

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., April 12.—The Church of England Social and Literary club held their last meeting on Monday night at the residence of Rev. A. J. Cresswell. The recording secretary, John H. Marven, read the minutes of the last club meeting, after which the president, Dr. H. V. White, announced the following programme: Reading, Rev. A. J. Cresswell; duet, Misses Edie Kierstead and Amy Scovill; reading, H. N. MacEachern; reading, John H. Marven; music, Mrs. A. J. Cresswell and Miss Edie Kierstead; dialogue, Misses Annie and Mary E. Gillies, Eileen and Clara Kellers and H. V. White and Walter Scovill; reading, Dr. H. V. White; solo, Miss Lena Lake; reading, Miss Irene Northrup; reading, Harry Scovill; solo, Dr. H. V. White; children's chorus. After this programme had been successfully carried out a bounteous repast was served. The ladies' meeting was indulged in for a short time, and speeches were made by Rev. A. J. Cresswell, Harry Scovill, John Marven, Walter Scovill, H. W. MacEachern and Dr. H. V. White, after which the national anthem was sung and the assembly dispersed. The ladies' meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. H. V. White.

HAVERLOCK, Kings Co., April 14.—The party of six who recently went from here to the Pacific coast did not meet with success. Two of the party, M. Hazen Thorne and Eaphen Hicks, have arrived home; two others came back to Boston; the last to return was one remained on the Pacific coast. Those who returned home say the party only went as far as Vancouver, and found it almost impossible to get work there, so they returned home as soon as possible, resuming to remain in New Brunswick. Havelock division S. of T., has elected the following officers: Ralston Keith, W. T. Miss C. E. Ryder, W. A. H. V. Alward, R. S.; Daisy Keith, A. R. S.; Tilley McEachern, treas.; O. N. Price, chap.; Ethel Keith, con.; C. A. Brown, A. C.; Perry Keith, I. S.; C. Alward, W. G.; Edwin Keith, E. W. P. Truman, Freeze is putting a separator in his dairy. Mr. Freeze has a large herd of cows and is one of our most enterprising farmers.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Thorne died on Monday of whooping cough. The little sufferer, who had been an invalid from its birth and had never walked, although three and a half years old, weighed only eleven lbs.

UPHAM, Kings Co., April 12.—A ple social, under Presbyterian auspices, held its night at Titusville hall, realized \$20.

Rev. C. D. McIntosh of Grand Bay and Rev. A. D. Archibald of Salina exchanged pulpits on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Hanford preached at the Episcopal church on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Alton Barnesville has moved into the Reformed Presbyterian manse. Rev. Robt. McFee of Hanford Brook has sold out his mill, farm and lumber lands to Samuel Fowles and Robert Fiewelling of Hampton. Mr. McFee, who has rented a house in St. John, will be greatly missed from the community.

Walter Bell has moved on to the farm formerly belonging to Deacon Jonathan Titus.

MILLSFORD, Kings Co., April 12.—A shingle cutter has been placed in the mill of W. S. Mason, which will soon be in operation.

John Pelee has moved on to the farm lately vacated by Chipman Sheek. Mrs. A. Goggin, who has been quite indisposed for some time, is recovering.

Rev. Mr. Pierce preached an Easter sermon in the Baptist church at the head of the stream on Sunday.

CORN HILL, Kings Co., April 14.—C. I. Keith's lumber camp, near here, was entered by thieves last week, and a quantity of provisions stolen.

A pleasant event took place at the residence of Mrs. John B. Dunfield, on the 4th inst., when her daughter, Miss Bech of Boston. Only relatives were present. Rev. F. G. Francis tied the nuptial knot. The young couple will reside in Boston.

A large number of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown on the 11th inst. to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their marriage. A number of valuable presents were received, among them a very handsome chair and dinner set, presented by their children, eight of whom were present. Two sons are in Boston and two on the Pacific Coast. Twenty-one grand children were present and an enjoyable time spent. Mr. Brown came out from Scotland half a century ago, and married a Miss Branscombe of this place. They recently visited Scotland, but Mr. Brown is well contented with New Brunswick.

Armed, the two year old son of John and Elvira Brown, died yesterday of measles.

Frank F. Dunfield, who has been in Boston for some time, has returned home. He intends leaving next week for Lewiston, Me., where he will attend Cobb divinity school.

NORTON, Kings Co., April 15.—Marley Turner has several teams hauling deals from his mill at Coates' Brook to Norton.

John W. Byrne has completed his cut on Moosehorn Brook and has the most of his lumber at the station. There is already one million feet of lumber at Norton for shipment.

The turkey supper given by the ladies of the S. C. church here was largely attended. Over \$100 were realized. The supper was served in the new church, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. An election was held for the most popular merchant of the village, and O. E. Patriguen, the choice of the majority, was presented with a silver headed walking cane by the Rev. Father Byrne.

Patrick Cosger is slowly recovering from a long sickness. Thomas Bagley of Boston is spending a few weeks with his friends at Norton.

BOISTOWN, Northumberland Co., April 14.—Richards and Gunter ended cutting about half a million, having put their mill in order for the summer's work. Stream driving has commenced on Burnt Land Brook, which supplied this mill with logs.

Messrs. Richards, Lynch, Welsh and Gibson are sending men to the head waters for driving. Owing to the small cut, not more than half the men employed last year will be required this year.

Dr. W. H. Irvine went to St. John on Friday last to see his sister, who is ill.

Fletcher Arnold, resident of the Portage is dead. Henry McCloskey, who has been at Victoria hospital, Frederick, for treatment, came home on Saturday, much improved in health.

