

THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER.

LIEUT. COL. MAUNSELL, AS A MILITARY MAN.

In the Service from Boyhood, He Has Seen Military Life on Two Continents—Active Service During "the Late Unpleasantness"—His Popularity in Social Circles.

As the Commandant of the Royal School of Infantry at Fredericton and as having been for more than quarter of a century closely identified with public affairs in this province, there are few men in New Brunswick more widely known and more highly esteemed than Lieutenant Colonel George J. Maunsell. In social life his friends are legion: officially, he is popular and regarded as most thorough and competent.

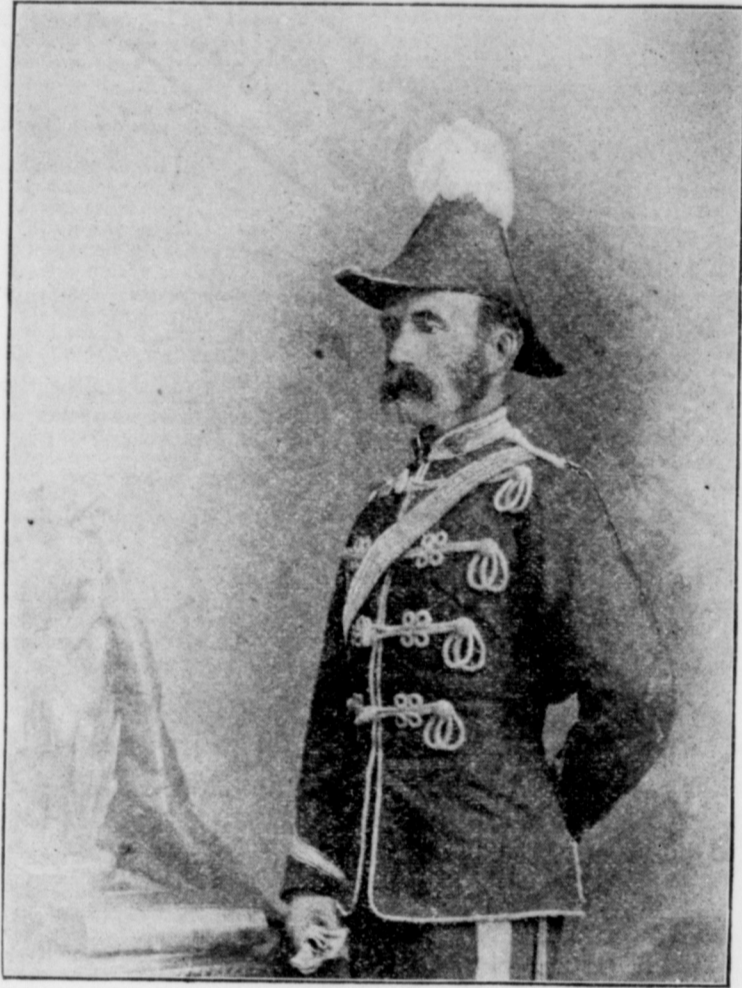
The Colonel was born at Rathkeale, County of Limerick, Ireland, in 1836, his father being George Meanes Maunsell, J. P., of Bally-William house. He was educated at home and then adopted the profession of arms, passing his final examination with high honors at Sandhurst College in his 19th year. He was then gazetted ensign in the 15th Regiment. He received a course of instruction in military engineering at Aldershot in 1857, and was gazetted in November of that year Lieutenant in his regiment.

During the two following years he attended the School of Musketry at Hythe and obtained a first-class certificate, whereupon he was gazetted as instructor of musketry. He was promoted to a captaincy in the 15th Regiment in 1861, and for about a year was acting adjutant and instructor of musketry at the Eight Depot Battalion. In January 1864 he rejoined the 15th Regiment in New Brunswick and embraced the "opportunity" that was then offered to witness actual service by becoming attached to the staff of General Grant with the Army of the Potomac. He was with that army during the whole of the spring campaign of 1865, ending with the capture of Richmond.

