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ARMY SNOBS.

Boycott of Men From the Ranks.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

Officials Unable to Check The Abuse.

(London Express.)

The men of the auxiliary forces and Colonial corps who were promoted from the ranks for distinguished service during the war are in many cases being boycotted in the officers' messes of the regiments to which they were commissioned.

This monstrous treatment of gallant men who fought our battles has created a feeling of indignation in several districts where the unhappy subaltern who owns his position to his war services is snubbed and blackballed because he lacks the social hallmark obtained by entering the Army through Sandhurst.

One officer complains that no one will associate with him in his mess, and his presence at meals is tolerated with the scantiest grace.

He has threatened to make a statement in writing to the authorities, since, in addition to this treatment, regimental expenses are being forced up with the object of driving him out of the corps.

Encouraged by the apathy of the senior officers, men of their own rank will not associate with the Colonial or auxiliary officer, deeming him to be of the "impossible" class, and of the order of beings whose room is preferable to their company.

BAR TO ADVANCEMENT.

This reprehensible snobbery occurs among officers who, in the main, are drawn from the middle classes, and have entered the Army merely to obtain the social status which the King's commission bestows. It is forcing several war-promoted men to seek redress.

Many of the men concerned are of the class known as "born soldiers," with whom it is hoped to stiffen the somewhat flabby ranks of our home corps, but the fact that they have won a commission from the ranks by distinction in war is proving a bar to advancement. They regard with alarm the possible references made to them in the confidential reports of snobbish senior officers.

Several cases of boycotting Colonial officers were reported to the Secretary of State some months ago, and Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts took prompt steps to check the undesirable tendency among home-bred officers.

A memorandum, signed by Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, the Adjutant-General, was issued to commanding officers, directing them to put a stop to this blackballing, as the unity and good understanding between the Mother country and the Colonies would be damaged by such unwarrantable conduct towards proved and deserving men.

This well-intentioned letter had a temporary effect, but now cases are reported where Colonials are practically driven from the service by a cleverly-applied ostracism.

In one case a Lieutenant was advised, "for his own good," to transfer to the Army Service Corps for the sake of the pay; and another was told to "improve his position" by seeking Colonial employment.

Unless the authorities will do something promptly, several officers will resign their commissions in disgust, and if these tried men are allowed to return to the Colonies under a social cloud, wholly unmerited, the reputation of the British Army in time of peace will be tarnished.

Mr. Brodrick is rightly pledged to break down ineptitude supported by social position, and he means that the best men shall hold the King's commission. But the exaggerated distinction of social grades is an ancient curse, which up to 1892 had caused Colonials and auxiliaries to be considered as persons without the pale of decent consideration. This view of them, temporarily checked by the war, is now returning, to the detriment of the service.

Money on the one hand and social qualifications on the other are strengthening their forces to keep the Army a close preserve, from which brains alone and unaided are a disqualification.

In the cavalry, for instance, the Inspector-General has drawn attention to the fact that one of the chief attractions of service in India is polo!

The men who are being blackballed are in the unhappy position of having no defence. In most cases they have given up their civil employment to adopt the profession of arms, and only at great personal loss can they sever themselves from the Army and resume their former occupations.

The majority have to grin and bear the situation, and finally circumstances will force them to seek extra-regimental employment. Whenever the War Office issues a circular asking for "jungle and swamp" volunteers the notice is thrust before the attention of the Colonial officer, and to his fitness for the post, he is told, attention will be specially drawn. The ranker is to have all the drudgery of the empire's outposts, with the prospect of the Sandhurst man superseding him when the guns begin to shoot.

Here are some of the employments which Colonial officers are going in for in order to free themselves from an unpleasant situation:—

Egyptian Army	Colonial Forces
South African Constabulary	Chinese Regiment
West African Field Force	King's African Rifles
	West India Regiment

The Colonial will do well in any of these spheres of labor, but that is no reason for his being forced there against his inclination when he has been selected to serve in a British regiment.

A general officer residing at Aldershot quotes three specific cases within his knowledge where the boycotting is going on. The first case is that of a subaltern of dragoons who has been asked, in default of transferring to a line regiment, to take up a quartermastership—a post filled by deserving non-commissioned officers or warrant officers. If he accepted he would immediately be placed outside the officer-caste for good.

The second case is that of an Aldershot ranker who has already made two transfers, and is making his third to Central Africa, leaving his wife behind.

The third case is that of another cavalryman, whose lack of means makes him an outsider in his own mess, and he is casting about for methods of escape. This officer complains of the following forms of snobbery:

Implied inferiority.

Practical exclusion from mess invitations.

Repeated offers to find him other posts.

Social boycott.