Fred Gunter, John Armstrong and Nicholas Delaney have taken apartments in Richards tenement houses, and Adam Cowie in the MacMillan tenement.

ANDOVER, Victoria Co., April 14.—Senator Baird spent the Easter holidays with his family.

The new Anglican church was prettily decorated by the Young Ladies' Guild with plants and flowers for the Easter festival. Three gifts to the church were spoken of by the rector, a nicely made hard wood case for the communion service, by Rev. S. B. Hill, rector; a substantial bishop's chair, by Miss Pickett, in memory of her father, the late Lewis Pickett, and a brass cross, placed on the altar, by Mrs. C. LeB. Miles, in memory of her daughter, Queenie. Mr. Hill preached from St. John 11, 25 and 28. The singing was well rendered, especially a bass and a tenor solo by Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Wellar in the anthem, "His Risen, Mrs. W. B. Iovt, who presided at the organ, is the leader in music in Andover.

St. James' Presbyterian church was very tastefully prepared for the evening service. Beautiful plants and potted flowers almost completely filled the sanctuary of the church about the pulpit. Good voices were heard in this choir, solo by Mrs. C. W. Wait, who sang nicely, and a quartette by Mrs. S. P. Wait, Mrs. C. Wait, Senator Baird and Roy Murphy could not be excelled here. Both churches had large congregations.

David Oils, boys; Mrs. Scott, infants; Time, at the church on Monday evening. The Trinity church, Monday evening, the church wardens of the C. I. R., Chas. H. Watson and D. Reel Bedell. A few changes were made in the vestrymen, and A. E. Kupkey and C. LeB. Miles were elected delegates to synod.

Geo. Murchie, Jed. Hall, R. Esty, H. Hilyard, Geo. Upham and Jas. McNair were in town on Tuesday and attended the sale of the Tobique log driving. Jas. McNair, who has had the driving to do for some years, is again a very lucky man, and will handle the corporate drivers of the Tobique. The new time table on the C. I. R. gives the people in Victoria Co. a train that leaves Plaster Rock (28 miles up the Tobique Valley railway) at 6 a. m., arriving in Woodstock about noon, and returning at 4 p. m., giving a person almost two and a half hours in Woodstock and returning that evening.

The water commissioners are pushing the work along. C. LeB. Miles, C. E., is now making surveys for the system.

The Woman's Aid Association held a sale and supper in Beveridge's hall on the 13th. The arrangement of the supper tables was a new and very pleasant feature. The songs, recitations and a reading were very well received. Two little misses won special prizes. The songs were sung by Miss Ethel Barker, and a recitation by well as a reading, A Woman's Pocket, by Miss Helen Perley, pleased everybody. The Woman's Aid Association is well pleased with the day, having realized \$64.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., April 25.—The funeral of the late Hiram Brown took place on Sunday morning from his late residence to the F. C. Baptist church, where an impressive sermon was preached by the pastor from the text of the deceased's choice, "To life in Christ, but to be in gain." The funeral was under the management of Court Honors. The Orangemen, Prentice Boys and Knights of Pythias joined in the procession, which was of a great length. Mr. Brown was a victim of consumption. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Mrs. Fred Brown is slowly improving from a sprained hip, the result of a fall from a high wagon a short time ago. Mrs. Claude Clayton is very low with a grippe.

The revival meetings still continue in the F. C. Baptist church. Four candidates received the ordinance of baptism on Sunday.

A large At Home was given on Friday evening at the hotel of George Galley in honor of the marriage of Mrs. Galley's sister, Miss McCormick, to Mr. Flannigan. The happy couple arrived from Blackville the same evening.

The water in the Nashwaak is rising with great rapidity.

Dr. Sharp arrived home on Friday evening from Montreal, where he has been spending the past few months.

ROXBURY, N. B., April 17.—The county court opened last evening, Judge W. R. Robert H. Davis, stipendiary magistrate, for false imprisonment. The plaintiff was arrested on a warrant which was returned on a summons. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and assessed the damages at ten dollars. R. S. and C. J. Sayre for the defence. The court adjourned this evening.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., April 17.—The funeral of the late John Dykeman took place last week. The service in the Presbyterian church was conducted by Rev. D. McD. Clark, assisted by Rev. W. McIntyre.

Porter, Harper and Baird have got their drives out and rafting has commenced.

John McNeal has arrived home from Uncle Sam's territory. The King of the Mountains died at her son's residence at Hardwood Ridge, and her remains were interred in the church burying ground at Newcastle. The service was conducted by Rev. D. Clark.

The new mill at Briggs' Corner has commenced operations. The King Lumber Mill Co. run a portable mill beside their ordinary mill.

SUSSEX, April 28.—There was a curious termination to proceedings for the recovery of a horse in the possession of one Samuel H. Taylor of Studholm today. It appears that some time ago a horse was sold by P. E.

McNutt & Co. of St. John to Taylor and a lien note taken. This horse Taylor afterwards traded, and the animal finally came into the hands of Edward Simpson, the proprietor of Mansard house, Petticoat. McNutt's agent hearing of the whereabouts of the horse went after the animal and brought it to Sussex. Simpson immediately went to Taylor's and seized the horse which he had traded and billed the same to Petticoat. Simpson, Constable Carr load him on the train. Shortly afterwards, and before the train left the yard, Taylor came along and forcibly took the horse out of Simpson in spite of the protest of the railway officials. Further action, it is supposed, will have to be taken by the railway, in whose possession it was as Simpson had a bill of lading duly signed. Proceedings will be watched with the greatest interest.

