ondon Times.) ad the good fortune to gyptian necropolis in osite Assouan, on the

Among the tombs alral which date from irca B. C. 3,000 years). the style of the great res in the mountains onsist of two or more nected by corridors, ted by columns, and ith colored bas reliefs on. Several of these ong to members of a of which were prob province. ly magnificent sepul-

feet in depth by 40 taining thirty columns ound. It purports to princes of upper and in the reign of one represented in one of lame man leaning on ne and an altar occupy n in the innermost erfect condition. very curious, and the omb is reported as exm the second to the dynasty there were, amed Neferkara : and are fully deciphered it der which ruler this rished. The tomb is the spot to the third ms for many reasons rom the time of tha eded Mereura of the ounder of this line. he island of Elephan-, and the place first ler his successors. It of Mereura that Una, Prime Minister, quarouan for the sepulchre his sovereign, and teen vessels as Elensport of the same. ils, we should there-

orridor. This, at all velty in tomb decorrobably prove to be of is evidence of its havto a late period. The by later comers, was iling with mummles, funerary furniture ng upward of sixty meenfell is actively purcovery by the help of vho continue to open ter tomb.

ribe the large tomb to riod, especially if the tombs are those of his of these latter there Osiride statues, repremummied form, done cotta, and placed in

ks to the Girls.

HICAGO CLOSED WITH A OUNG WOMEN.

-Sam Jones closed his h a sermon to girls only. resent. Among other

company. An angel keep some company o and not be corrupt. alone on this earth for ys go in bad company, nd is in its pure girls. your parlor. Beware go to entertainments t to go at all. ged in a long description perfumed young men. se of young ladies after

ssociations are, young ou a glimpse of your his ite dancer? Does he Is his hair parted ele-Does he clerk in a hie nonth, and spend \$40 a month for carriage hire saires? Does he conot a stingy bone in his e is 'just nice?' Where y? I am in love with ant boys. He starts business and the wool nd a year, then gets r, then senior part-he whole block where ou stylish girls do likes you just about as ed a wife he went back married plain Mary as love in a cottage an in Michigan avenue. hats and they will take

this city arranged to at-ast week. When the d saying: 'I cannot go; ed at these meetings hree of her associate do you want of wine No matter what the sends you about three will have paid all the tin full. Then, girls, a girl is ugly to her warm for her own

alked ugly or saucy to stand up. There was your libraries," he con-

said she was terribly Bible. The poor, silly me mothers fix their
d. They insist on havheir children. A little
n short clothes. Then and then the hughave the grass growing laughters are attendin rman, then what? ke the words of a prowomen who had stray-l from purity and virtue ball room."

sen perplexed for many non of a certain well at Russian merchant in ell, but he gave up the l in solidly frezen soil. ademy of Science dug nths, but stopped when of 382 feet, when the frezen as hard as of the excavation various depths, and estimated that the depth of 612 feet. Algreatest cold is in this ot even the terrible winters could freeze 600 feet. rezen valley of the lowhe glacial period. They it froze solidly then, had a chance to thaw

une says that in the Walt Whitman has foreans of daily pleasure d the old Haddonfield and buggy his kind

ace beautiful empress of earing the close of he castle of Bouchot, near WHITE - MINING

SONG. Oh, three little birds on a bramble spray! Each flew to find a nest: There was one went early over the sea;
And one flew straight for the North Countrie; Rut the third

Little bird,
He winged his way to the watery West,
Where one that I love sits sighing.