In this corps a copy of the Adjutant-General's letter, referred to above, hangs over the commanding officer's table.

But the majority of these cases never come to light, as men are unwilling to acknowledge the social boycott, and so they combat their troubles as best they can and clear out of the regiments when opportunity offers.

A man talks about owning his business, but, as a matter of fact his business owns him. His whole life is regulated by the demands of the business. The time at which he rises, his breakfast hour, the time given to meals, are all determined by business obligations. He rushes through lunch because he "can't spare the time from business" to eat leisurely. He won't take a rest because he is needed at the store or office. He is in fact an absolute slave to business. The results which follow this slavery are to be seen on every hand. Men dyspeptic, irritable, nervous, with drawn faces, and hollow eyes, sit at the desk or stand behind the counter until they collapse in a fit of sickness, or are taken away by heart failure. Those who cannot escape the exactions of business will find a friend in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, increases the action of the blood-making glands, increasing the vitality and physical vigor. It makes men strong and prevents those business break-downs which so often terminate fatally.

"If I were not an Englishman," said the Briton patronizingly. "I should wish to be an Irishman." "Indeed?" exclaimed the Irishman. "Faith, if I was not an Irishman, I'd wish I was one."

Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

Is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts, without pain. Insist on having only "Putnam's"; it's the best.

THE EXHIBITION.

City Council Waited Upon by a Delegation from the Agricultural Society.

ASKED TO MAKE A GRANT OF \$2500 TOWARDS IT.

Request to be Complied With on Legislative Authority.

A delegation from Agricultural Society No. 34, composed of Vice President Hillyard, W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P., C. Fred Chestnut, W. S. Hooper, Dougald McCatherine and R. W. McLellan, waited upon the city council last evening and asked that a grant of \$2,500 be made from the civic treasury in aid of the exhibition to be held in this city next September under the society's auspices. R. W. McLellan the solicitor for the society, acted as spokesman, and presented the views of the delegation to the council in a forcible and convincing speech. He explained at the outset that the society had decided to erect a new building in front of the present structure, which had been found inadequate for exhibition purposes, and also to enlarge the grounds by purchasing an adjoining lot of land. The council had granted the society the sum of \$2,500 in 1901, and the buildings had been insured for that sum in favor of the council. He would now ask that a further sum of \$2,500 be granted to the society, and promised that if this were done that the new building to be erected would be insured and the policy made payable to the city. He also promised that if their request was complied with the society would not again ask for a grant from the civic treasury. They had it on the authority of St. John merchants that an exhibition in that city was estimated to be worth \$250,000, and calculating on one-tenth of that amount, which was a low estimate, an exhibition in Fredericton should be worth \$25,000 to the city. A lease of the exhibition grounds had been secured for ten years, with the option of purchasing at the end of that time for \$2,000, so it would be seen that the society was safe guarded on that score. He claimed that an exhibition was a good thing for the city; it was not a benefit to any particular class of citizens but to the city as a whole. The society estimated that the sum of \$11,000 would be required to erect the new building and pay running expenses for the exhibition they proposed holding in September. The members of the society are not making any selfish demand upon the council for their own benefit; they are to make no money out of it, and all except the secretary perform their work without remuneration. The money asked for, it is proposed to expend for building purposes, and all of it will be circulated in the city in exchange for labor and material. The consensus of opinion in the city is in favor of holding an exhibition. The last one was a grand success, and left the society with a surplus of \$1,100 over and above expenses. There were about fourteen thousand paid admissions, and it is estimated that at least half of these came from outside of the city, and they must have left a considerable amount here. About \$500 of the surplus had been expended in providing a caretaker's cottage, and the interests of the society as well as the city's interests were now carefully looked after. The balance of the funds on hand had been placed under the control of the printing committee, so that the work of advertising the coming exhibition could be taken up without delay. The secretary of the society had visited other exhibitions in search of new ideas, and they hope to make the next show the most successful ever held in Fredericton. The society had estimated on the amount that would be required from the city, and hoped the council would not lose \$500 or \$1000 from it. The secretary

had during his visit to Amherst interested a number of the leading stockbreeders of the maritime provinces in the exhibition, and they assured him that they would attend with an exhibit. Already correspondence had been received from outside points and applications for prize lists were coming in. The people of Fredericton were strongly in favor of holding an exhibition, and he hoped the council would see their way clear to make the grant asked for.

W. T. Whitehead, M. P. P., thought that the ground having been covered so fully by Mr. McLellan, little was left for him to say. The council had made a liberal grant towards the last exhibition, and he had yet to meet a citizen who had expressed himself as dissatisfied with their action. The exhibition to be held next fall would certainly be on a larger scale than the last one, and would no doubt be a credit to the city. The society deserved credit for the very successful exhibition of 1901, and he had reason to believe that the government had been well pleased with it. A delegation from the society intended to appear before the government and ask for a much larger grant than the city was being asked to give. He trusted that the council would give the application favorable consideration and deal as generously with it as the funds would allow.

