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Are they troubled with headaches? Are the lessons hard for them to learn? Are they pale, listless and indifferent? Do they get thin and all run down toward spring? If so,

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Will leave Charlottetown at NOON on FRIDAY, and

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South Africa and the East

IRISH ARE A FIGHTING RACE.

FAMOUS FROM WELLINGTON TO ROBERTS—HARDLY AN ARMY WITHOUT AN IRISHMAN.

The London Monitor and New Era had some time ago the following article, apropos of the number of Irish soldiers who fought in the British army during the Boer war: "The Irish soldiers in the British army—from Wellington to Roberts—are famous where English is spoken. The story of the gallant Irishmen who have won distinction in other armies is less widely known. Yet there is hardly an army in the world that has not had an Irish general.

France had an Irish brigade composed of the exiled soldiers of James II. The ancestors of Viscount Dillon formed a regiment which was commanded by a Dillon. Colonel James Dillon fell at its head at Fontenoy, Colonel Arthur Dillon was guillotined in the Terror of 1792; and the regiment was disbanded.

"Another branch of the Irish Dillons produced Count Francis Dillon, who was major-general in Napoleon's army. Count Edward Dillon was severely wounded at the head of his men at Solferino in 1859.

"In Austria, the Taaffes of County Sligo was first represented by Major-General Lucas Taaffe, who defended Ross against Cromwell in 1649, and then became a general in the Austrian army.

"His descendant, Count Nicholas Taaffe, was a famous general, who defeated the Turks at Belgrade. The present Viscount Taaffe, in the Irish peerage is now a colonel in the Austrian army.

"Field Marshal Count Nugent came of an Irish family, which had many representatives in the Austrian army. He left Ireland with the English king's permission, joined the Austrian army, fought at Marengo against Napoleon, and in 1809 was a major-general. In 1813 he made a daring march through Croatia, then occupied by the French, and cleared them out, afterwards fighting the bloody actions of Keggio and Parma. He was captain-general of the Neapolitan army, and then he returned to the Austrian army, where he was field-marshal. He saw further fighting in Italy and Hungary and lived till 1862. His son, Count Albert Nugent, a colonel in the Austrian army, fought gallantly as a volunteer at the siege of Acre in 1841.

"Edward Dalton, of Grenanstown, County Tipperary, was another Irishman who enlisted in the Austrian army, where he became Count D'Alton and a lieutenant-general. He was killed at the siege of Dunkirk.

"In Spain the ex-premier, Charles O'Donnell, duke of Tetuan, is descended from 'Red Hugh' O'Donnell, an Irish soldier who was exiled in the reign of Elizabeth.

"In the Russian army today is another Irish general who has Russified his name of O'Bryan to O'Bruscheff.

"In the United States army there are many Irish officers, notably General Copping, who once served in the Papal Zouaves. In the Civil War, the brigade was commanded by General Thomas Francis Meagher, who in Dublin in the 'Young Ireland' period had been called 'Meagher of the Sword.' His men fought with dauntless courage, and at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, the Times correspondent spoke of the hillside for miles around covered with Irish corpses 'as thick as autumnal leaves.' At one period there were 200,000 Irishmen in the federal army.

"On the Confederate side there were fewer, but General Patrick Cleburne led an Irish brigade for the Southerners.

"Even the Papal States had its Irish brigade, 2,000 Irishmen in 1860 landing under Major Myles O'Reilly.

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They fought well against overwhelming odds in Spoleto and Ancona.

"One of the most remarkable Irishmen of this stamp was General George Thomas, a six-foot Tipperary man, who went out to Hindostan poor, and became general of the army of Begum Somru. Finally he became a king, holding a district of 3,000 square miles, issuing his own coinage, casting his own cannon and making his own powder. He raised and drilled a native army of 5,000 men, with which he made some famous marches, and gained many victories. His personal courage and energy won him the native name of 'Jowruj-Jung' or 'George the Conqueror.' Drink and the intrigues of the French hastened General Thomas' downfall, and he died at Berhampore in 1802."

PEKIN.

For nine centuries, says The London Daily Express, Peking has been an Imperial city.

In 986, under the title of Nanking, or "Southern Capital," it was made the headquarters of the invading Khitan Tartars.

A century later it was recaptured by the Chinese, who reduced it to an ordinary provincial city and rechristened it Yenhsanfu.