In 1865 the colonel was appointed adjutant-general of the militia of New Brunswick, and in the following year did efficient service in the movement made on the western frontier of the province to repel the Fenian invasion. In 1868, after confederation, the militia act was passed, under which on January 1st following, Colonel Maunsell was appointed adjutant-general of military district No. 8 (province of New Brunswick). Some years later he attended a course of study at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and was granted a certificate. For about two years commencing with April, 1881, the colonel was

away from this province, having been transferred to the command of district No. 4, with headquarters at Ottawa. In July, 1883, the colonel sailed for England, and was attached to her majesty's forces at Aldershot for instructional purposes, and while in Europe examined with much interest several of the battlefields of the Franco-German war. In November of that year he returned to Canada, and in December was gazetted as Commandant of the Royal School of Infantry at Fredericton. In addition to this office he has held, since May, 1884, the position of Deputy Adjutant-General of this District. During the seven years the school has been in operation 167 officers and 342 non-commissioned officers have been instructed and received certificates of qualification.

In May, 1885, the colonel organized and commanded a temporary battalion which was formed of the school corps and eight companies of New Brunswick and Island militia, to proceed to the scene of the Northwest rebellion, but as it was found that no further troops were required, the



LIEUT.-COL. MAUNSELL.

battalion was disbanded after a week spent in camp at Sussex.

Colonel Maunsell is an adherent of the Episcopal church. His wife, whom he married in 1862, is a daughter of the late F. E. Moony, J. P., of "The Doon," Kings county, Ireland. His family consists of seven children.

During his long residence in this province the colonel has shown the warmest sympathy with all kinds of athletic and manly sports. He is an excellent tennis-player and cricketer, as well as an ardent disciple of rod and gun. In his leisure moments he has composed several musical selections, which have been highly commended, and his contributions to the press, though all too fugitive, have comprised interesting sketches of forest life. He is a most energetic and successful officer, and the school at Fredericton bears many traces of his creative work and genius.

THE QUEEN'S BATH.

An Annual Ceremony at Madagascar—The Queen's Army.

Frederick Taylor, the famous traveller, speaks most entertainingly of his experience in the capital of Madagascar. There he saw the queen, a slender, light Havana woman, and had several interviews with her. No European queen could assume more dignified manners than she did. She was dressed in European costume, and her husband, the prime minister, was also arrayed in garments of as recent a European fashion as it was possible to bring into Madagascar.

"The capital is a city of some 100,000 people, of whom not more than thirty are Europeans. There are some fine buildings, notably the palace. The queen keeps a standing army, miserable wretches who are obliged to uniform themselves, but who are well provided with arms. They are fairly good shots. In their uniform they present a rather amusing spectacle. Some of them have skirts, some of them simple wraps of cotton cloth, and here let me say that I frequently saw going to the churches established by the missionaries men with no other garment than a piece of white sheeting bearing the familiar blue label of one of the American cotton mills, and also wearing a stovepipe hat of very ancient make, of which they were very proud.

"It was my good fortune to be in the capital at the time of the fan-drona festival, which, in other words, is nothing but the sacred festival of the queen's annual bath. On the day before the festival the nobles and the invited guests, of whom I was one, were assembled in the room in the palace, and were seated, Turk fashion, upon the floor or ground. Then there was a feast, and in the evening torches were lighted all around the city, and in such manner as to indicate the tradition of the ancient fire worshippers. On the following day there was another feast. The nobles built a fire, cooked rice, and put in the pot the meat which was left over from the feast of the year before, which had been carefully preserved by jerking. It is a sacrilege to allow a bit of this meat to be wasted. In addition to that they brought bullock's meat, and they cut a bit of flesh out of the flank of a live bullock and brought it to me as a special honor, and it was then cooked, and I, of course, out of courtesy, was obliged to eat it. During the feast the queen sat on her throne, presiding over the ceremony with great dignity, and by her side was her husband, a man 65 years of age, although he looked much younger. After the feast the queen retired to an apartment adjoining the feasting hall, and there she took her bath in a silver bathtub. A half hour later she returned bearing in her hands a large silver bowl perforated like the nozzle of a watering pot, and then she went around sprinkling everyone of the nobles and guests, and blessing the water as she did

so. When she came to me, as a mark of special favor, my interpreter said, she not only sprinkled me, but she tilted the vessel so that I was well drenched with this sacred water. This is the great sacred festival of the year, and although it is the festival of the queen's annual bath, it is not just to infer that her majesty takes only one bath a year, but she takes only one sacred bath. The queen has no children, and when her reign ends the throne will pass to the next in line, a person who is now a boy of some 8 or 9 years of age.