March 31, 1886.

man comes into church relations he aspires unless it understands the nature of the to something higher, or ought to, than mere morality and virtue, and seeks to lay the consideration; and we know so little of God foundations of such states of character and we know so much less of the motion life and a higher one. So, then, there is a that it cannot be properly said that we grade higher than the average church life. can philosophize about it. We can only men make arrangements not merely to re-ceive but to give. The essential spirit of so numerous and run through so wide a religion is like a mirror that takes beams of light, but reflects them all and don't absorb whatever in regard to them. In spite, them; and men come to the higher level of however, of all mistakes, there is an moral life when, having received benefits, they begin to feed as well as to be fed. Such they begin to feed as well as to be fed. Such persons are called public-spirited. They are in sympathy, and try to minister to the whole human family. This is thought to be life that is to be. It redeems the life that an evidence of great piety. Well, it is a fruit of piety. It is not the highest piety, but it ought to be a part of every piety. Now, to persons in the habit of all the duties others. I merely say, in this world nobedy of church life and Christian life there come, frequently, surprising outbursts of experience. There come experiences that lead perience which men choose to call perfectthem to say that there is a reality in what is called the higher life. When the purifying at rest with the Lord Jesus and receives a struggle has raised the soul into its higher fruition of all the promises that are made by conditions, there comes intermittingly, as it | Christ to his disciples. Now, may all have were, a light from above. When the astron- it? In some degree, yes. omer hears of the discovery of a new constellation, he sweeps the heavens with his glass; but envious clouds or filmsy vapors It is not to be gained by the will merely; obstruct, and he cannot find it. But he searches for it until there comes some clear until he reaches that state of mind in whose night, and he sees it and rejoices over it more than for treasures found; but the next | according to the measure of the capacity of

again and he rejoices, and he tells those that IN SYMPATAY WITH HIM of the star that has dawned on him. Now there are parties in the Christian life that are living faithfully and humbly, workingly; but now and then there comes to them at some unexpected hour of great health, of larger than they have ever heard or thought illustrious than all the rest, though all the that believe that the life principle of the universe is God, and that our knowledge of supreme and above every other. It is poseffect, not as a personality; that when the soul has become so like God, as it were, that the men might be found seeking it. These are it is in that medium through which his nature vibrates, all become sensitive to it. see God.' It is through the purity, called the atmospheric condition, of the higher faculties of the soul, that God appears to spiritual culture to this high understanding men. Christ becomes to them more than radiant; he becomes ruling. They inter-sphere each other. Before the child is born the mother's blood circulating through the little body gives it both food and life, and it is the mother rushing through the child that | But the church is too much like a vast reom said that there comes a state in which we are in such relations to God as that God is

pentences, and THE LIFE WE NOW LIVE.

we live by faith in the Son of God. This is all misphilosophy, the truth remains one the higher life in which Christ comes to us and abides with us and we know it. We see you and to me of all truths that belong to

a our circulation. They are our desires and

come in a day, but it comes and is real. No marble mansion is more real, or so real, as the soul's experience. In the wide range of nature we must not suppose that the impal-pable and invisible things are phantasms; they are the only real things, and the earthbred and earth-bound things are the shadows that pass away in the using. The eter-nities are for the things that men despise

such attributes as will fit him for another of the divine mind upon our own nature, It may evist without it. It is a life in which say this: "These are the phenomena, and scale that I can have no doubt experience in piety, which puts to shame all others. I merely say, in this world nobedy is perfect, nobedy will be perfect; nevertheless there is transcendently high soul exness. There is this state in which a man is fruition of all the promises that are made by

IT IS NOT TO BE BOUGHT. those results will be produced in him, but night it is invisible, and a week goes by and he cannot find it again; but it comes der endowments of a relatively opaque brain, coarse fibred, they can come into this experience, but it will measure itself in them, not by the way in which it is in a genius, a poet, a great soul like Fenelon, or Pascal, or Bourdalone, or any of the eminest men, like Wesley, Whitfield, Edwards. These were men of genius-that is, large brains, fine in structure and nature, with wonderful eduradiancy, a presentation of truth altogether | cation and a wonderful experience, going on larger than they have ever heard or thought of before; some hour in which the imagination plays there comes an exaltation of man cannot write poetry, he can read it, and thought in regard to time and the life be- enjoy it; though he may not be elequent, he yond, and the saints in glory. It may be a listusceptible to eloquence when he has it poured out before him; and there are men gone before to be the pilot of those that cannot originate the highest visions come after. It come after. It may be that it is the voice that comes through the grave from beyond; and highest experiences, but they can come that comes through the grave from beyond; no matter what the cause is. There is coming one step higher—a new birth; more selves. And I say this is an object for illustrious than all the rest, though all the rest are honorable, and that is the soul's ment to every Christian man, especially to birth into Christ-life. I am one of those that begin early, and that make the cultivation of their spiritual life the one God is not except tated except in reference to sible, and to a degree that would make re what I call gods-elect. I am not so pro-found a believer in the old Calvanistic doc-Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall trine as some folks are, still I believe in election, and I generally think men elect themselves; and whoever rises through of himself and of Jesus lives in the atmos phere of Christ, so that the life he lives he

lives by faith in Christ.