In 1151 Tartar hordes of the Kin tribe took possession of the city, elevated it once more to the rank of a metropolis, built a royal residence within it and called it Chungtu, or "Central Capital."

Seventy years afterwards the Kin Tartars were driven out by Jenghiz Khan, who followed the example of the Chinese in 1080 and reduced it to a mere town.

Following Jenghiz, in 1280 came the great Kubia Khan, who rebuilt the city, called it Yenking, or "Great Capital," and held his court there in great magnificence.

It remained an Imperial city under this title and under the Chinese names of Tatu and Khanbald until 1368, when a Chinese succeeded the Tartar dynasty, and the modern city of Nanking, on the Yangtsekiang, became the capital.

In 1403, however, Yung Lo transferred his court to the old City of the Khans, and rechristened it Peking, or "Northern Capital," and the capital of China it has remained ever since.

The modern city consists of the "Nul Ch'ing," or outer city, of which the former is more generally known as the Tartar City. The city walls are thirty miles in circumference, vary from 30 to 50 feet in height and from 15 to 40 feet in breadth at the top, and enclose an area of 25 square miles.

The Imperial City or "Hwang Ch'ing" is enclosed within the walls of the Tartar City, and within this again is the "Tsze-kin-ch'ing"—the Purple Forbidden City, in which stands the Imperial palace.

Entrance to Peking is gained by means of sixteen gates, each of which is surmounted by a galleried tower, so constructed as to enable the city guards within it to direct their fire upon any point.

Some verses called "The Jewish Soldier," by Miss Alice Lucas, are being privately circulated among the Jewish

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To save your money, by getting more for it ask your dealer in medicine to show you the new 50 cent size bottle of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It contains over three times as much as the old 25 cent style, which is a great saving to those who use this valuable family medicine. The superior quality of this old Anodyne has never been equaled.

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community in London. They express in language of dignity and feeling the loyalty of English Jews and their wish to share to the full in the pains as well as the advantages of British nationality. These two stanzas will show the tone of the poem:

"Thou has given us home and freedom, Mother England,
Thou hast let us live again
Free and fearless 'midst thy free and fearless children,
Sharing with them, as one people,
Grief and gladness,
Joy and pain.

"Now we Jews, we English Jews, O Mother England,
Ask another boon of thee!
Let us shere with them the danger and the glory,
Where thy best and bravest lead
there let us follow
O'er the sea."

CHINESE PROVERBS.

SOME SAYINGS THAT GUIDE A CHINAMAN THROUGH LIFE.

A wise man adapts himself to circumstances as water shapes itself into the vessel that contains it.

The error of one moment becomes the sorrow of a lifetime.

Disease may be cured, but not destiny.

A vacant mind is open to all suggestion, as the hollow mountain returns all sounds.

He who pursues the stag, regards not hares.

A wife may not spend her husband's money in thought even, taking the gowns in gratitude, asking no more. If few she shall not deport herself in languid demeanour, but shall walk with energy, as though well pleased.

The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor a man perfected without trials.

A wise man forgets old grudges.

Riches come better after poverty, than poverty after riches.

A bird can roost but on one branch.

Who swallows quick can chew but little (applied to learning).

For "enough is as good as a feast," the Chinese say: "A horse can drink no more than its fill from the river."

If the root be left the grass will grow again (the reason given for exterminating a traitor's family).

The gods cannot help a man who loses opportunity.

NO SUCH THING AS CHINA.

(From the Nineteenth Century Review.)

We are accustomed to speak of "China" and "the Chinese people" as if they were distinct entities. This is an error at the bottom of many of our mistakes and confusions. We may use the word China as a convenient expression to connote a certain vast portion of the earth's surface, but in no more exact sense. What figures as China on the map is a number of districts often separated from each other and, from the centre by immense distances differing widely in climate, resources and configuration, inhabited by people of largely varying race, temperament, habit, religion and language.

The Mohammedans, of whom there are 30,000,000, regard the Buddhists as irreligious foreigners. "The inhabitants of the central and northern provinces," says Mr. Keane, "scarcely regard those of one extreme southeast districts as fellow countrymen at all. A native of Shanghai was heard to say, 'There were seven Chinamen and two Cantonese.'

