and Shoe Store. G 1898.

at the same stand all kinds of BOOTS stock is large and are right, quality rading you may do utually advantageconized me liberally do so in 1898.

ORBES.

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this list this week.

ND LIME o lumber market, and o purely nominal. Ex-vious orders the mills to continue in opera-British market shows

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HEALTH.

-The following stone's condi-Hawarden this en no material ne's condition ere is a slow malady and he able pain, but afternoon.

HMENT.

g. lean vagrant rne Police Maaws were movt is this perd the modern orship," replied w it at once.' beat's jaw Il into the in-. under what sentence unisoners to the

AILMENTS.

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NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. WONDERFUL EGYPT.

MARTINEOUS

TRURO, April 29.-J. P. Archi-

of the customs department, Ottawa,

will reside for the summer. Edward Holdsworth, who recently

D. & O. Sproul shipped a large cargo

The brig Harry Stewart of Bear

river is on her way to Cienfuegos,

Cuba, with a cargo of lumber, having

left here a week previous to the de-

claration of war. The barkentine

Ethel Clark was to load for the same

Frank Bakin left yesterday for Halifax, where he will join the crui-

Thomas Lynch left on Wednesday

for Montana, where he has property

NEW YORK NOT DESIRABLE.

British Shipping Interests are at St. John or

Halifax.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The Star's London correspondent cables: The proposal now before the United States congress to increase the tonnage dues on foreign, especially British, shipping, is arousing much strong comment in shipping and commercial circles, where this unfriendly action at Washington is contrasted with all the friendly talk with which the United States papers have been full. After a meeting of shipowners with the ministers of the crown yesterday, some of the leading ones were heard to declare that if the United States refused to deal fairly with the British shipping, and insisted in attempting to practically make British shipping pay for the present war, British shippwhers would feel much inclined to avoid New York and other United States ports altogether, and send the great liners to libe ports of Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and St. John. New York, with its war risks, is not a vary inviting trade spot in any event just now.

EXPELLED THE SECRETARY

Because He Wrote a Letter Defending Hon. Mr. Tarte.

QUEBEC, April 23.—At the meeting last night of the Mercier Club, which was largely attended, quite a scene was enacted, when Mr. Dube, secretary, resigned his position, which was not accepted, but instead, upon a proposition, his expulsion took place upon a division. There were 384 in favor, against 15 who remaired with the secretary. The trouble all came about a letter dated \$th April, which he had published in the La Patrie, of Montreal, in which he criticized all the liberal clubs of Montreal upon their treatment of Mr. Tarte, etc. The club totally ignored his authority in writing such an erticle.

CONSUMPTION CURED

having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BIG FORTUNES FROM LITTLE INVEN-

A certain American ratent for fastening kid gloves has yielded a fortune of seven hundred thousand dollars for its fortunate owner, and the inventor of a collar class enjoys \$20,000 royaity a year as the reward for his endeavor. A new kind of sleeve button has made \$50,000 in five years for its ratentee, and the simple twisting of safety plus in such a way that there is no possible darger of the point sticking in the child promises to errich its owner beyond any of his early dreams of wealth. A man one day turned a piece of wire so as to hold a cork more securely in a bottle, and forthwith somebody saw a brilliant ides, and patented the modern wire stopple-holder, which is now used annually on several million bottles. The accidental bending of a hairpin by a woman to prevent it from sliding out of her husband, who immediately saw the possibilities of a crinkled hairpin for women.—Cassier's Magazine.

place, but will wait developments.

of piling this week to Boston by the

will open a fish market.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 28.—The Britishauthorities have tegun an energetic attempt
to secure recruits for the army in this city.
Flaming posters have been put up on which
the inducements to take service in the regular army are stated. An increase of five
cents a day in wages of a private are offered, making the total twenty-nine cents,
which after deductions for mess are made,
gives a private a shilling per day clear.
Similar recruiting stations for the two ranks
of the battalion of the Leinster regiment
that will soon embark for Jamaica and the
bettalion of the same corps coming from
Dublin, will be made in other cities in Canada. This is the first time that recruitings
have been done in this ostentations way outside the British islands. The change has been
made under the provisions of the army reof Over 4,000 Years.

The Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Temples, Obelisks, Statues and Other Marvels.