HE IS GOD'S ELECT. is the child's life and hope; and something like that, by a figure illustrative, it may be so large a company of those that live in this high state as that their joined light shall impulsing our thoughts and his feelings are form, as it were, an illumination, and their joined pulse of life shall have a current by which others shall be taken up and carried on. In spite of all mistakes and eccentricities of the teachers of this doctrine, in spite of

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That is what I call soul-building. It don't spiritual until you come to a point of resur- man referred to the preponderating influence rection of the soul yet in the body, and in that higher sphere you can come into personal relations with Christ auch as shall overcome the weaknesses and temptations of your lower life and give you peace and overcome the weaknesses and temptations of your lower life and give you peace and blessedness and supernal joy. Oh, that there might be some here that had the ambition of this life, some maidens, some men, fired with this sacred heroism. Oh, that

R. Young; Thomas R. Jones, A. A. Davidson, J. C. Barberie.

Hon. Mr. Young moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the report of the special committee on the financia

HON. MR. BARBERIE

said it became his duty to make a few reas a member, he had signed. He would have him to his home tomorrow and it was necessary that he should speak on the subject today. He looked upon the report of the committee as one of vast importance to the country. Speaking for himself, he stood in this house as an independent member and he looked to his country's interest rather than to that of party. He claimed that his course since he entered public life had been a consistent one, and no man could point at him the finger of scorn for any public act of his. In the other branch of the legislature he had strenuously advocated reforms and economy. It was the platform of the then opposition, and that was his platform still. He was still desirous of carrying out that platform.

Very many reductions can be made in the public expenditure. They can be made and ought to be made. Any pledge that he had made while a member of the assembly he would carrry out, for he stood here to do his duty conscientiously. There is nothing in the committee's report, but what is absolutely true so far as his knowledge went. The ommittee had the auditor general and the deputy receiver general before them and it were put down by the committee, were put down without coloring and were drawn from

official sources.

tions and he would take them up serieatum. First there is the abolition of the heads of departments. He agreed with no government should exist more than five that proposition, and although he had never been in the government and probably never would be, he had some knowledge of the public interest. nachinery of government. He was confident that the reduction in the number of the executive could have been carried out with a saving to the country. The forecastle members of the government were more for orna-ment than use and he said this without reflecting on the gentlemen who at present occupy those positions. The committee advocate the reduction of the executive to six members. When we think of a single individual doing five times as much business as is done by the government, it does seem ab-surd that we should have nine members of ment would reduce the rate of stumpage nothing more than others, we think nothing this human sphere. You can rise up out of more, but we feel and know Christ in us.

believed that a vigorous opposition was for the good of the country. There was, he conceived, no politics in the local arena; it was merely a question between the "ins" and

siderable saving may also be effected in the management of the several departments by reduction of staff and confining the e-penses of te egrams postages and contingencies to what is necessary. (?) Your committee feel assured that a large reduction can be made in the con ingencies of the house of assembly and legislative council. The total of these amounted list year to ever \$3,000 of which we are satisfied one half can be saved. (8) Your committee thick that the legislation would not suffer by the adoction of blennial sessions, and if the efficiency and checks of responsible government can be fully maintailed a large saving can thereby be made and failing in this is a fair matter for consideration whether a saving should not be made by a reasonable reduction in the number of members of bo h branches of the legislation. (9) The general depression in the lumber trade of the province caused in part by the increased rate of sumpage has engaged the careful attention of your committee, and while they are such fair portion of cur provincial revenue as may be levied, without cripping the trade, yet they believe that a considerable reduction in the province that considerable reduction in the present rate of sumpage would tend very materially to entarge that considerable reduction in the present rate of sumpage would tend very materially to entarge that the control of the territorial revenue, whilst affording larger means of employment to very may of our peeple who have been obliged virtually to abandon the trade.

