

GREAT BRITAIN

Will Use Her Colored Troops When Occasion Demands

Chamberlain's Notice to the European Powers and American Comments Thereon

Britain's Indian Soldiers Showed the Staff of Which They Were Made in the Recent Campaign in China.

(New York Tribune.)

One of the most important announcements that have been made in the British parliament for many years is the declaration last week of Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, that the English government will not hesitate henceforth to employ in Europe or elsewhere her Indian and African troops. It is an announcement of the most profound interest to the entire civilized world, but more especially to the great powers, such as the United States, France, and Germany, which have millions of semi-barbarous races subject to their rule. Uncle Sam alone has some eight million Filipinos in whom the military instinct is strongly developed, the males preferring warfare to industry. With a characteristic Oriental disregard for death or injury, and possessing almost incredible powers of endurance, they would rather fight than work. Indeed, the Philippine Islands will furnish to the United States a practically inexhaustible recruiting ground for its army, now that the compact which forbade a contest between civilized nations against the use of Oriental or African troops in civilized warfare is to be broken by Great Britain. So sensational indeed is the announcement made by the English government that an international congress is likely to be summoned to discuss the matter.

Curiously enough, the peace conference at The Hague two years ago, when the rules of war were subjected to a revision, carefully avoided any reference to the matter. No steps were taken toward a specific agreement by treaty to refrain from the employment of Asiatic and African troops in civilized warfare, and the only action by the delegates that can be considered as in any way bearing upon the question was the declaration of their adherence to the "accepted laws of warfare among civilized nations."

These laws include a restriction prohibiting the use of bodies of troops composed of individuals of savage or semi-civilized races. Neither England, Russia, nor yet France is desirous of binding herself to abstain from the use of dusky soldiers in the event of a war in which national existence was likely to be at stake. The matter by a sort of tacit agreement, was therefore kept out of the discussions at The Hague.

IT HAS UNTIL NOW

been generally understood, however, by these three powers that the colored troops were employed it would be only in the last extremity. This view has been strengthened by the extraordinary pains which the English government has taken to keep the medals and Basuto tribes, who are under British rule and most loyal to the British flag, from taking part in the war against the Boers. In the war of 1870 the French brought a few native regiments of Turcos from Algeria. But so great was the outcry raised, not only in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, but even in France, against the employment of African troops against the British, that they were hastily shipped back to Africa, long before the close of the war, although they were magnificent fighters, and from a military point of view of infinite greater value than the untrained levies of "Mehobots," the majority of whom had never handled a gun.

INASMUCH AS THE JAPANESE

are the only Asiatics taking part in the military operations in China, it is evident that there are grounds for a radical modification of the rule against the employment of the non-Christian soldiers in warfare among Christian nations, and that the English government is to a great extent justified in the decision which it has adopted, to utilize henceforth its African and Asiatic forces without restriction in any war in which they may become engaged with a Christian power. Judging from the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain in parliament the other day, it is quite likely that in the autumn Indian and West Indian regiments will be despatched to take the places of the English troops which it is proposed to withdraw from the Transvaal and Cape Colony, while it is probable that the administration may even go so far as to accept the services of the African tribes, and who, as stated above, have for the last twelve months been entering the British to allow them to join in the operations against the Boers.

England's example, unless checked by an international conference, will undoubtedly be followed by other powers possessed of Asiatic and African dependencies. Thus, an altogether new element, which no account has been taken until now, will be introduced into modern warfare among civilized nations. In fact, it is possible that in course of time the white races may eventually come to use none but their dark hued non-Christian legions for fighting purposes; that Asiatics and Africans will constitute the rank and file of our armies, officered and commanded by white men. In this way the Continental great powers of Europe, such as France, Germany, and Italy, may be relieved of that compulsory military service which is such a drawback to trade and industry, while the English would be rid of the haunting dread of conscription.

England has already at the present moment in India alone a force of more than eight hundred thousand native soldiers. These are officered almost

AFTER MANY YEARS

Of suffering from kidney disease, Miss Minnie Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo., found a complete cure result from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is such cures as this which establish the soundness of Dr. Pierce's theory: "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach."