Rev. G. O. Gates Writes the Sun His Impressions of the Land of the Pharaohs.

side the British islands. The change has been made under the provisions of the army reorganization act.

The steamer Gallia, which left this port tonight for Liverpool, had as one of her passengers Senor Baldasaro y Topete, late consul general at New York. Senor Baldasaro vas not disposed to be communicative. He was exceedingly interested in the news of the bombardment of Matanzas, and in commenting on it remarked that ere long the United States might be turning their guns on the reconcentrados. The late Spanish minister at Washington will, Senor Baldasaro says, remain in Canada till the first steamer for the season sails from Montreal about May 7th. (No. 3.) CONTINENTAL HOTEL, CAIRO, Egypt, March 30.—Egypt grows upon one the longer you stay here. The more you see of the ruins of a wondrous past, the more you try from temples, pyramids, sphinxs, obelisks and tombs to grasp that civilization TRURO, April 29.—J. P. Archibald & Co., dealers in hats, caps, furs and men's furnishings, assigned today to R. F. Archibald, son o. Sheriff Archibald, Hallfax. The firm was interested in the fire cracker business in Boston, which, on account of the war, was compelled to go into liquidation, thus affecting the Truro business. The failure fell like a bombshell this morning. They were always honest in their dealings, and were rated high by the commercial agencies. The preferences include a large sumborrowed from the Merchants' Bank of Hallfax. C. B. Archibald, one of the firm, a now winding up the business in Boston. The Truro business will likely be continued by the assignee. The preferences are: Mormants' Bank of Hallfax, \$2.55; Sarah Frieze, \$2,000; Jane T. Pearson, \$100; Mrs. Timothy Barnhill, \$250; Minnie Crowle, \$38; Mary L. Archibald, \$4,560; C. E. Stansfield, \$516; R. F. Archibald, \$360; J. H. K. Mack, \$1,700; J. H. Kent, \$96; Union Bank of Hallfax, \$1,500; Commercial Bank of Windsor, \$1,800. which here held sway long thousands of years ago, the greater your desires to remain and devote time to the study of such eras. I listened with intensest interest last evening to a lecture on Egypt and Egyptian antiquities by Dr. Murch, Presbyterian missionary, here in Cairo—a gentleman to whom "our party" will ever feel under deep-est obligations for the marked kindness and attentions shown us-and as he proceeded in his descriptions I think I voice the sentiments of each present that there can possibly be no more inviting field for students longing for what is really new-though mysteriously old-than the study of Egypt's past.

st, \$1,500.

SHELBURNE, N. S., April 29.—Rev. T. Howland White, D. D., passed away ag seven o'clock last night, the result of a heavy cold contracted two or three weeks ago. No man was more respected, no man more beloved, or none will be missed more than the venerable clergyman, whose life has gone out at the ripe age of ninety-two years and one month. Fo: sixty-two years he was the taithful rector of the parish of St. George and St. Patrick. He was the oldest clergyman in Canada in active work. N. W. White, Q. C., is a son of the deceased.

DIGBY, N. S., April 29.—Fred Jones of the customs department, Ottawa, Egypt is the gift of the Nile. Withcut it all would be desert from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. It has hewn out of the rocks its way, and is ever carrying on its bosom rich soil, renewing the soil its waters come in contact with, as do not the dews and showers from the clouds. Its flow is not rapid enough to carry the sediment to the sea. We now no longer wonder that the people of this Delta fairly worship this life-giving river.

Egypt must have been settled thouand family arrived here this week, sands of years ago, and by people from the Asiatic quarter of the world. and have taken the Judge Savary residence at the north end, where they gained from two sources; one the public annals written on the temples, the returned from Cambridge, Mass., is other the histories we read from their fitting up a shop on Water street, and

In my last I think I said that in these. But one scarcely knows where to begin. The tourist hurries from place to place. He looks at this object of interest but for a moment, and then is hurried away to see something else. He may be a student, but in this hurry is not allowed to study. He collects a few facts, he whets his intellectual appetite to know more, and then promises the next opportunser Osprey of the fishery protective service. He goes as gunner. On Saturday Harry Cousins, George Dunn and Harry Hersey will leave to join the Kingfisher of the same service. ity he will pursue this and that subject farther. Thus it has been with us. describable tombs of kings and illustrious characters of three and four and more thousand years ago. We ave gazed on temples and mosques,