Robert Connolly, for many years a lumber operator in Cardwell and Sussex, bid adieu to his many friends in Sussex today, having left here to take the position as manager for C. M. Bostwick & Co. at Salmon river, St. John county, lately vacated by F. M. Anderson. Mr. Connolly's family have having leave to take a new residence on Court avenue to J. Mills of the firm of S. H. White & Co. His eldest daughter and son, who are in the employ of S. H. White & Co., will remain in Sussex and board at the hotel. Mr. Connolly and family will be much missed in Sussex, and are followed by the best wishes of the community.

MEDUCTIC, York Co., April 27.—On Monday evening Sunday school workers met at the Baptist church to organize a Sunday school. The following officers were elected: H. P. Grosvenor, super.; G. B. Oils, asst. super.; S. C. Wiggins, sec.; Miss E. Dow, treas.; Miss L. Wiggins, organist. The following are the teachers: A. E. Pearson, men's; Mrs. F. P. Grosvenor, women's; Mrs. Horton, girls'; Mrs. David Oils, boys'; Mrs. Scott, infants'; Time, at the church on Monday evening.

The steamer Aberdeen made its first trip on Saturday. It had a good cargo for Meductic.

Miss Charlotte Moore took the steamer this morning, bound for Victoria hospital, to be treated for a sore which has been growing gradually on her face.

The Baptist church has secured the services of Rev. Mr. Todd for the summer months.

The wire ferries are all in operation. Court Meductic, I. O. F., has been initiating at a reduced rate, and as a result it has some new members.

To their satisfaction, have made improvements to their stables.

FREDERICTON, April 23.—In the history of lumbering operations on the St. John river, there has never been less demand at 6 a. m. for shovels than there are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early in the year. There are small quantities of logs got out by farmers along the river up Tobique, drifted and run down to the mill. The first of the logs, which were the first raft for St. John, and the mills have always been glad to get these logs early

and Shoe Store, G 1898.

at the same stand all kinds of BOOTS stock in large and as are right, quality and reading you may do actually advantage. I am liberal to do so in 1898.

ORBER,

North End, St. John street, to get a watch

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like 5.50, 4.25, 2.15, 1.50, 1.00, 0.75, 0.50, 0.25, 0.10, 0.05, 0.02, 0.01.

ND LUMBS,

and purely nominal. Excessive orders the mills to continue in operation. British market shows

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like 0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19, 0.20, 0.21, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.25, 0.26, 0.27, 0.28, 0.29, 0.30, 0.31, 0.32, 0.33, 0.34, 0.35, 0.36, 0.37, 0.38, 0.39, 0.40, 0.41, 0.42, 0.43, 0.44, 0.45, 0.46, 0.47, 0.48, 0.49, 0.50, 0.51, 0.52, 0.53, 0.54, 0.55, 0.56, 0.57, 0.58, 0.59, 0.60, 0.61, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, 0.65, 0.66, 0.67, 0.68, 0.69, 0.70, 0.71, 0.72, 0.73, 0.74, 0.75, 0.76, 0.77, 0.78, 0.79, 0.80, 0.81, 0.82, 0.83, 0.84, 0.85, 0.86, 0.87, 0.88, 0.89, 0.90, 0.91, 0.92, 0.93, 0.94, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, 0.99, 1.00.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like 0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.14, 0.15, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18, 0.19, 0.20, 0.21, 0.22, 0.23, 0.24, 0.25, 0.26, 0.27, 0.28, 0.29, 0.30, 0.31, 0.32, 0.33, 0.34, 0.35, 0.36, 0.37, 0.38, 0.39, 0.40, 0.41, 0.42, 0.43, 0.44, 0.45, 0.46, 0.47, 0.48, 0.49, 0.50, 0.51, 0.52, 0.53, 0.54, 0.55, 0.56, 0.57, 0.58, 0.59, 0.60, 0.61, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, 0.65, 0.66, 0.67, 0.68, 0.69, 0.70, 0.71, 0.72, 0.73, 0.74, 0.75, 0.76, 0.77, 0.78, 0.79, 0.80, 0.81, 0.82, 0.83, 0.84, 0.85, 0.86, 0.87, 0.88, 0.89, 0.90, 0.91, 0.92, 0.93, 0.94, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, 0.99, 1.00.

HEALTH.

The following adstone's condition. Hawarden this is a material one's condition here is a saw malady and the able pain, but afternoon.

ment. lean vagrant the Police Mags were more a grid of a at is this pered the modern orship," replied low it at once," the head's saw "Swallow it!" The prisoner fell into the in- w, under what or sentence un- prisoners to the by indigestible ing tobacco?

ailments. to a Disordered led in a Hurry American New Keep Well

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 23.—The British authorities have begun an energetic attempt to secure recruits for the army in this city. Flaming posters have been put on walls and the inducements to take service in the regular army are stated. An increase of five cents a day for private and one for corporal, making the total twenty-nine cents, which after deductions for mess are made, gives a private a shilling per day. Similar recruiting stations for the two ranks of the battalion of the Leinster regiment that will soon embark for Jamaica and the battalion of the same corps coming from Dublin, will be made in other cities in Canada. This is the first time that recruiting has been done in this orientation way outside the British Islands. The change has been made under the provisions of the army re-organization act.

The steamer Gallia, which left this port tonight for Liverpool, had on board but passengers Senor Baldamar y Topete, late consul general at New York. Senor Baldamar is not supposed to be communicative. He was exceedingly interested in the news of the bombardment of Matanzas, and in commenting on a remark that the United States might be turning their guns on the reconcentrados. The late Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Baldamar, remains in Canada till the first steamer for the season sails from Montreal about May 15th.