A Forger In and Out of Prison.

The individual who has proved himself the most ingenious forger on record is Henry Davis, alias Stoddard, who is at present in Jersey City jail awaiting trial for forging a telegraph order on the Pittsfield bank of Massachusetts. Davis was arrested some time ago in Memphis, Tennessee, on several charges of forgery; the cheques which he had written and passed being honored by a number of banks and mercantile houses. At his trial Davis exhibited on his behalf a number of letters from respectable and well-known people; all these letters turned out to be forgeries. Davis was then sentenced to ten years in the State penitentiary; his attorney endeavored to save him from the added punishment of hard labor, but failing, Davis was sent to Tracey. While there the governor received a petition for his pardon, subscribed to by all the officials of the court in which he was tried, and the entire jury who found him guilty, as well as by a number of influential citizens of Tennessee. The petition was accompanied by letter from Davis's attorney, so ingeniously constructed and pathetically written, that the governor issued a pardon and set Davis at liberty, providing him with clothes and money. The petition, signatures, and letter were subsequently discovered to have all been forged. M. Gugenheim, of Nancy, whose trial took place last year, was proved to have committed no less than four hundred forgeries, besides having embezzled several thousands of pounds. The great forgers in this country were Bidwell, the bank-note forger, and Redpath, who committed forgeries to the amount of £150,000 upon the Great Northern Railway Company.

Measurement of Children.

Rev. H. A. Soames recommends the scientific measurement of children, and says he finds such measurements taken every term a good guide as to the amount of work which his pupils can undertake without undue pressure. "If the measure," he says, "is regular and the weight fair according to the height, I do not fear to press them; but if the weight is low, or if the height increases and not the weight, or if the increase in height is too rapid, I think it a very fair excuse for laziness, and take great care that too much work is not expected from them."—*Ex.*

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Its Composition 516,000 Strong—The Time Each Man Must Serve.

The entire land forces of the empire form a union army under the command, in war and in peace, of the Emperor, who has the power and whose duty it is to see to it that every part of the army is complete in numbers and in fighting trim and that uniformity is established and preserved as to the organization and formation, armament and equipment. The Emperor also regulates, by way of imperial legislation, the active strength, formation and distribution of the several contingents composing the imperial army.

In conformity with the treaty of federation of November 23, 1870, the above cited provisions do not apply to Bavaria. Provisions as to the number of men actually kept under arms and forming the peace army are contained in the military law of the empire of May 2, 1874, which has been repeatedly amended in the course of time. By its original provisions the peace strength was placed, up to December 31, 1881, at 401,659 non-commissioned officers and men, not including officers and one year volunteers. This number was increased after April 1, 1881, to 427,274; after April 1, 1887, to 468,409; and after October 1, 1891, to 496,983 men. Adding to these 22,000 officers, surgeons and bureau officials, and also 7,000 one year volunteers, we have a total strength of 516,000, which is still 30,000 less than the force which the French republic deems absolutely necessary to keep constantly under arms.

Every German is liable to service, and in the performance of his duty no substitute is allowed. Exempt from compulsory service are only the members of the reigning or formerly sovereign houses, who, however, without exception, deem it proper to enter the army.

The liability to service commences with the completion of the seventeenth year, and ends with the forty-fifth year of a man's life. During his liability to service every German has to serve in the ranks, generally from the twentieth year of his life up to the 31st of March of that calendar year in which he attains the age of thirty-nine. Unqualified for duty are those not capable of bearing arms or undergoing the hardships connected with the military profession; all criminals are excluded from the honor of belonging to the army.

During the time a man belongs to the army he serves three years in the ranks, four in the reserve, then he belongs for five years to the first levy of the Landwehr, up to his 39th year to the second levy of the Landwehr, and finally up to his 45th year in the Landsturm.