Gizeh and let us look at the pyra-mids and sphinx there. The pyra- work. mids here are perhaps the oldest. The bull of god Ptah was wor-monuments of human industry. Just shipped in a special temple at Mem-monuments of human industry. Just shipped in a special temple at Mem-phis and after death was embalmed as they astonished the Greek and Ro-man travellers, so do they the tourists man travellers, so do they the tourists of our times. And who wonders? Here is Cheops, in the building of which Herodotus says 100,000 men were employed annually three months each for twenty years. Here are 2,300,-000 separate blocks of stones, each containing 40 cubic feet, piled one upon containing 40 cubic feet, piled cubic feet, piled cubic feet, piled cubic fe before the ruthless hand of the des-troyer was laid upon it had the following dimensions, viz., each side: coffins of the sacred bulls, and then 768 feet at base, the perpendicular the chambers were walled up. This hight 482 feet, and the standing height is what they did with men's bodies— 610. But in the building of new Cairo these dimensions have been lessened, these dimensions have been lessened, So far as sacred bulls were concerned, for the covering has been torn off. they believed that their bodies after Memphis and Gizeh have suffered for death became united with Osiris and the gain of Cairo and other places. Beside Cheops are two other splendid tombs pilgrims came bringing rich pyramids, but not equal to it in dimensions. The sphinx, only a few yards church of the nativity in Bethlehem distant and to which our little pony or the church of the holy sepulchre soon carries us, has been for thou- in Jerusalem. But in process of years sands of years the greatest puzzle in these tombs were all covered over with Egypt, and still baffles the skill of desert sands and history lost sight of modern antiquarians. No one can tell them for hundreds of years. Explorwho built it; but it is now generally ers have turned in the past seventy-conceded that it was an image of the five years their attention in these di-Egyptian deity-"the god of the morn- rections, and now from these subtering." This image, with the body of a ranean depths are bringing to light lion and head of a man, was hewn out a history written here and concealof the rock. The body is given as to its dimensions 140 feet in length, the head 30 feet from forehead to chin past more interesting than any rom and 14 feet across. It is possible that ance. it represented Ameneruhel III. of the

a half smile.

Dismounting from my donkey and mounting a camel, which kindly, after some Atabic shouting, kneeled down for this purpose, with my guide sitting on a donkey and "Mark Twain"— for he declared he was the Mark Twain of the "New Pligrim's Progress"—we suffered the torture of trying to look wise, though both eyes were nearly blinded by the glare of sun on desert sarcophagus near us. Imagine our consternation at the reply that long ago, before Moses day, this 'was quartied from above the first falls of the Nile and brought down to Memphis and then here. When Marietta first found these chambers and his eyes rested on the sarcophagus near us. Imagine our consternation at the reply that long ago, before Moses day, this 'was quartied from above the first falls of the non-them to the found there are us. Imagine our consternation at the reply that long ago, before Moses day, this 'was quartied from above the first falls of the non-them to the found there are us. Imagine our consternation at the reply that long ago, before Moses day, this 'was quartied from above the first falls of the non-them to the found there are us. Imagine our consternation at the reply that long ago, before Moses day, this 'was quartied from above the first falls of the non-them to the found there are us. Imagine our consternation at the reply that long ago, before Moses day, this 'was quartied from above the first falls of the non-them to the found the second them to the found th

WONDERFUL EGYPT.

asties. In one room you see the Hyksos sphinx in black granite, the features being Arabic, proving the Turanian origin of the shepherd king.

It belongs to a period anterior to 2000

B. C.

ment of a tourist's time is occupied, to write again it will be of places farther east.

Cordially yours,

G. O. GATES.

The museum of Gizeh ought to be studied for weeks instead of a hasty visit of a few hours.