TRURO, April 23.—J. P. Archibald & Co., dealers in hats, caps, furs and men's furnishings, assigned today to R. F. Archibald, son of Robert Archibald, Halifax. The firm was interested in the fire-accident business in Boston, which, on account of the war, was compelled to go into liquidation, thus affecting the Truro business. The firm were all like a bombshell this morning. They were always in the commercial agencies. The preferences include a large sum borrowed from the Merchants Bank of Halifax. C. B. Archibald, one of the firm, is now winding up the business in Boston. The Truro business is continued by the assignees. The preferences are: Merchants Bank of Halifax, \$25,350; Sarah Crispe, \$1,000; Jane T. Pearson, \$500; Timothy Barahill, \$200; Minnie Crowle, \$25; Mary L. Archibald, \$4,500; C. E. Stanfield, \$200; H. P. Archibald, \$200; J. H. Mack, \$1,700; J. H. Kent, \$36; Union Bank of Halifax, \$1,500; Commercial Bank of Windsor, \$1,500.

SHELBURNE, N. S., April 23.—Rev. T. Howard White, D. D., passed away at 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 held in more affection than the venerable clergyman, whose life has gone out at the ripe age of ninety-two years and one month. For his life he was the faithful pastor 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.

DEKBY, N. S., April 23.—Fred Jones of the customs department, Ottawa, and family arrive here this week, and have taken the Judge Savary residence at the north end, where they will reside for the summer.

Edward Holdsworth, who recently returned from Cambridge, Mass., is sitting at a table on Water street, and will open a fish market.

D. & O. Sproul shipped a large cargo of piling this week to Boston by the schooner Annie G.

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 declaration of war. The barkentine Ethel Clark was to load for the same place, but will wait developments.

Frank Bakin left yesterday for Halifax, where he will join the protective service. 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. Cousins goes as gunner and Dunn and Hersey as seamen.

Thomas Lynch left on Wednesday for Montana, where he has property interests to look after.

NEW YORK NOT DESIRABLE.

British Shipping Interests are at St. John of Halifax.

MONTREAL, April 23.—The Star's London correspondent cables: The proposal now before the United States congress to increase the tonnage dues on shipping, especially British, is arousing much indignation in shipping and commercial circles, where this indignation is being expressed in contrast with all the friendly talk with which the United States papers have been full after a manner of late. Some of the leading ones were heard to declare that if the United States refused to deal fairly with the British shipping, and if in attempting to practically make British shipping pay less than the British, British shipowners would feel much inclined to avoid New York and other United States ports altogether, and send their liners to the ports of Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and St. John. New York with its war risks, is not a very inviting trade spot in any event just now.

EXPULSED THE SECRETARY

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

QUBBEC, April 23.—At the meeting last night of the Mercator 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 324 in favor, against 15 who remained with the secretary. The Club of Montreal, in which he criticized all the liberal opinions upon the treatment of Mr. Tarte, etc. The club totally ignored his authority in writing such an article.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having 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, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested the wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has a desire to relieve human suffering, and 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 addressing with stamp, naming the name of the proprietor, 329 Powers' Block, Hochstadt, N. Y.

BIG FORTUNES FROM LITTLE INVENTIONS.

A certain American patent for fastening kid gloves has brought him a fortune of seven hundred thousand dollars for its fortunate owner, and the inventor of a collar clasp enjoys \$20,000 yearly as a reward for his endeavor. A new kind of shoe button has made \$50,000 in five years for its inventor, and the inventor of a safety pin in such a way that there is no possibility of danger of the point sticking in the child's finger enriches its owner beyond any other man in the world. A woman who turned a piece of wire so as to hold a cork somebody saw a bottle, and forthwith made a fortune of \$100,000. The inventor of the modern wire stopper-holder, which is used annually on several million bottles, has turned a fortune of \$100,000. A woman who prevented it from sliding out of her husband's pocket easily produced a fortune for her husband, who immediately saw the possibilities of a crinkled hairpin for women. Cassin's Magazine.

WONDERFUL EGYPT.

Its Tombs and Their Memories of 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.

(No. 3.)

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, CAIRO, Egypt, March 30.—Egypt grows upon one the looser you stay here. The more you see of the ruins of a wonderful past, the more you try from temples, pyramids, sphinxes, obelisks and tombs to grasp that civilization which here held sway long thousands of years ago, the greater your desire to remain and devote time to the study of such eras. I listened with intense interest last evening to a lecture on Egypt and Egyptian antiquities by Dr. Murch, Presbyterian missionary, here in Cairo—a gentleman to whom I have written several times, and who has been in Cairo a long time, and who has proceeded in his descriptions I think I voice the sentiments of each present that there can possibly be no more inviting field for students long to visit Egypt than the study of Egypt's past.

Egypt is the gift of the Nile. Without it all would be desert. From the Red Sea to the Atlantic it has been cut 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 find their worship this life-giving river.

Egypt must have been settled thousands of years ago, and by people from the Asiatic quarter of the world. The history of its earlier times is gained from two sources; one the public annals written on the temples, the other the histories we read from their tombs.

In my last I think I said that in this letter I would refer to some of 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 writes his intellectual appetite to know more, and then promises the next opportunity he will pursue this and that subject farther. Thus it has been with us.