Louis Kossuth's Birthday.

Many people of middle and advanced age will need to be reminded that Louis Kossuth is still amongst living men. The old patriot reached his 90th year on the 27th of the past month, and those of his compatriots by whom his career is venerated have celebrated the event. In spite of all he has done for Hungary he prefers to live in Italy, keeping a quiet home in Turin. There must be thousands who can recall his visit to England when he had become famous—had to use one of his own expressions, "played with the lives of nations on the field of battle," and had

HOW TO TELL GOOD WHISKEY.

The Chief Analyst of the Canadian Government Informs the People.

A 43-page pamphlet recently issued by the Inland Revenue department, under the title of "Bulletin No. 27," furnishes information concerning the quality of liquors of such an interesting and valuable character as to make it an excellent guide book for importers, retailers and consumers; and one that should be in the hands of all who desire to know the names of reliable distillers and dealers, and the way to tell high-class liquors from inferior grades. The information contained in the pamphlet is very full, and is presented in a manner that reflects credit on the Laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department.

On page 41, referring to Scotch Whiskies, the Analyst says:—"These whiskies claim, I believe, to be produced by distillation of malted grain, or a mixture of malted and unmalted grain, in pot-stills. They are characterized when new by the very large amount of so-called 'emphyreumatic oils' which they contain. The new or raw spirit, being quite unfit for use, is aged in wooden vessels, and in the course of time, through the changes which take place, the oils are oxidized or otherwise converted into products which give the characteristic bouquet or flavor to these whiskies."

Page 35 says:—"Any volatile oils present in a liquor are carried over with the vapor of alcohol, and are therefore found in the alcoholic distillate. Such oils are, as a rule, insoluble in water and nearly insoluble in very dilute alcohol. In consequence of this when water is added to the distillate, so that its volume is double that of the liquor distilled, the oils are largely thrown out of solution, and the emulsion so produced becomes decidedly opalescent. In genuine Scotch Whiskey such oils are necessarily present. Grain spirit (alcohol) is free from these oils and gives no opalescence on dilution with water. As rye whiskey is generally made from such spirit we find no opalescence on diluting the distillate from this liquor. Six samples of artificial liquors were produced in the laboratory from patent still spirit and essences. None of the distillates from them gave any opalescence on diluting with water. It is not

seen his horse go down in disaster. He sought for sympathy, and captured it by personal magnetism, but it did not pass beyond the bounds of sentiment. Yet his labors and sacrifices were not all thrown away. Hungary has attained the position which would have satisfied his early aspirations, and she succeeded because the spirit into which he, as it were, blew the breath of life, remained vital until it triumphed at last.

Two in a Bed Not Healthy.

Is it not going to extremes, says the *Medical Monthly*, to lay down as a hard and fast rule that no two persons can habitually sleep together without loss of health—that invariably one will thrive and the other will not? Yet it is a curious fact that if a young child sleeps in the same bed with an elderly person the child does not thrive, and no doubt it would be better if the custom of separate beds were more universal. According to a French authority, much of the nervousness or discomfort which people complain of when they rise in the morning is due to the fact that each does not sleep alone, and that there are electrical changes going on in the system during the night which work destructive results to those who sleep together night after night under the same bedclothes.

THINGS OF VALUE.

Fear always springs from ignorance.—Emerson.

Printer's ink fails to tell the wonderful merits of K. D. C. Try it! Dyspepsia can be cured! See testimonials.

God sends experience to paint men's portraits.—Henry Ward Beecher.

FOUND.—The Dyspeptic's Best Friend! K. D. C. is the best medicine for dyspepsia ever offered to the public. Try it!

Observation more than books, experience rather than persons, are the prime educators.—A. Bronson Alcott.

When you decide to be cured of dyspepsia test the world-famous cure K. D. C. It cures when all other remedies fail.

There is scarcely any popular tenet more erroneous than that which holds that when time is slow life is dull.—Disraeli.

A Free Sample Package of the wonder-working K. D. C. mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

The faith which you keep must be a faith that demands obedience, and you can keep it only by obeying.—Phillips Brooks.