Respectfully submitted.

(cigned.)

R. Young,

THOMAS R. JONES, the North Shore asks is fair play and justice, but legislation apparently all tended to the benefit of the rich as against the poor.

Take the matter of the non-tidal water fisheries in Restigouche. It is most abominable that foreigners are allowed to of the house-carried, and Hon. Mr. Ryan come in and swallow up the peoples birthright. The government may say, oh we have now a revenue from the fisheries, but he had fought in the assembly for the said it became his duty to make a few remarks on the report of the committee which, as a member, he had signed. He would have stepped in and took the credit. Is it right, preferred that some other honorable is it fair, is it honest, that men who have gentleman had opened the debate; it been settled along the Restigouche for would have added more life and years are not allowed to cast a rod or spear energy to his remarks, but business called a fish. These settlers could be worse used. The river is put up for sale, and Vanderbilt and the lord knows who—rich men come down and swallow up the fisheries. It was, indeed, hard that the settlers who had lived there and reared their families should be compelled to surrender their birth right to

was understood that all the statements that this industry you drive hundreds of men out official sources.

Hop. Mr. Thompson—Were the estimates referred to the deputy receiver general?

Hop. Mr. Barberle—Yes, they were. Now the committee make certain recommendations and he would take them are reserved.

Bright and the first the state of the state

HON. MR. YOUNG

poke at some length on the conclusions get forth by

he com nittee in the report. He premised his re-

marks by stating that the upper branch of the house

had invariably shown itself more capable of gauging

public opinion and initiating real reforms than the

ower branch. He pointed out that in 1868 the upper

house had pronounced itself in favor of the union of

the provinces, though at that time it was opposed by

much lumbering, but where would our revenue come from if this industry was shut down. The government say we must have a revenue. That, he admitted, was true, but if you shut down the lumbering business you must shut down almost everything else in the country. In Restigouche the country is so mountainous and gulchy that it costs twice as much to get out lumber as in the southern part of the province, and he could quote the opinion of Robert Connors, a well-known lumbermas, in support of his statement. With this to contend against, thus handicapped, our people have a right to defrom that source this year. The committee have placed the interest to be derived from the dally balances in the banks at \$300, though he thought the government did not estimate it quite as much as that. For fees derived from private an i local bilisthey had estimated \$500, the same as collected last year, though he did not believe it wou dreich that. They have estimated the gross income from all sources for the present year at \$609,735.70. That shows a deficit at the end of the present year of at least \$20,000. If these statements are correct, has not the time arrived when this matter should be looked into very seriously to see if some remedy may not be applied? This house took the matter up in 1871, and the result was argely in the interests of the country. It seemed to him that the time had arrived when the council should deal again with this question. There is no use in going bak to Ottawa again. He did not see upon what grounds the Dominion government should be asked for further subsidy. In 1871 there was good greund for complaint, because we had not been placed in as fair a position as the other provinces. Now we have got all we are entitled to as compared to the other provinces. How, then, is the question to be dealt with? The committee had considered that matter seriously. It had been suggested that the best thing to do was to wipe out the upper house. The amount to be saved by that would not exceed nine or ten thousand dollars. It seemed to him that a radical change in the administration of affairs was required. The public works of the country could not be reduced without causing a great deal of distress throughout the country. Public roads and bridges and the school service must be maintained. What is required to be dealt with its the cumbrous machinery of government, administration and legislation, in which, if the reforms suggested by the committee are carried out, a saving of at least \$50,000 a year could be affected. Should the suggestions of the committee fet it was impos ible to carry on the affa ances in the banks at \$800, though he thought the

indeed, hard that the settlers who had lived there and reared their families should be compelled to surrender their-birth right to foreigners. It was a duty he owed to his constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents to speak as he had on this and constituents of the conducted by the host time at his disposal precluded his his party, but he loved his country best.