We have gazed with wonder at the base of the pyramids. We have wandered in subterranean depths amid the indescribable tombs of kings and illustrious characters of three and four thousand years ago. We have gazed on temples and mosques, and 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 pyramids and sphinx there. The pyramids here are perhaps the oldest monuments of human industry. Just as they astonished the Greek and Roman travelers, so do they the tourists of our times. And who can blame them? 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 of which is 40 cubic feet in size, and the other. This wonderful structure before the ruthless hand of the destroyer was laid upon it had the following dimensions, viz. each side: 768 feet at base, the perpendicular height 482 feet, and the standing height 610. But in the building of new Cairo these dimensions have been lessened for the covering has been torn off. Memphis and Gizeh have suffered for the gain of Cairo and other places. Beside Cheops are two other splendid pyramids, but not equal to it in dimensions. The sphinx is only a few yards distant and to which our little procession carries us, has been for thousands of years the greatest puzzle in Egypt, and still baffles the skill of modern antiquarians. No one can tell who built it, but it is now generally conceded that it was the work of an Egyptian deity—"the god of the morning." This image, with the body of a lion and head of a man, was hewn out of the rock. The body is given as to its dimensions 140 feet in length, the head 30 feet from forehead to chin and 14 feet across. It is possible that it represented Amenhotep III. of the 18th 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 as having a thoughtful and far away expression and the lips wearing a half smile.

Dismounting from my donkey and mounting a camel, which kindly, after some Arabic 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 Pilgrims 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 camel in true Arab style. I will not inflict the picture on your readers.

From the pyramids we came to the museum at Gizeh, where is the best collection of Egyptian curios of the past to be found. Here you have the sarcophagi taken from tombs at Takarra, Memphis, Thebes and Luxor. Here we look at such mummies as those of Set I and his sons, Ramesses II.—the Pharaoh of the Israelite oppressors—of Ramesses III, etc. Then there are collections of statues as old as the fourth, fifth and sixth dyn-

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.

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 there are in the vicinity of 400, what can one say? The hold of the religion of the false prophet in Egypt is very strong. You see Mohammedans everywhere. We visited some of these religious edifices, and saw the minarets put on over our heads. 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 salicate ornamentation. The south minaret of the mosque is 230 feet high. The gateway, 80 feet in height, is a rare example of a school of art, and has been copied in Egyptian, Persian and Arabian structures.

Another mosque very interesting to the student is that of Mahomet Ali. Its ceiling is a vast oblong. The interior is lined with ornamental alabaster. On the left as you enter a golden grill encloses the body of the historic Mahomet 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 trip up the Nile and then by donkeys to Memphis and Takarra. 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 Mohammedans made Cairo the capital city, transferring from Memphis the huge blocks of stone that once composed its temples, 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 Ramesses II. Both these statues marked the entrance into some temple. One of these is of granite. It lies now on its back. It is 25 feet long, not including 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 obelisks. We ascend a flight of steps and look down on the colossal of limestone. It was discovered in 1820. It is 42 feet in length and is a splendid piece of ancient work. These seem to be all that are left to mark the site of Memphis.

No tourist should miss the donkey ride through the palaces and across fertile fields to the purple sands at Takarra and for the purpose of visiting some of the renowned Egyptian tombs.

It is March, but as we jog along we note the wheat well headed out and the corn beginning to show its head. The clover in full bloom in all acres and of onions and squashes. At Takarra are a number of pyramids, but we will not stop to consider their age and history. We hasten on to the necropolis—a stretch of desert a mile in width—where the tombs of this territory are sepulchral monuments of every kind. Most of this territory has been explored.

The bull of god Ptah was worshipped in a special temple at Memphis and after death was embalmed after the same manner as their men and interred with great pomp. Way back in days of Ramesses IV. a common grave was prepared for the bulls. At great expense a subterranean gallery was hewn out of the rock, and this had side chambers all along. 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 the chambers were walled up. This is what they did with men's bodies—this one of the ends of the pyramid. So far the bodies were concerned, they believed that their bodies after death became united with Osiris and became god of the dead. To these tombs pilgrims came bringing rich offerings, just as they come to the church of the nativity in Bethlehem or the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. But in process of years these tombs were all covered over with desert sands and history lost sight of them for hundreds of years. Explorers have turned in the past seventy years their attention to these subterranean depths are bringing to light a history written here and concealed for centuries, and this history makes known to us an Egypt of the past more interesting than any romance.

We went down into these deep subterranean depths. With the aid of lighted candles we wandered on and on, from chamber to chamber. We note the immense blocks or slabs of granite. We ask from whence did this come? It was the cover of the sarcophagus near us. Imagine our consternation at the reply that long ago, before Moses day, this was quarried 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 sarcophagi, to give his own words will express his feelings. Said he: "I was so profoundly struck with astonishment the feeling is still fresh in my mind." He found one chamber that had not been plundered. It had been an eminent citizen of Memphis, 3,700 years, and when opened every thing in the chamber seemed to be in precisely its original condition.

ment of a tourist's time is occupied, to write again it will be of places far, far east. Cordially yours, G. O. GATES.

WINNIPEG.

Rev. J. A. Gordon's Trip to 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 constantly 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 disappear without rain or any real heat, leaving little if any water on the ground, and at once the farmer commences 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 summed up the facts of the prairie, visited the Portage la Prairie plains through the courtesy of W. H. Trevelyan, 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 who first 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, 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 131-2 per cent on this amount. In 1897 he put in 130 acres of wheat, from which he had 3,140 bushels. The total expense, apart from what their stock, buildings and farming implements have cost them, was \$2,824. From \$756, and his profit was \$2,068. However, can do what Mr. Allen can do.