Of the mosques of Cairo, of which Rev. J. A. Gordon's Trip to can one say? The hold of the religion of the false prophet in Egypt is very strong, You see Mahommedans everywhere. We visited some of these re-ligious edifices, first having sandals put on over our boots. This is quite a concession, for it is not long since Christians were compelled to take off their boots on entering any mosque. Of those visited I mention only a

few. That of Sultan Hassan is one of the finest structures in Cairo. It is a fine study of Arabian byzantine architecture, roofed with lofty vaulting. The dome is supported by drums which are concealed within stalactite ornamentation. The south minaret of the mosque is 280 feet high. The gateway, 60 feet in height, is a remarkable example of a school of art, and has been copied in Egyptian, Persian and Arabian structures.

Another mosque very interesting to the visitor is that of Mahemet Ali. Its ceiling is a vast cupola. The interior is lined with ornamental alabaster. On the left as you enter a golden grill encloses the body of the historic Mahemet Ali, and here lamps are burning constantly. We visited the citadel and from its courts had one of the most commanding views in all Egypt.

I must not omit in this the trip up the Nile and then by donkeys to Memphis and Takkara. Memphis is said to have been founded by Menes, the first historical ruler in Egypt. The city was taken by Cambyses in 525 B. C. In the days of Alexander and under the Roman Augustus it was an important city. The Mahommedans male Cairo the capital city, transferred from Memphis the huge blocks of stone that once composed its tem-ples, and today the traveller finds no

real ruins of the city at all.
Why then visit the place? There are there two colossal statues of Rameses II. Both these once marked the entrance into some temple. One of these is of granite. It lies now on its back. It is 25 feet long, not includ-The history of its earlier times is ing the crown, 61-2 feet, which has been broken off. On the shoulders and head are the names of the king. Going on a little we find the other. We ascend a flight of steps and look down on the colossus of limestone this letter I would refer to some of It was discovered in 1820. It is 42 feet in length and is a splendid piece of skilled work. These seem to be all that are left to mark the site of Mem-

> No tourist should miss the donkey ride through the palans and across fertile fields to the desert sands at Takkara and for the purpose of visit-ing some of the renowned Egyptian

It is March, but as we jog along we We have gazed with wonder at the base of the pyramids. We have been awed into silence as we have wandered in subterranean depths amid the in-Takkara are a number of pyramids, but we will not stop to consider their age and history. We hasten on to Takkara's necropolis—a stretch of deand in the museum on the rich re- sert sand four miles long by one-quarand in the museum on the rich rewards won by Egyptian explorationists, and in the midst of all these bewildering things we would prefer to be still and think, rather than write.

Go with me for a moment or so to Gizeh and let us look at the pyra-

after the same manner as they emalong. In these chambers, 17 feet high and 14 feet long, were placed, and with great treasures as well, the coffins of the sacred bulls, and then this one of the ends of the pyramids became god of the dead. To these

We went down into these deep sub-12th dynasty. It is too bad that the nose has been mutilated and the head broken. Those who make facial expression a study speak of the sphinx eyes as having a thoughtful and far away expression and the lips wearing this come? It was the cover of the sarcophagus near us. Imagine our

WINNIPEG.

Portage la Prairie.

A Land Where Winter Ends One Night and Summer Begins the Next Morning.

Fortunes Surer Here Than in the Klondyke-Good Grain Land Can be Had from Four to Ten Dollars per Acre-Some Figures Worth Studying Carefully.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.)

WINNIPEG, April 21, 1898.—Away off in the prairie city it is a real delight to get a copy of the St. John Sun once in a while and read of doings at home, Here among the kindest of friends, engaged in congenial work, I am con stantly improving in health and gradually regaining my lost strength and energy. Having spent two months in this city, I think I am now better prepared to form a correct estimate of the prospects than I was when I came.

The most surprising thing about the climate here, to me, is the sudden transition from winter to summer. There is no long, lingering struggle of spring in the lap of winter. In about three days the snow and frost disappeared without rain or any real heat, leaving little if any water on the ground, and at once the farmers commenced putting in the seed. After looking somewhat carefully into the matter, my impression that the prospect of securing a competency, if not becoming wealthy, is much brighter for the one who settles on a farm in Manitoba and addresses himself to his work, than it is for the average man who joins the rush for the Klondyke. Anxious to be able to write intelligently on this matter, last week I visited the Portage la Prairie plains, through the courtesy of W. H. Tre-leven, real estate agent. I spent two days driving through the country, and came in contact with men who by farming during the last twelve or fifteen years have become quite rich. One of the number eighteen years ago came to this place without any means, and had to get his first bag of flour on credit. He and his sons are today [owners of nine-quarter sections of land, for which they have paid in all \$40,500, apart from what their stock. buildings and farming implements have cost them. There are a few who have all the work done and simply manage the business, and still have