This report and that of his remark awould be short time at his disposal precluded his first the subject. However, he had shown that the his disposal precluded his in the office of the so before general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general, making a total of the subject of the solicitor general properties of the solicitor general gene

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

rived are not commensurate with the expenditure. Seme societies may receive a great deal of good, but they are the exceptions. The money could be expended with better advantage in some other way and They thought a saving could be effected in contingencies of \$4,000. Of the contingencies of the house of assembly and legislative council (\$6,000) the committee were satisfied that one half could be saved. If the reduced allowance was insufficient, members should pay the balance of coaching, etc., out of their own pockets. In regard to biennial sessions. Mr. Young said he had always been of the opinion that the province had too much legislation. He did not think the country would suffer by the adoption of the biennial method. Across the border, states with four times the population of New Brunswick had found it work successfully. He quoted an article from the Toronto Mail in advocacy of the system. South Carolina, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Convecticut were the only exceptions to the rule in the United States. The estimated saving to be effected by this change was \$18,000. It this was inexpedent, the representation of the province in the legislature should be reduced and placed on the same basis as that of Nova Scotia, which has a population of 40000 and three less members in the house of assembly If this change was dependent of the province in the legislature should be reduced and placed on the same basis as that of Nova Scotia, which has a population of 40000 and three less members in the house of assembly If this change was dependent in the carrying out the figures he had given.

After recess, Mr. Young continued his remarks. See desired to present some figures respecting the cost of the upper branch of the legislature, in view of the

After recess, Mr. Young continued his remarks. The desired to present some figures respecting the cost of the upper branch of the legislature, in view of the proposals that had been made to abolish it. He showed that the total cost of the legislative council for 1884 was \$8,552.78, including stationery, contingencies and indemnities. The facts had been greatly misrepresented throughout the country. He then took up the item of stumpage, as referred to in the last paragraph of the report. This question was a burning one with the people of the province, especially in the northern section. Parties engaged in the lumber trade are virtually deprived of carrying it on. They have to curtail their operations very largely and the trade is badly crippled. He had just received a letter from a gentleman who spoke of a large milling establishment there that was under lease to a lumbering firm and they had refured to ask the renewal of their lease, pending the present rates charged on stumpage. He alluded to the effects produced upon all tranches of industry in the province by the paralyzed state of the lumber trade. He felt satisfied by advices he had received from various parts of the province that operations next season would be still further curtailed. He thought a redection of the paralyzed state of the lumber trade. He felt satisfied by advices he had received from various parts of the province that operations next season would be still further curtailed. He thought a reduction of the stumpage rate would not materially lessen the revenue. The high tax had the effect of deterring a great many from engaging in the business who would do so if a moderate rate were fixed. Not only were the operators injured but thousands of employes were kept out of work. He had no means of knowing what course the covernment proposed to take in regard to the recommendations made in the report. The intention of the committee was to treat the whole subject from a non-partizan standpoint. If there were two sides in the upper house, he hoped to have the support of both. He might have taken up comparative statements for the last six years as to the cost of the two administrations but it was determined if possible to keep all ques ions of party out of the discussion. He had not made any charges of extravagance against the government. He would defer such considerations until he knew what attitude the government proposed to take on the question. If they were willing to meet the committee half way he would be happy to support them. If they took a determined stand against the committee and those who were in favor of their report the laster would meet them on their own ground. His desire was to propose a policy of retrenchment which would commend itself to the country.

HON. MR. HARRISON

said his remarks would be brief as he did not feel called upon to deal with any portion of the report of the committee. But inasmuch as under the first paragraph by which the committee was appointed they were to report on the financial state of the province showing its gross indebtedness at the end of each fiscal year since the 31st of October, 1880, including that year, he proposed drawing attention to

cluding that year, he proposed drawing attention to the character of the report they had made. They start with the year ending 31st October 1830, and they put the bonded debt down at \$696,900; floating debt nil; Dominion debt nil.