Any one desiring information concerning these parts can do no better than to correspond with Mr. Trevelyan, 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 261,375 acres in Manitoba, most of which is now under cultivation. Of this but 2,971,441 acres were under cultivation last year, from which 25,372 farmers produced the magnificent crop of 32,000,000 bushels of grain. In view of this fact, what could a few months ago, the farmers do if settled upon this land 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 had before your readers by giving a summary of the municipal statistical statement for 1897 just issued. Manitoba includes 73 municipalities, exclusive of Winnipeg, and the following does not include this city at all:

SUMMARY, ETC. Population, male and female, 108,867. No. of resident farmers, 28,372. Total number of acres in rural municipalities, 261,375. Acres under cultivation, 2,971,441. Acres of prairie, 248,403. No. of cattle, 214,468. No. of sheep, 27,782. No. of pigs, 23,588. No. of horses, 2,588. No. of chickens, 2,588. No. of turkeys, 2,588. No. of geese, 2,588. No. of ducks, 2,588. No. of swine, 2,588. No. of bees, 2,588. No. of cats, 2,588. No. of dogs, 2,588. No. of monkeys, 2,588. No. of apes, 2,588. No. of elephants, 2,588. No. of rhinoceroses, 2,588. No. of hippopotamuses, 2,588. No. of kangaroos, 2,588. No. of wallabies, 2,588. No. of possums, 2,588. No. of koalas, 2,588. No. of wombats, 2,588. No. of bandicoots, 2,588. No. of quolls, 2,588. No. of possums, 2,588. No. of koalas, 2,588. No. of wombats, 2,588. No. of bandicoots, 2,588. No. of quolls, 2,588.

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 wrapper. Cut out this advertisement or mention this paper when writing.

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

THE TOP ROUND OF PAINT MAKING. has been reached in the paint that covers most, looks best, wears longest and is most economical. 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.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN. WINTER'S Galvanic-Electric Health Chains. MADE IN STETTIN, GERMANY. WILL CURE without the aid of Medicine: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Asthma, Neuritis, Gout, Paralysis, Nervousness, Spinal Diseases, Varicose Veins, Torpid Liver, Throat Troubles, and all Nervous Disorders, Kidney Complaints, Sleeplessness, Gold Extremities, Pains in the Back and Limbs. The Chemist of the Royal Court, Dr. G. Mischel of Berlin, after thoroughly testing one of these chains testifies that "its beneficial action upon the enclosed human body cannot be disputed."

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD. THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL. RICHARD P. BOWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box, 1833, New York, 27 Park Place. Estimated school children rural districts, 20,000. Amount of government money, \$130,000. Amount of school money, \$130,000. 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 staple product in the market of an entire state after they have been denied equal privileges with the products of other countries, 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 Free Press. Attorney—What do you mean by saying you made this statement under oath? You swore to it, didn't you? Witness—Yes, sir; that's it. It was made under oath.—Philadelphia North American.

THE GREATEST Horse Remedy IN THE WORLD. Every Horseman should try "Tuttle's Blixir." Not simply guaranteed to cure in the advertisement, but backed up by a standing offer of \$100 Reward for every failure. If it won't cure your horse of Colic, Bore, Spasms, Contracted Nostrils, Stomach Troubles, etc., we will return you the money. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co. Sample trials for three-cent stamps by post. \$5,000 Reward to the person who can prove this statement a lie. Dr. S. A. Tuttle, 87 ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 28th, 1897. Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in recommending your Horse Blixir 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 a first-class article. I remain, yours respectfully, E. LEBOW WILLIAMS, Prop. Hotel Marlborough, Puddington & Morrill, St. John, N. B. General Agents for Canada and the Province for Tuttle's Blixir and Veterinary Remedies, 55 CHARLOTTE STREET.

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Pittiable Case of Pharisical John Charlton of Michigan.

Casey and McMullen, Old Liberal War Horses, Likewise Turned Down Contemptuously by Cabinet.

How it Comes About that the Minister of Customs Makes a Good Average Speech—Sir Louis Davies Has a "Bad Break" to Explain Away—The Postmaster General Not at Present in a Happy Mood.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Private members' day offered the usual number and perhaps a little more of victims for the sacrifice. The most pitiful case was that of Mr. Charlton, whose bill "to make effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction," fell without anyone firing a shot. Mr. Cameron of Huron had a whole arsenal prepared. He said a few days ago that when the same name he was going to do what he could to put a stop to Mr. Charlton's humbug bills. Once Mr. Charlton could get legislation through, but things have changed. The impression seems to have got abroad, as far as the corridors at least, that he is trying to get personal capital out of alleged moral bills which have no real moral value. However that may be it seems the change of government to Mr. Charlton's side has nipped him in the bud, so to speak. The liberal house is more utterly heartless than any Tory house ever dared to be in its dealings with the great moral law giver. So when Mr. Charlton stood up to demand the vote on the second reading of his bill, he was horrified, to see only Mr. McMullen, Mr. Scriver and Dr. Christie on their feet. Another man would have compelled the vote to be taken, but in all the scribbled ranks that other man was not to be found. The minister of agriculture, who is supposed to stand up for righteousness in this cabinet, did not accept Mr. Charlton as a representative of that element. Mr. Sifton was even deader than usual. The premier was gazing abstractedly at the mace, probably wishing as Dr. Allan Jack would say, that it would "add a little spice to the debate." The speaker cast a sweeping glance about the chamber and declared the motion lost without remedy. Mr. Charlton stood up and tried to say something, but Mr. Edgar assured him that the floor was no longer his property. The speaker did it gravely, but with a certain appetite, as though he had in mind that the letter from the premier in which the member from North Norfolk declared that the liberal party could never come to much under the domination of a Roman Catholic like Laurier and an "unscrupulous machine politician like Edgar." A grim smile swept inch by inch and foot by foot over the features of the speaker, who gathered up his notes and flung them into his desk, rejoicing over the victory, and yet half angry that he was deprived of the pleasure of trampling over the corpse of the victim.