an excellent margin of profit. A, P. Allen, whose home I visited, pursues this course. He estimates his quarter-section to be worth \$10,000, and for the last ten years his profit over all expenses realized him cent. on this amount. In 1897 he put in 180 acres of wheat, from which he had 3,140 bushels. The total expense from the plough to the elevator was \$756, and his profit was \$2,384. Few, however, can do what Mr. Allen can

Any one desiring information concerning these parts can do no better than to correspond with Mr. Treleven, Portage la Prairie, who is regarded as

a most reliable man.

Land can still be purchased within a radius of twenty miles of Winnipeg at figures ranging all the way from four to ten dollars per acre. There is a total of 13,051,375 acres in Manitoba, most of which is good grain producing land. Of this but 2,371,441 acres were under cultivation last year, from which 23,372 farmers produced the magnificent crop of 32,000,000 bushels of grain. In view of this fact, what could four times this number of farmers do if settled upon and cultivating the land which now lies wild and waste.

Imagine, within a radius of ten miles, making Winnipeg the centre, all the cultivated land would include but about 10,000 acres. Where Winnipeg is such a city under present conditions, what would it become if all this land, which is considered the finest grain producing country in the world, were properly cultivated?

Perhaps a more intelligent estimate of the present condition can be laid before your readers by giving a summary of the municipal statistical statement for 1897 just issued. Manitoba includes 73 municipalities, exclusive of Winnipeg, so that the summary following does not include this city SUMMARY, ETC.

SUMMARY, ETC.

Population, male and female. 108,957
No. of resident farmers 28,373
Total number of acres an rural municipalities 13,051,375
Acres under cultivation 2,371,441
Acres wooded 840,385
No. of horses 92,762
No. of cattle 214,468
No. of cheep 32,586
No. of pigs 70,885
Asresament, real and personal 422,877,442 00
Taxes, municipal purposes 263,823 96
Taxes, school purposes 307,219 17
Taxes, debenture purposes 44,893 96
Taxes, judicial and county purposes .

the "New Pilgrim's Progress" we suffered the torture of trying to look wise, though both eyes were nearly blinded by the glare of sun on desert sands, while the photographer took the interesting group. I had the satisfaction of knowing that I sat on the lember of the museum at Gizeh, where is the best collection of Egyptian curios of the museum at Gizeh, where is the best collection of Egyptian curios of the sarcophagit aken from tombs at Tak-kara, Memphis, Thebes and Luxor.

Here we look at such nummies as those of Seti Ist and his sons, Rameses those of Seti Ist and his sons, Rameses iII.—the Pharoah of the Israelite opperson of the sarce ollections of statues as should as the fourth, fifth and sixth dyn
Indicate the progress were nearly style. I will not consider the progress were nearly style of the sarce pield between the feelings is still at the pleture on your readers.

From the pyramids we came to the museum at Gizeh, where is the best collection of Egyptian curios of the sarcophagit taken from tombs at Tak-kara, Memphis, Thebes and Luxor.

Here we look at such nummies as those of Seti Ist and his sons, Rameses iII.—the Pharoah of the Israelite oppressors—of Rameses III., etc. Then there are collections of statues as old as well the possessions of the tomb thing, in the chamber seemed to be included to the past to be found. Here you have the sarcophagit aken from tombs at Tak-kara, Memphis, Thebes and Luxor.

Here we look at such nummies as a stature of the many of the included to the past to be found. Here you have the sarcophagit to the past to be found the proving the proving the proving the proving the proving the found the proving the proving the proving the found that the proving the provi

HONEST MEN, READ THIS

Most men are honest. Ninety-nine in a hundred can be trusted. We have learned this in 15 years' active practice among men who are weak in the parts that make true and vigorous manhood. We have successfully treated hundreds of thousands of cases, and, with rare exceptions, have always been paid for our remedies and appliances.