Hon. Mr. Jones...\$698 000.00, without the \$900.

Hon. Mr. Harrison—They do not show any floating debt or Dominion debt. In 1881 they say the bonded debt was \$308.200, the floating debt nothing and the Dominion debt nothing. In 1882 they allow \$550,000 of a bonded debt and \$321,374 of a floating debt, making a total of \$1.172,174.59 as the gross debt of the province at that time. He (Mr. Harrison) had some figures which would show the incorrectness of the figures evolved by the committee. In 1830 the bonded debt was \$398,000, which agreed with the figures of the committee, but there was also a floating debt of \$112,724.79 and a Dominion debt of \$22 232 76, making the gross debt of the province of \$33.958 55 as against \$696,000 reported by the committee On the 31st Oct., 1881, the bonded debt was \$308 200 (which corresponded with the report) but in addition to that there was a floating debt of \$117,851.28 (an increase over the previous year) and also a Dominion debt of \$33.449 \$7 (which is an increase) there was a floating debt of \$117,851.28 (an increase over the previous year) and also a Dominion debt of \$33,449.87. (which is an increase) making the total debt of \$595,501.15, while that of the committee is \$808,2.10. On the 31st October, 1882, the bonded debt was \$350.800 and on the wrong side of the current revenue there was \$62.048.05 together with a Dominion debt of \$40.038.87, making a tial of \$1,-052.886.92. Down to 1876 or 1877 it would be found from the townsist of the bouse that one given to the 1052 886.92. Down to 1876 or 1877 it would be found from the journals of the house that one sixth of the amount was struck off to meet liabilities that accrued from the 31st of Oct. to 31st of Dec. Accordingly he would bring it down to 31st Dec, that year, the proper ending of the fiscal year. On that date there was a bonded debt of \$367,000, a floating debt of \$321 374.59 and a Dominion debt of \$40,088 87. making a total at the end of the year \$1 232 413 48. On the 31st December 1883 the bonded debt was \$936,000; the Dominion debt was \$41,070.06, and current revenue \$291,202.09. making a total of \$1 268.272 15. On the December 1883 the bonded debt was \$38,000; the Dominion debt was \$41,070.06, and current revenue \$291,202.09, making a total of \$1,268,272 15. On the 31st December 1884 the bonded debt was \$1.81.100; current revenue \$53,501.21; Fredericton bridge \$36,-545.25, making a gress debt at that time \$1.471,146.41. Deducting the smount at our credit with the Dominion, \$713,449.29; the net debt of the province at that time was \$75.7697.12. The bonded debt on the 31st December 1885 was \$1.652.200; the floating debt \$21,051.60; Fredericton bridge \$28.666.83 making a gross debt of \$1,696.918.43. We had to the credit of the province with the Dominion government \$638,-449.29, making the net debt on the 31st December 1886. \$1,058.469.14. He (Mr. Harrison: would now summarize the above figures so that they could be fairly understood. The summary would be: 31st October 1880, gross debt \$330,958.55.1831. do., \$95.501.15; 1882. do. (31st December) \$1.228.413.46; 1833. do., \$1.268.272.15; 1884. do., \$1.471,146.41—and as was stated before recess by Mr. Young, the province received from the Dominion upon the settlement of those claims an amount which reduced the debtto \$757.697.12. In 1825 the gross debt was \$1.696,-918.43, which, after deducting the amount to the credit of the province with the Dominion government leaves a balance of \$1,058,469.14. In 1880 the floating debt was \$112.724.79; in 1881, \$117.851.23; ia 1882, \$162,048.05, and on the 31st December that year \$231,374.59; 31st December 1883, \$35.501.21; in this year the government bonded \$50,000 of the floating debt; and in 1885 the floating debt was \$110.516.00. out-ide of the Fredericton bidge, which shows that whilst from 1889 up to 31st December, 1882, the floating debt was greatly decreased, and that the finances of the province under present management are in a healthier state by some \$50,000 than they fermerly were.

Hon. Mr. Hill—You us d up what you got from the Domlinion government.