Every other organ depends on the stomach for its vitality and vigor. For by the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition the food which is eaten is converted into nutriment, which, in the form of blood, is the sustaining power of the body, and each organ of it. When the stomach is diseased the supply of the body is cut down, the organs are starved, and the weakness of starvation shows itself in lungs, heart, liver, kidneys or some other organ.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and so cures diseases of other organs which have originated through deficient nutrition or impure blood.

"I had been suffering with kidney trouble two years," writes Miss Minnie Ryan, of 137 Louisiana Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., "and I was unable to do any kind of work. Two years ago I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favor's Prescription' and took several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I took eight bottles (four of each), and I feel now perfectly cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

that when their passions had been aroused by the excitement and turmoil of battle, it would be impossible to prevent them from indulging in savagery and cruelty which, while natural to barbarous races, would be repulsive in the extreme to white people. But during the recent campaign in China, the Japanese distinguished themselves among all the other allied troops by their humane methods of warfare, and by their indignant refusal to participate in any of the rapine, the cruelty, and the altogether inexcusable barbarity which disgraced most of the European contingents engaged in the military operations in the distant East. In particular, the forces of the Mikado showed themselves from first to last a great deal more civilized and strict in their adherence to the accepted rules of warfare than any of the other contingents. They were not looting by the Japanese, no indiscriminate slaughter of inoffensive old men, women and children; no perpetration of those nameless outrages of which the Russian, in particular, rendered themselves guilty, and which, being unprintable, have only been hinted at in the press. Indeed, the behavior of the fearless little Japs was the theme of universal admiration, and the praise of all the foreign commanders, notably of the United States General Chaffee, and of the English general, Sir Alfred Hunter, as well as of the British Marshal Count von Waldersee. They were not looting by the Japanese, no indiscriminate slaughter of inoffensive old men, women and children; no perpetration of those nameless outrages of which the Russian, in particular, rendered themselves guilty, and which, being unprintable, have only been hinted at in the press. Indeed, the behavior of the fearless little Japs was the theme of universal admiration, and the praise of all the foreign commanders, notably of the United States General Chaffee, and of the English general, Sir Alfred Hunter, as well as of the British Marshal Count von Waldersee. They were not looting by the Japanese, no indiscriminate slaughter of inoffensive old men, women and children; no perpetration of those nameless outrages of which the Russian, in particular, rendered themselves guilty, and which, being unprintable, have only been hinted at in the press. Indeed, the behavior of the fearless little Japs was the theme of universal admiration, and the praise of all the foreign commanders, notably of the United States General Chaffee, and of the English general, Sir Alfred Hunter, as well as of the British Marshal Count von Waldersee.

THE NEWS OF NOME

PORT TOWNSEND, Wn., Aug. 20.—The steamer John G. Kimball, from Nome, August 8, has arrived here. Passengers on the Kimball bring hard luck stories from Nome, and say that when winter sets in there will be a great number of destitute men, who will have to face starvation or be given transportation to Puget Sound.

For stretches of two hundred miles at a time there would be no surface water, which could only be obtained by digging in the sand at certain places, which were often so difficult to find that the men often depended upon his sense of direction and distance, and upon merciful Providence. Over a great part of the circuit there was, of course, no road, and any repairs had to be made by the riders themselves. Starting out weighing 14 stone and carrying 50 pounds of baggage, but the only serious mishap he met with was the breaking of a few spokes. The bicycle was of American make, and the man who had the bicycle was of a group of three or four men who have gone around the Island Continent by land.

THE RABBIT PEST

Mr. Mackay is a miner by profession, but has seen a great deal of cattle and sheep raising, and has seen immense areas rendered useless for runs by drought and by the rabbit pest. A remedy has at last been found for the latter, after everything else failed in the use of phosphoric polihurd, or middlings from wheat. The phosphoric and middlings are mixed into a paste and distributed by a "polar" in jumps about the size of a walnut in a thin furrow running, perhaps, for ten miles across the plains.

