ensure this, they have brought with them a complete supply of every commodity that may be needed for their own or His Highness' use.

Caste laws affect every aspect of Hindu life in a manner scarcely to be realized by Western minds. The question of food is, perhaps, typical. A high caste and orthodox Hindu must practically restrict himself to vegetables. The exceptions are few—fish, milk, mutton and goat flesh. Fish is permitted because it is deemed to be cold-blooded and insensitive to pain; milk because the taking of milk does not cause the death of the animal, nay, is often a service to it. As a curious point it may be mentioned that the cow is held in veneration in India because she gives us milk; hence she is like a foster mother, and is also the type of the earth, the universal mother.

The flesh of animals is as a rule forbidden, because most animals are unclean. (Beef, for the opposite reason; the cow is sacred, not unclean.) Sheep and goats are deemed to be clean, hence the exception. But even their flesh can be eaten only when the sheep or the goat has been killed as a sacrifice to the goddess Kall. Hence most peculiar conditions have to be fulfilled to make the sacrifice valid. (1) The sheep or the goat must be a male; the goddess will accept no creature in sacrifice that is of her own sex. (2) The head of the victim must be severed at a single blow. If there be more than one blow, or any mutilation or hacking in the act of killing, the sacrifice becomes a sacrilege. (3) The slayer of the victim must be of the priestly caste, not a mere butcher.

Usually a little idol of Kall is set up, garlanded with marigold; and a brazier filled with burning charcoal is placed upon a tripod upon the idol. In that case the priest drops a few grains of incense upon the brazier with the set form of prayer.

The head and neck of the victim are first bathed in Ganges water—a large supply of which has been brought by the Maharajah of Jaipur. The execution block is merely a post a foot and a half off the ground, and forked at the top like a Y. Into this the head of the victim is placed and bound with a cord. An assistant seizes the animal from behind—its hind legs in one hand and fore legs in the other—and stretches out the creature in a horizontal position. Then the priest deals the blow from the side. All this is done suddenly, quickly; the time that elapses from the placing of the head on the block and the actual killing is never more than ten seconds, and usually only five.

In this connection it may be mentioned, that a place is now fitted out at Wimbledon as a temporary shrine of Kall, where sheep and goats are slain every morning for the use of the Indian Princes and their suites. The priest, or lord high executioner, as he may otherwise be styled, is a magnificent fellow, 6 ft. 2 in. in height. He uses a keen Jaipur sword, and does his work most efficiently and mercifully. Being a priest by caste, he is rather a superior personage, and does no more than slay the beast, the rest of the work being done by menials.

The method of cooking the food is as important as the food itself. It is an absolute caste law that no Hindu can eat anything cooked by a man lower in caste than himself. Hence cooks in high-caste families are nearly all members of the Brahminical or priestly caste, which claims superiority over all others; naturally, however, they are men in reduced circumstances, or otherwise unable to follow their usual priestly calling. So rigorous is this law, that even the shadow of a stranger of low caste, or no caste, falling upon the food, renders it unfit for use. Hence the kitchen at Moray Lodge is really beyond the ken of curious eyes—being accessible only to one who is himself a high-caste Hindu.

The one exception to this law is in regard to ripe fruit. Ripe fruit, which can be eaten without being cooked, is a direct bounty of Mother Earth. Low caste, or alien, hands cannot affect it, since all that she supplies is deemed to be sanctified.

The kitchen utensils employed for cooking are rather curious, and, in English estimation, somewhat weird and fantastic. They are all of beaten brass, earthenware, or copper well tinned; all of strange shapes. The stove is a primitive concern, being merely three sides of a hollow square of bricks filled with wood or charcoal. But it is the gradual cooking over this slow fire that gives to most Indian dishes their exquisite flavor—at least exquisite in the writer's estimation.

An expert Hindu cook is somewhat of a versatile genius. Limited by caste laws to the simplest ingredients, he can create the most elaborate dishes. Consider the use of milk, sugar, flour, tamarind; from milk he will make cream, curd, junket, cream-cheese; from these in conjunction with sugar, flour and tamarind—to say nothing of almonds, raisins, cinnamons, cardamoms—he will make halluah, luddoe, sondace, and forty other delicate sweetmeats.

Forty more dishes he could create from fruits alone. From mango (the king of fruits), custard-apple, pine-apple, guava, banana—in union with various products of milk mentioned above—he could make such a menu for desert as would astonish many a first-rate chef.