Mr. Casey did not sympathize with Mr. Charlton, and so perhaps Mr. Charlton derived a little enjoyment out of the postponement of Mr. Casey's railway bill. Mr. Casey had this bill before the house last year, and brought it in again on the first day of this session. He wants to preserve the railway hands from harm and together with Mr. Ingraham, has prepared the bill previously described in these letters. Mr. Blair has dropped in with an amendment to strike out the four principal clauses of the bill and substitute others. The government clauses provide that when the government shall decide that a satisfactory device has been invented for registering accidents, and brakes, the use of the car not fitted with such device shall involve a penalty of \$5 a day. This leaves the matter open possibly for many years, but Mr. Casey was obliged to accept it. He had at least the satisfaction of knowing that if the penalty was struck out of his bill, the offense remained, and he clung to that as a sinking mariner holds on to a spar. But then the minister of railways got at him again with the announcement that he was not sure whether the house of parliament had power to impose such penalty. Mr. Blair wanted a week to look into the matter. A postponement of a week at the end of the session of a bill in private hands is probably fatal, and Mr. Casey pleaded for a promise that the minister would really and truly consider the case and give the bill a lift at the proper time. Otherwise, he would take the vote of the house now. But he got no promise and did not take the vote of the house. He and Mr. Charlton established a comradeship on the basis of their mutual disappointment.

Nor were they left without a companion. Mr. McMullen produced his bill providing supervision for the civil servants. He wants to appoint three supervisors who shall have power to go through the country, examine the books and value the services of all the officials in all the departments. He would give them power in case an officer is not earning his daily bread to have him dismissed, and also to discharge within

fifteen days any superfluous help they might discover. Mr. McMullen read the financial statement of nearly all the ports in Canada, making particular mention of those whose customs revenue did not much more than pay the salary of the officer in attendance. Sir Wilfrid Laurier proceeded to damn Mr. McMullen's bill with fat praise. He said Mr. McMullen deserved the thanks of the house for his industry. The statistics he collected would be invaluable. The premier intimated that he would take them to bed with him at night and familiarize himself with them, but as for the bill, he thought it shouldn't have a second reading just now. Perhaps, after a few fleeting years—

The minister of customs had something to say. In days gone by Mr. Paterson used to go over this same statement that Mr. McMullen had read. He was familiar with the list of ports which cost more than they came to, but he is a minister now and could see things from the inside. He told Mr. McMullen that he had a great regard for him, but was compelled to say that the percentage basis upon which he argued was not worth a cent. It was necessary to employ officers at ports where there was little or no revenue, because if they were not there no end of smuggling would happen. Moreover, Mr. McMullen's board of supervisors could not accomplish the work cut out for it. Besides, Mr. Paterson had learned, that after all, the government officials were doing their duty very well. Between him and Mr. McMullen, now that they were in power, it was not possible to make very much of a reduction in the cost of the service. In a manner that was slightly patronizing, Mr. Paterson observed to the gentlemen behind him that "when one gets charge of a department and understands its responsibilities, his views become enlarged."

Mr. McMullen seemed to see the force of the last remark. He did not doubt for a moment the great enlargement of Mr. Paterson's views. If the speaker had given him another chance no doubt he would have suggested that his views were properly expanded Mr. Paterson might now return to private membership and exercise influence over the party from the outside. As for Mr. McMullen he was content as a private member with the narrower outlook, but would be willing to undergo the tortures of the official rack or whatever instrument it was which stretched Mr. Paterson's ideas to their present capacity. But Mr. Paterson made no suggestion of a change of position with the member for North Wellington. "What a cold and heartless world Mr. McMullen must find this to be," said Mr. Wallace. Here he was reading those vast columns of figures which used to be greeted with most enthusiastic applause on his own side of the house, and the best he could get from his leaders now was the motion from the premier to have the measure and a selection from another minister on the narrowness of his views and on his ignorance of official life. In the end the shelving took place and Mr. McMullen went out mournfully to join the funeral procession with Mr. Charlton and Mr. Casey.

Before that Mr. Paterson had explained in tones of unusual strength, even for him, the dismissal of an offensive partisan from the custom house at Grenada, Manitoba. He had also informed Mr. Gillies that Miles Dunn was dismissed from the position of sub-collector at Margaree, Cape Breton, for active and offensive partisanship. There was no investigation about Mr. Dunn, Dr. McLennan, who reported Inverness, had told the government that he was guilty, and demanded his dismissal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier innocently listened to the explanation. He has heard the same thing in the house, with a change of name only, perhaps a hundred times since the day nearly two years ago when he declared on responsibility as premier of Canada that no official in the land would be dismissed, without investigation, on any charge of partisanship. So accustomed has the premier been with hearing proofs of his own falseness that he pays no more attention to them than he does to his own pledge to bring down a document. But Mr. Paterson roars out his replies to Mr. Quinn concerning the man at Grenada with tremendous energy. Mr. Quinn says the Grenada man was turned out on religious grounds, while the minister of customs indignantly repels. The minister makes a good average speech on such occasions. "That is what I call a good average dinner," remarked a Yankee guest to the delighted landlord of a western hotel. The landlord was glad to hear it. "Yes, the coffee was weak, but the butter was strong, and that makes a good average." Mr. Paterson's arguments are usually weak but his voice is uncommonly strong.