First King's Cup

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 21.—Steamer Coban arrived today from Halifax with the yacht 'Oboe,' and the two cups that she won on board. At the meeting of the club it was decided to communicate with King Edward, informing him that the cup formerly held at Halifax as the Prince of Wales cup, was won by the Cape Breton Yacht Club and is now held as the first King's cup.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The scarcity of water in the mining camps leads to curious consequences, and Mr. Mackay has seen on the coast between Kooligin and Nowemut whiskey and water both selling for the same price, a shilling a glass. The heat, contrary to general expectation, is not greatest in the tropical part in the month, but in New South Wales, at Wilcannia, on the Darling River, at

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BICYCLE RIDE ROUND AUSTRALIA.

11,000 Miles Through Waterless Deserts

Thirst and Blackmen the Two Great Enemies—Characteristics of the Country.

(Toronto Empire, 24th.)

Eleven thousand six hundred miles is the record continuous long-distance bicycle ride of Australia, and this record is held by Donald Mackay of New South Wales, who is a guest at the Palmer. Eleven thousand miles was done in a trip around Australia, which occupied 248 days of continuous riding, and the six hundred miles was done at the end of this in order to beat the record of a Scotchman, who in the previous continuous record, which was 11,000 miles. The trip around the coast proved exhausting from the heat and dangerous from the proximity of the treacherous blackmen. At times Mr. Mackay was three hundred miles from any other white man, and for long stretches he had to carry water with him. He passed through the uninhabited interior, and it was often a matter of life and death to find water, which was full from bank to bank in the wet season. Alligators would also make swimming or fording hazardous in the wet season, while in the dry season great rivers become mere trickling streams or disappear altogether. The Catherine River, which was 20 feet deep when he crossed, was 10 feet deep in the wet season, and often ten or twelve feet in a few hours.

One of the characteristic of Australia, said Mr. Mackay to the Mac and Empire, is the absence of rivers, and on the southwest coast for a stretch of seven hundred miles there was not even a gully running into the sea down which water could flow. This reason for this is that the interior of Australia is one vast desert, covering about one-third of the island. There are no mountains in this great region to attract rain, and what rain falls is absorbed by the salt lakes of the interior. The island continent is fertile along the coast on the east and north, but on the west and southwest the sand of the desert touches the sand of the sea. In the northeastern part of the island there is a large expanse of land suitable for stock-raising, but it will never be taken up until transportation facilities are provided to the markets of Australia.

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Christmas, the thermometer frequently runs 125 in the shade. The cause of this intense heat is the prevalence of winds from the great Australian desert. This district is near the open mines, and the great silver mines of Broken Hill. Curiously enough, the coolest part of Australia is not far distant, which is Kandara, the highest town in Australia. This is near Mount Kosciuszko, and owing to its great altitude the mail is at this time of the year taken in on snowshoes.

Mr. Mackay's travels have convinced him of the vastness of Australia's natural resources and of the great future that lies in store for the new Commonwealth. Mr. Mackay, who has been in England on a visit, leaves today for Vancouver en route for Sydney.

WILL TROT IN TWO MINUTES.

Prof. Brewer Makes a Prediction About the Speed of the Horse.

Prof. William H. Brewer, the venerable head of the department of agriculture at Yale, says that not only will the trotting record be lowered to two minutes for the mile but that a large number of trotting and pacing horses who will be able to cover the distance in that time.

"Twenty years ago," said Prof. Brewer to a World reporter, "I went on record as stating that by the end of the nineteenth century there would be a two minute light harness record. I did not specify whether it would be for trotting or for pacing. At the time I made my prediction indications were that it would be in trotting, but later developments proved that pacing was to develop more rapidly than trotting. The problem of lowering the record to its lowest point is not, however, primarily one of gait, but of breeding. Whether the pace or the trot will eventually prove the faster cannot be speculated upon with any degree of certainty. When the record of trotting horses is carried to its perfection the light harness record will touch their lowest possible mark. But this is somewhat distant and incidental calculations of gait, track, and carriage are to be reckoned upon before it is reached. Pacers and trotters are being bred together and there is no indication, therefore, that the pacing record will go much lower than that of the trot and vice versa."