Is your Dyspepsia chronic? Is it severe? Is it a mild form? Try K. D. C. It is guaranteed to cure any form or money returned.

Mere family never made a man great. Thought and deed, not pedigree, are the passports to enduring fame.—Skobelev.

What is the Matter with Rigby?

There is nothing the matter with it. The matter is with you, if you have not provided yourself with one of those wonderful waterproof garments (Rigby proofed) when they are for sale all over this wide dominion, at prices within the reach of all.

Rigby is made for the classes and masses and is no respecter of persons. Keeping the rain off the just and the unjust. Buy one and you will recommend them to your neighbor.

unlikely where the opalescence is very slight the liquor is essentially an imitation article, to which a proportion of genuine liquor has been added. Since in every case in which a high degree of certainty exists as to the origin of a pot-still liquor a very decided opalescence has been found."

On page 34 of the report the government analyst, in reference to fufurrol reaction, quotes M. L. Lindet—Bull. de la Société Chimique de Paris, tome V, p. 20, as follows:—"The presence of fufurrol in liquor is believed to be due to the charring of portions of the malt (or other material used) during process of distillation." Continuing the analyst says:—"In patent stills, where steam heat only is used, this charring of the contents of the still does not take place, and in the spirit produced fufurrol is not found. The ageing of the spirit which causes changes in the nature of most of the secondary constituents of spirits, does not apparently affect the fufurrol, which is present as largely in old as in new pot-still whiskies. (The analyst quotes the foregoing from the evidence of A. H. Allen before the select committee on spirits appointed by the British House of Commons 1891.)

The report furnishes on page 21 a list of the Scotch Whiskies analyzed, with the following results:—

Opalescence on Diluting Distillate.	Fufurrol Reaction.
Mackie & Co. Distinct.	Very distinct.
J. B. Sheriff. Distinct.	Distinct.
Bullock, Laid & Co. Slight.	Distinct.
Bernard & Co. Slight.	Faint.
Donald Stuart. Slight.	Faint.
Kirker, Greer & Co. Slight.	Faint.
"Heather Bell" Brand, manufactured in Montreal, Slight.	Faint.
Mitchell's Heather Dew, None.	Faint.
Thom & Cameron. Distinct.	Very faint.
Artificial Scotch prepared in the Laboratory from Spirit and essences. None.	None.

Several other brands, shipped by blenders and distillers, whose names do not appear, not having been given the inspectors, are not included in this list. These, however, appear in the report in connection with the vendors' names, and are all ranked as more or less inferior to the highest grade above mentioned.

So that, according to the official report of the laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue department, the highest recognized authority in the Dominion of Canada, MACKIE & Co.'s Scotch stands conspicuously at the head of the whiskey list.—*Adet.*

Ten in a Family

makes a big washing.

Surprise Soap reduces the work so much that you would almost believe there must be but four or five to wash for.