A man from Tien Tsin and a man from Canton can no more talk to each other than can a Frenchman and a Dutchman. Moreover, there exists between them a virulent race hatred. I lost the best Chinese servant I ever had because, being from the north, nothing would induce him to accompany me in the south of China, where his speech would have betrayed him. "Cantonese velly bad man, master," he said to me; "I go home."

This curious inter-hatred is conspicuous among Chinese from different parts in Bangkok, or on the plantations in Malaya or the Dutch Indies. Savage faction fights are of constant occurrence. Consequently it is easy to raise a force of Chinese in one place to fight Chinese in another.

It is because there is no such thing as "China" that the military caste of the Manchus, comparatively infinitesimal in numbers, have been able to impose their rule upon the enormous masses of Chinese. Thus it is unwise to predict anything of China as a whole, or to believe that what suits one part will necessarily suit another.

Over the heterogenous and conflict-

ing masses of China there has never been any effective central control, and what control there has been has steadily grown weaker. The "Vermilion pencil" makes a faint mark in the south, while in the southwest and extreme northwest it has little but an academic influence, and on the Thibetan borders none at all.

"Respect this!" appended to every imperial rescript in the Pekin Gazette is as far from actuality as the "Oyez" of the usher with us, or of the challenge of the Queen's champion at the coronation. There is, therefore, not the slightest possibility of the establishment by Chinese authority of a national army, or navy or civil service.

And the corruption, which is the fatal curse of China, is directly due to the fact that there is not and cannot be any central authority to exercise control over local officials, or, in the absence of this, to pay them. The Chinese people, in the language of physics, is a mechanical mixture, and not a chemical compound, and therefore it is irresponsible to the action of any single regent, and incapable of exhibiting any common property.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who since his return from the Transvaal has retailed some things decidedly unfriendly to the British Tommies, has a story in the Freeman's Journal which, seeing its source, is especially interesting. He tells how the Dutch commandant who had charge of all the British prisoners taken after the battles of Glencoe, Dundee, and Nicholson's Nek, on going his rounds at midnight on one occasion was astounded to see an English soldier acting as Boer sentinel over the prisoners. He paced up and down the space of his limited vigilance with his Muser carried in true English sentinel style, and on meeting the astonished commandant calmly saluted and reported, "All right, sir." In reply to the commandant, Tommy gave the following extraordinary explanation: "Well, sir, this 'ere poor little chap," pointing to the sleeping form of a Boer lad, 15 years old, "was dead broke for sleep after two nights of dooty. I take pity on the little chap, and I says: look 'ere, you're regular done up, you are, that's sartin. You give me your rifle and take a bit of sleep, and I'll do sentry-go for you, I will. Honor Bright! I won't do nothink wrong; blow me if I do!" So the little chap went off. It's all right, sir; don't you blame him, please, he is only a kid." I cannot report, says Mr. Davitt, what the commandant did on listening to this account of Tommy Atkins' humanity, but I was assured that neither "the kid" nor the kind-hearted English prisoner suffered over the unique incident.



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Leave as below every day, Sundays excepted.

From POINT DU CHENE, on arrival of U.S. train from St. John for SUMMERSIDE, connecting with express train for Charlottetown and Tignish.

From SUMMERSIDE on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown and all stations of P. E. I. R. for POINT DU CHENE, connecting with afternoon train for St. John, BOSTON and MONTREAL.

Connection at MONCTON with train for Canada and N. B., a St. John with C. P. R. and railway for U. S. and Canada, also at St. John with Steamers of International and Dominion Atlantic R. Lines, Tuesday and Saturday afternoons for Boston direct, due following day at noon, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings with steamers for Newport, Portland and Boston.

From PICTOU about half-past three on arrival of day train from Halifax and Sydney for CHARLOTTETOWN.

From CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU at 8.30 a. m. connecting there with day trains for Cape Breton and Halifax at NOVA SCOTIA SYDNEY with steamer BRUCE for Newfoundland.

At HALIFAX with C. A. and Plant Lines for Boston. Passengers from all places on P. E. I. Railway east of Charlottetown can leave home 24 hours later than if joining Plant Steamers in Charlottetown and connect with same steamer at Halifax.

Through tickets to be had at Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railways, or the Company's Steamers and connecting lines in United States and Canada. Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

F. W. HALES, Secretary.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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