"I said 20 years ago that I would leave it for the mathematicians to determine how fast horses would ultimately trot and how long before the maximum would be reached. Two mathematicians, Pickering of the Institute of Technology and Knifer of the University of St. Louis, have written papers attacking the theory. I refer to recent reductions in records to support the claims advanced then. One reason why it is logical to suppose that the trotting record has not reached its lowest figure is that at no time in the history of trotting has there been a dozen horses who have come within five seconds of the best time on record. On the contrary, more than 400 horses had run within 5-4 seconds of the running record of 1:39.3 when I made out my table covering the 10 years of performances on the turf. That statement means that the trotting record, which has been bred for speed on the run for more than two centuries, has reached the limit of its speed in breeding. The statement that few pacers or trotters have at any time approached the record, whatever it has been, shows that the speed limit in breeding has not been approached in breeding."

"I will make one statement in general on this point: In the course of time a large number of horses will be bred to trot as fast as the fastest time, and that time will be less than two minutes."

To demonstrate the evolution of the breed, Prof. Brewer has prepared a table, covering the American races from 1643 to 1822, and involving a greater work than has ever been done elsewhere in showing not simply the existing best record, but the general condition of the trotting and pacing breed each year. The record follows apart being taken:

Year	2:30	2:27	2:25	2:23	2:21	2:19	2:17	2:15
1844	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1850	24	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
1852	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1855	34	15	2	0	0	0	0	0
1871	56	28	8	1	0	0	0	0
1874	71	35	12	3	1	0	0	0
1878	112	58	18	4	1	0	0	0
1880	125	65	22	5	1	0	0	0
1882	145	75	28	6	1	0	0	0

Owing to the impossibility of following the development of racing and trotting all over the country, and recording all the fast times made, Prof. Brewer gave up his task of bringing his table up to date. It proves his point clearly and fully.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Population of the Chief Towns and Some Cities

Of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario Not Mentioned in the Census Bulletin.

Published a Few Days Ago.

OTTAWA, AUG. 20.—The following are the populations of the chief towns of the maritime provinces not already mentioned in the census bulletin:

NOVA SCOTIA	
Annapolis	1,881
Lawrencetown	959
Antigonish	2,753
Sydney, town	2,445
Colebrook	1,118
Truro	5,102
Amherst	3,781
Springhill	4,813
Parsonboro	4,901
Digby	1,351
Guysboro	1,548
Dartmouth	3,352
Windsor	2,477
New Glasgow	3,778
Pictou	2,985
Shelburne	3,391
Yarmouth	5,083
Lunenburg	4,484

NEW BRUNSWICK

Woodstock	3,283
Milltown	2,146
St. Andrews and parish	4,778
St. Stephen	2,589
Bathurst	4,815
Moncton	5,623
Fredricton	6,702
Marystown	1,829

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown	11,378
Georgetown	1,980
Summerside	3,876

ONTARIO

Napanee	1,501
Almonte	3,283
Ashburnham	1,647
Barré	4,884
Belleville	5,117
Berlin	3,747
Bowenbridge	4,480
Brantford	2,733
Brampton	2,748
Chatham	4,059
Collingwood	3,075
Coburn	4,523
Collingwood	4,439
Corwall	6,704
Dundas	3,173
Port Williams	2,485
Galt	7,986
Guelp	11,496
Gravenhurst	1,151
Ingersoll	4,572
London	9,075
Merrittton	1,710
Newmarket	2,125
North Bay	2,532
Oshawa	4,908
Owen Sound	4,086
Paris	3,777
Peterborough	3,239
Port Hope	11,224
Port Arthur	5,642
Rat Portage	3,214
St. Catharines	9,946
St. Thomas	11,480
Sant Ste. Marie	5,328
Sarnia	4,178
Sandwich	1,450
Sudbury	2,027
Simcoe	2,627
Stratford	9,551
Thorold	1,979
Toronto	1,583
Toronto North	1,822
Toronto E. (village)	1,583
Walkerville	1,583
Waterloo	5,537
Welland	1,883
Whitby	2,110
Windsor	12,154
Woodstock	8,333
Niagara Falls, Town	4,244
Niagara Falls, Village	1,458

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Woods' Phosphoric
The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all Druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. It cures Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all forms of neuralgic pains, all effects of abuse of Opium or Stimulants. It is sold in bottles of 25c. and 50c. One will please, see the name, and get it at once from the Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

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