What then shall I say of the thousand savories that, in conjunction with these and flesh-meat, are even now sending up their sweet fragrance into the atmosphere of Campden Hill? Pillau, that mysterious concoction of meat, rice, and a thousand spices; kurma, that toothsome delicacy, fit for India's court, in which cream and curd and tamarind blend themselves with meat and cardamom and raisins. And what about hot bindaloo and sweet kahsondi?

Previous to the Maharajah's departure from India, the Bombay Advocate thus describes the elaborate preparations made on the steamer that was to bear the party to England:

The preparations of his Highness the Maharajah Sawai Madho Singh, of Jaipur, for his sea voyage to England to attend the coronation ceremonies are unprecedented in orthodoxy. Unmindful of the expense, his Highness has sent to Bombay Rajah Jai Nath Atal, the revenue Dewan, and a retinue to fit up the steamer already engaged in proper Hindoo style. The Anchor line steamship Olympia has been chartered, and no other passengers but the Maharajah's party, consisting of 125 persons in all, will be allowed to go on board.

On board the steamer six kitchens have been fitted up; one for the family deity going with the Maharajah, one for his Highness himself, one for the Sirdar of Tazeem, one for Pundit Madhosudhan Dass, the attendant Pandt, one for the other attendant Brahmin followers, and the remaining one for miscellaneous cooking. In addition to the bath rooms on board, arrangements for four new ones have been made.

The big water tank to be used by all passengers will be always kept neat and clean by his Highness' own men under the guidance of Pundit Baij Nath Chobey, a Brahmin of a very high order. Drinking water from the Ganges and every article of food, enough for six months' use by all men going, are being taken on board. Since the 9th of April no one, not even the crew, but his Highness' men, have been allowed to enter the space allotted for the use of the Maharajah and his party.

The steamer authorities have solemnly promised in a stamped document not to allow beef and veal on board the steamer. Particular care is being taken not to be under the necessity of purchasing anything or having any work done by foreigners in an un-Hindoo country. Even earth for cleaning utensils, etc., is being taken on board and washermen, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc. are to accompany. Rigid Hindooism in its truest sense is being observed. The rigidity of the plan of his Highness has filled the orthodox Hindoo heart with pleasure.

ROSE COGHLIN.

Well Known Actress Injured by Carbolic Acid.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 19.—Rose Coghlin, the actress, was severely injured last night because she mistook a bottle of carbolic acid for a face lotion. She applied the acid to her face in a dark room and barely escaped destroying her eyesight. Her face was badly burned before she discovered her error.

A PRETTY POSTMISTRESS NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

Was Given Up to Die--Eight Doctors Failed--Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.

ALMA L. COX

THOUSANDS of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments with medicine. They take medicine for sick headache. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause.

Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do.

Miss Alma Cox, Assistant Postmistress of Orum, S. C., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from chronic disease and dyspepsia for five years. How I suffered no tongue can tell. I tried eight or ten of the best physicians without receiving much benefit, also tried lots of patent medicines. But still I suffered with sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and such a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest. At times I would be so nervous I could not bear anyone around me. I had been given up to die.

"One day a friend sent me one of Dr. Hartman's pamphlets, and I decided to write to him. He advised Peruna and Manalin, and after taking the medicine for a time I felt greatly relieved. My friend put me on the cure, scarcely and any dreamed of the result of its heavy feeling. I am so thankful that I can say after using several bottles of the Peruna and Manalin I am restored to perfect health.

"Before using your remedies I could not eat anything. I lived on barley water and Panopeptin for two years. Now I can eat with pleasure. Everybody is so surprised at my improvement. Everyone says I am looking like a rose. I would advise all suffering women to take your remedies. I know if it were not for Peruna and Manalin I would have been in my grave to-day. I cannot thank you enough for the kind advice you have given me."—MISS ALMA L. COX.

Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period, and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides a great tonic"—*M. C. Butler.*

Peruna restores health in a normal way.

Peruna puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, and in this way restores the functions of every organ.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, of Columbus, O., gives advice to women free during the summer months.

FOR dressmaking and family sewing Corticelli Silk is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal. Corticelli Silk runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size and always ll lngthand full strength.

Ask your dealer for "Corticelli" and politely but firmly refuse all substitutes which some clerks may say are "just as good." You may be sure they all lack the many excellent qualities of the genuine Corticelli Silk.

If your dealer does not keep Corticelli Silk it is probably because **he makes a little more money** selling you some other brand. As Corticelli costs YOU no more than poor silk, why don't you try it? Ask for "CORTICELLI"—the Dressmakers' Favorite Spool Silk

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