Our treatment is so sure to develop shrunken parts, to give bodily strength, to remove impediments to marriage, to stop unnatural losses, to restore to weak men the feelings and buoyancy of youth, that we gladly offer a

Free Trial for Ten Days

We will send our medicines and appliances free to any honest man, who may try them ten days. If he is pleased with the result, he is to keep and pay for them. If he is dissatisfied, he has simply to return the appliances and medicine to us, and that ends the transaction, without any expense whatever. There is no C.O.D. fraud, no deception of any nature.

If you want to know what our treatment consists of before trying it, send at once for our famous free book, "Complete Manhood." Sent sealed in plain envelope. Cut out this advertisement or mention this paper when writing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y. We pay duty and send all packages frem Canadian side.



has been reached in the paint that covers most, looks best, wears longest and is most eco-nomical. The paint that saves money in the beginning because it covers the most surface; saves money in the end because it lasts the longest, is

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

the result of a quarter of a century's experience in paint making by the largest paint factory in the world. An interesting booklet about paint free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS



FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

WINTER'S Galvanic-Electric Health Chains

MADE IN STETTIN, - - - GERMANY

WILL CURE without the aid of Medicine:

We do not ask you to send any money in advance. If you want a set of these chains, we are perfectly willing to send it to your nearest express office, C. O. D., so that you can see and examine them free of any cost, just the same as if you came into our office or go into any store, and if you are perfectly satisfied with them, pay the express agent the price of the chains and express charges and take them; otherwise they will be returned to us. On any fairer offer be made you than this? If you wish to send cash with order we will prepay all express charges and guarantee the chains to be exactly as represented. Price \$6.00 per Set. They will last for years.

Although only a few months established in Canada, we have already supplied several of the best Canadian physicians with our Health Chains.

Full particulars free upon application. GERMAN ELECTRIC HEALTH CHAIN CO., - - - 31 McGill College Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

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Estimated school children rural dis-Cordially yours, J. A. GORDON.

WEST INDIES AND THE U. S.

It is one of the most astonishing results of England's treatment of her West Indian colonies that the chances of any material advancement and prosperity of the inhabitants of the oldest colonies of the greatest Emptre the world hes aver known should rest in securing favored treatment for their staple product in the markets of an alten state after they have been denied equal privileges with the products of other countries in the markets of the mother countries in the markets of the mother countries in the markets of the mother country. And this, we are told by the latter-day prophets of the cult, is free trade.—Barbados Advocate.

AN ALMOND-EYED BEGGAR-KING.

We suppose there is no one living in China who has not had some experience with beggars. Their impudent persistence is of itself extremely annoying, but when taken in connection with their generally well-fed bodies and studied regs it is aggravated beyond words. The beggar-king is generally rich, but the one in Changshu has passed beyond the limits and latitude allowed even beggar-kings, in building quite a fine three-storied tea-house just outside the Southgate. As the only three-storied building in the city, it is an object of great pride to the natives whose charity helped so largely in its erection—Hong Kong Press.

sword over her head. Then they proceeded to search the boat carefully, and ended by demanding Miss Layeritt's money. She told them that she had not taken any money with her, save thirty cents, and this she gave them. One of them spied a gold ring on her finger and told her to give it to him. She took it off and gave it him. They have not been caught.—North China Herald.

Attorney—What do you mean by saying you made that statement under duress? You swore to it, didn't you? Witness—Yes, sir; that's it. It was made under oath.—Philadelphia North American.



Not simply guaranteed to cure in the advertise-ent, but backed up by a standing effer of \$100 sward for every failure. If it won't cure your tree of Colic, Curbs, Spilints, Contracted and notted Cords, Shoe Boils when first started, and alloos of all kinds, you will receive the above re ard. Used and endorsed fly Adams Express Co sample tree for three 2-cent stamps to pay postage.

\$5,000 Reward to the person who can prove this Testimonial bogus. ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 8th, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.

Dear Sir-I have much pleasure in recommending your Horse Elixir to all interested in horses. I have used it for several years and have found it to be all it is represented. I have used it on my running horses and also on, my trotting Stallion "Special Blend," with the desired effect. It is undoubtedly interested article.

I remain, yours respectfully,
E. LEROI WILLIS,
Prop. Hotel Dufferin.

Puddington & Merritt, St John N. B.