Secretary Hooper produced the plans of the proposed new building and explained them to the council, after which the delegation withdrew.

Ald. Vanwart thought that the question of granting assistance to the exhibition was one that should be left for the incoming council to deal with.

The city clerk said that the matter would have to be dealt with early in order to get the necessary legislation.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

The Critical Time of Life

Is between the years of fifty-seven and sixty-two. Nature's power slows down, vitality becomes less, and the progress of decay sets in. A means of extending old age and renewing decreasing vigor is to take Ferrozone after meals. Ferrozone keeps up the appetite, and in the formation of red, vitalizing blood, imparts clearness to the tiring brain, force, energy and spirits just when they are needed most. To take Ferrozone regularly means adding from ten to twenty years to life. Large boxes 25c. or 6 boxes for \$2.50. At Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are certain.

How does the new cook like the place? Oh, answered young Mrs. Torkins, I heard her telling the girl next door that she liked the place very much, but she didn't care for the people. She said she was going to do her best to make us move away in hope that somebody else would rent the house.

With Confidence we Direct You to the Never-Failing Health-Builders.

Paine's Celery Compound

Quickly Elevates the Constitutional Condition of all Run-down and Sick People.

In the winter season when many people, especially women and children, are confined in close and stuffy apartments which lack proper ventilating facilities, the blood becomes watery, pale, sluggish and impure; the nervous system is impaired, the brain is tired, insomnia begins its terrible work, and a general collapse of the whole system ensues.

Our object at this time is to suggest the true means of succor and help for pale, languid, nervous, irritable and weakened women and children. Thousands of such nerveless and frail victims will soon be cut down if help is delayed and time lost.

Paine's Celery Compound is the "life-line"—the sure and tried rescuer that saves and blesses when all other means fail. Paine's Celery Compound is doing the same Heaven-blessed work today for sufferers that it has so well done in the past. It quickly furnishes the new, pure and fresh blood which is the foundation of true health; it promotes cell-growth, builds up flesh, bone and tissue, and elevates the constitutional condition of every sick person, and defends them from germ and bacterial dangers. Try Paine's Celery Compound, dear reader, and your efforts will be fully and happily rewarded.

Valuable Advice to Mothers.

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidence of an approaching attack of Grippe, Sore Throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline, and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

A Mean Retort.

Bertha—I'm sorry you asked me to marry you. It pains me to refuse.

Will (cheerfully)—Oh, don't worry! Perhaps you know best what I'm escaping.

The food value of a pound of veal is little more than half that of a pound of beef. Eggs and lean beef have the same value in equal weight.

The Wise Economize And Make Home Bright, Cozy and Cheerful With DIAMOND DYES.

While there are many ways open to wise women to economize in the home, none are more simple or profitable than the use of Diamond Dyes. These matchless dyes while they recreate and restore old garments to beauty and usefulness, also renew faded table covers, curtains, portiers, afghans and chair coverings, giving them bright and artistic colors. One trial will convince you that Diamond Dyes are home/friends. Send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive post paid new Dye Book, 45 samples of Dyed cloth and full range of Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns.

George did you ever love any other women as well as you love me? Oh yes dear several of them. Indeed, why didn't you marry one of them instead of me? Well I suppose I will be asking myself that question, too some day.

HOW TO TOUCH A MAN'S STOMACH WITH ADVANTAGE.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Will Give Marvellous and Happy Results.

A man's success in business or in the workshop depends largely on the condition of his stomach. A deranged and rebellious stomach is man's worst enemy.

The careful wife or mother who touches a man's stomach with delicious and health-giving Malt Breakfast Food at the morning meal, gives him a supply of energy and vim for the whole day, and sends him off to his work feeling happy and well. Try Malt Breakfast Food for your husband and sons and note the good results. Your Grocer is always ready to supply you.

Both Were Candid.

Doctor—Your wife is in a very critical state, and I should recommend you to call in some specialist to consult on the case.

Husband—There, you see, doctor, I was right again. I told my wife long ago she ought to get proper medical advice, but she always thought you might be offended.

Friends on an airship voyage should never fall out.—Chicago News.

They Father Consumption.

Bad coughs, cold and catarrh are responsible for more consumption than is traceable even to heredity. Catarrh cures more quickly than ordinary remedies because it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of the air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds can't last ten minutes, or coughs more than thirty minutes when Catarrh is inhaled. It clears nose, throat and air passages at once, stops drooping, headache and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are mild.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.