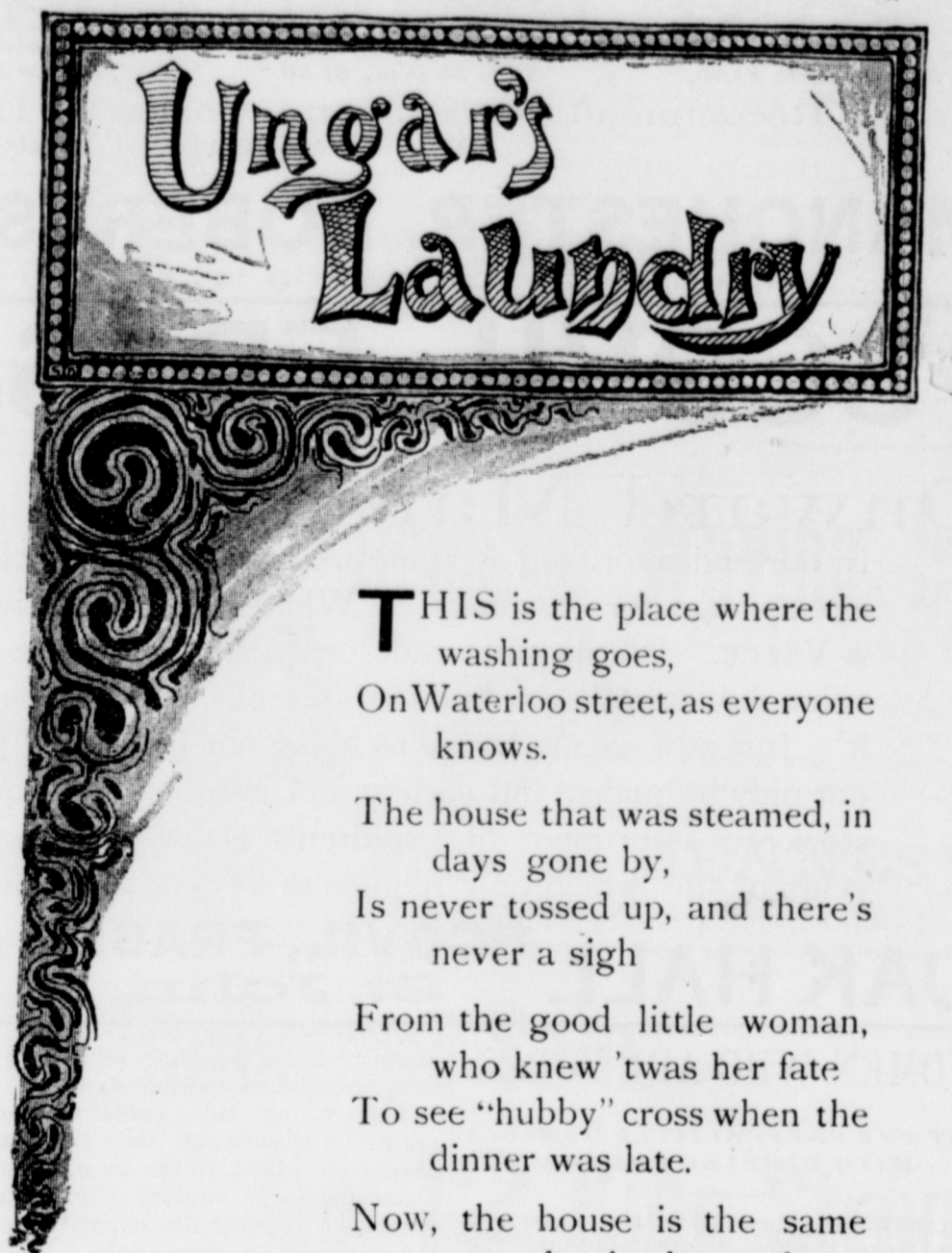
Mrs. Duncan McKay, Paris, Ont., writes: SURPRISE SOAP is the best soap I have ever used. I can do a large washing for ten of a family, have them all out by dinner-time, and cook for them as well and not feel tired when I am through.

The peculiar qualities of **Surprise Soap** makes the wash day so easy,

so simple, that even the largest wash can be done in

two to three hours.

READ the directions on the wrapper.



THIS is the place where the washing goes, On Waterloo street, as everyone knows.

The house that was steamed, in days gone by, Is never tossed up, and there's never a sigh

From the good little woman, who knew 'twas her fate To see "hubby" cross when the dinner was late.

Now, the house is the same every day in the week, No steam, no cold dinners, no "too mad to speak."

The home never knows any family jars, For the laundry is sent every week to Ungar's.

BE SURE and send your parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street); Telephone 55. Or Halifax: 62 and 64 Granville street. It'll be done right if done at UNGAR'S.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK AND ARMS attest its merits. GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$1.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL.—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents. HOME REFERENCES.—The Lytle Safe and Lock Co., 136 to 150 Water Street; Edwin Alden Advertising Agency, 245 Race Street, and John D. Park & Sons Co., Wholesale Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Children's Clothing Department.

Our high reputation for Juvenile Garments is well established, and this season we have excelled all previous efforts. In ordering, state chest measure and age of boy, and we will Ship Goods for Selection, subject to being returned at our expense

E. C. COLE, - - Moncton.

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