# CAMP LIFE OF THE SOLDIERS IN THE FAR WEST 

Almost Too Big to Fry.
The capture of a monster sea perch as been just recorded on the Hoogh$y$ river, in India. It measured nearly seven and one-half feet in length, and $n$ girth behind the shoulder a little nore than flve feet nine inches, its veight being 460 pounds.
It was old and worn looking, from 00 to 600 circles, arranged mostly in groups of eight, being visible on the cales, which suggested an age of 60 vears or more.

## Fact Worthy of Day.

A pril 1, 1712, Lord Bolingbroke stated in parliament that in the great contest called the "glorious wars of Queen Anne," the duke of Marlborough had not lost a single iattle and yet the French had carried their point, the succession to the Spanish monarchy, the pretended cause for so reat an enterprise Dean Swift called this statement "a due donation 'or all fools' day."

Excellent Rule for Living. Consider this maxim of a Roman Emperor: "Take care always to remember that you are a man and a Roman; and let every action be done with per fect and unaffected gravity, humanity. freedom and justice." That is the type of the true man, who is always able to confront life, in any and all of its espects, with a cheerful counte nance and an undaunted spirit.

The Plain-Spoken Man.
From all time the man who boasts of his plain-speaking has been voted a bore and a nuisance, not because he hurts susceptible feelings or because he calls a spade a spade, but because at heart he is a victim of his own everwhelming conceit and too fond of hearing his own volce and his own opinion.-Exchange.

Choristers Who Pay.
The choir in the parish church of Walker on-Tyne, England, is probably the only one in the country where the members pay for the privilege of leading the singing. It consists of males onty, and their fees sometimes amount to more than the contributions of the -est of the congregation.

A Minor Treuble.
"Did yo' heah 'bout our bad luck? No? De ol' man was smokin' in bed an' he set things alah an' burnt de haidboard an' de pillers, an' de fiasmen dey frowed water all ovah de feathal an! I nevah did see no such a n! - and luck!
"As' what 'bort de of man?"
To of man? Oh , he wes call!
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MANEUVER CAMP, UNITEDSTATES ARMY, ISLAY, WYO

To the Editor of the Statesman
Please allow space in your paper for an article on the position, Ufe and action of the brave boys in blue who for three months will be subjected to exposure, strenuous duty and risk of life

I arrived in this place July 31st, making the journey overland of about thirty-five miles. The area of the government's land in this locality is nine by eleven miles, and the maneuvers are being held on a flat or plateau entirely surrounded by pole and table mountains. There are about 8,000 men in camp. It presents a grand spectacle and the most vivid imagination of one who never witnessed this part of the government's service can not portray the interesting scenes and knowledge to be gained by the opportunity I enjoy. Every department has its location, viz: headquarters, which consists of a suite of tents occupied by Brig Gen. C. Williams, commander, and directly back of this is a row of about twelve tents of staff officers. Adjoining these, and a little to the south, are individual departments of attaches, military secretary, telegraph and ielephone office, paymaster and postoffice. To the left of these is an officers' mess. which consists of a well arranged dining room, kitchen and cafe. You will pardon what may neem a dispiay of vanity, when I inform you that my position is distinctly official. I have and conduct a neatly arranged two-chair barber shop for exclusive officers' trade, and my tent adjoins that of the dining room. All of the above is located on a high ridge and has a commanding view of the whole situation. The Eleventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth infantry are nearest to headquarters and are so weil arranged that they present in appearance a beautiful city of tents. I might add here that the sanitary conditions of the camp are perfect and surpass that of our best kept cities. The cavalry quarters are from one to four miles away and consist of the Fifth, Sixth and Tenth. The chief quartermaster's department is about one mile from headquarters and five or six large tents compose this branch. The maneuvering actively began last week, formatlons of infantry, galloping troops of cavalry, charging the enemy, retreat, etc., all went to enlarge our imagination to the extent of being on the battlefield. An amuaing incident connected herewith was the perceptible
difference between militia and regu iars. The militia mentioned was a regiment from North Dakots, and while in their marching, evolution and cirilis they displayed the result of care ful training, their awkwardness and mistakes was the cause of much mer riment. There is plenty here to em ploy one's mind and attention, and everything is conducted in a vely or ert and omcial manner. eerts are an agreeable diversion every evening about 7 o'clock we have
a concert at headquarters. Of the several bands that have played the famed Tenth cavalry stands eminently in the iead. In the near future I will be glad to inform the readers of The States man of other interesting events that can only be seen on an occasion of this kind. I am enjoying good health and find that a diet of stewed beef, beef hash, boiled potatoes, bacon and beans three times daily, also coffec without sugar is just as palatable as a varied menu such as 1 sometimes enjcy when at home. The customs of camp life make it imperative upon me to main lain regularity in everything, hence go to bed about 8 o'clock, rise at 5 oreakfast at $5: 35$, dinner at supper at 6 . The altitude at this poin is something over 8,000 feet, yct I sut fer no ill effects therefrom. The air here is pure and bracing and we have an abundance of cold spring wate: that seems to emit health and strengte.

More anon. Very respectully.
T. EDWARD GRAI

GIVE SCHOOL CHILIREN MEALS
French Authorities Allow None of Tiem to Go Hungry.
In Paris the city government gives every school child one full meal a day. This does not tend to pauperize the children or to lessen the responslbility of the parent3; for all those who can afford to pay for the mea! are expected to do so. On the other hand, no jealousy or contempt can be felt by the richer children for their staryed comrades; for all are supplied with the same metal token, Which has to be given up in exchange for the meal. The "cantine scolaire," as this municipal soup kitchen is called, is not confined to Paris. In the provinces, the "soupe scolaire," its equivalent, has sent up the schooi attendance by leaps and bounds. Here, however, instead of paying for their midday meal, all those who can possibly do so are encouraged to bring to "school their handful of vegetables and the like and the con tributions are all put into the com mon soup.