When the plebeian bill comes up Sir Louis Davies is going to make a speech. He will explain about his "bad break" when he told the people of Prince Edward Island that the government was not going to submit the simple question. The unfortunate letter which bears his signature said: "They, the government, think that the question as to whether the election is in favor of prohibition should have as a part of it the further question as to whether he is prepared for the imposition of such new taxes as experience shows the working of such prohibitions might call for. It is obviously plain to any thinking man that if a policy is adopted which cuts off seven or eight millions of income, that some other policy must be adopted to recoup the amount. What this shall be is not for me to say, neither is it for the government to say." If the government thought that, two weeks ago, the government has changed its mind. Sir Louis will now conclude that "any thinking man" must see things in a light different from that in which he would look at them a month ago. At the time when Sir Louis wrote his letter the premier announced to the house that the question would be put in a way to satisfy all reasonable people. At that time it was decided to put it one way. Now it is decided to put it another way. All reasonable people are supposed to have changed their opinion in the meantime. But Sir Louis will explain

it all on the basis suggested by Mr. Davin, who says "the minister of marine always extemporizes his law and extemporizes his facts." In this way the minister somewhat resembles a great English statesman who was accused of "extemporizing life-long convictions" to suit all occasions.

Mr. Gillies keeps asking the postmaster general about his proposed new postage bill. Mr. Mulock is not at present in a happy mood, though it would appear that he has found a way of escape by paying \$200,000 from the results of his negligence in the management of the Farmers' Loan company. What does this profit when the great Centre Toronto election scheme of a two cent imperial postage is pushed into the background? Mr. Mulock told the house the other day that his imperial arrangement which he tried to put in force, without the consent of his fellow ministers, had the sympathy of the empire and would yet be a success. But now comes the intelligence that the convention of premiers in Australia, representing all the Australasian colonies, has thrown out the imperial postage scheme. The Australian postmasters find that the condition of the revenue will not allow them to reduce the postage on domestic letters, and they think it inconsistent to make imperial postage lower than their own. Mr. Mulock must possess his soul in patience, and there is no minister whose soul is naturally more impatient than the postmaster general. He is whetting his appetite now with the newspaper postage bill, and is looking for the making things very uncomfortable for the imperial colonies department. When Mr. Mulock makes himself offensive in the house he cannot get any business done, but the post office clerks have no means of escape. Mr. Mulock is the only cabinet minister that ever came into the house with the express purpose of disparaging his predecessors in office, and is probably the only head of the department who has told the house that his own clerks were guilty of giving information to the enemy.

S. D. S. OTTAWA, April 27.—The franchise discussion continued yesterday without a break until after midnight. Sir Wilfrid did not repeat the mistake of last Friday. Instead of that he does not get any more work out of the house by keeping it sitting till morning than by allowing it to be dismissed at a reasonable hour. The franchise legislation is a serious matter and the amendment now before parliament with the clause which it amends deals with the most important part of it. They cover the question of provincial or federal control, and also the question of an impartial and judicial revision of the lists.

Mr. Foster's speech last night dealt with the position of the government in regard to the franchise revision. When the present dominion law was enacted, the opposition of that day kept the house months in session while they discussed the enormity of appointing partisan revisers. It turns out on the addition of the party itself that the federal revisers, who are the chief officers concerned at least, has been fair and just, but now the same men who fought the late government's franchise bill are here with a new measure providing for the appointment of revisers, not by one partisan government, but by two different party governments in the various provinces. On their own showing they are replacing partisan revisers by other partisan revisers with this difference, that the old revisers were men of legal training, and many of them were not there as an appeal to the courts. Under the proposed system the revisers, while partisan in their disposition, have not the legal training and qualifications for interpreting the law. Mills of Annapolis pressed this point, and showed with greater definiteness by showing some mistakes and many intentional injustices done by laymen revisers in his own county. He produced affidavits showing that in one case fourteen qualified men had been disfranchised in a batch, and the officer responsible for it had replied to a messenger stating that he wished more of the Tories could be got off the lists.

Mr. Fielding took occasion to say that the sheriffs of Nova Scotia were not partisan; in fact, many of them were conservatives. This general statement was afterwards modified to the extent that he knew one conservative and suspected another. Mr. Mills explained that Mr. Fielding himself had passed the law making the sheriffs party appointments, and that since then no conservative ever became a sheriff. Mr. McLellan of Inverness asked Mr. Mills about the sheriff of his county, and the member for Annapolis observed that public men changed sides so suddenly in Inverness it would not be safe to say. This personal reference to the medical representative was heartily appreciated.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at some length with his usual skill in avoiding all the questions at issue. The real question was the right of the people to control their own franchise. He could not believe that any injustice was done in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick under the local system. He had faith enough in the people of those provinces to believe that they would not allow any unfairness to be perpetrated. The value of this argument coming from a man who for twenty years has been denouncing the unfairness of legislation at Ottawa, is not very high, but the direct answer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier comes from

THE "SMITHY'S" DAUGHTER.

Attacked by That Most Insidious of Marauders—KIDNEY DISEASE—Gains Good Health by U. S. South American Kidney Cure—A Kidney Specific Theophile Gault of Annapolis writes: "My daughter was a great sufferer from kidney disease. Medical men did their best for her and we tried all the remedies at command, and not until South American Kidney Cure was tried did she get any benefit. Three doses brought great relief. Two or three bottles completely cured her—not a sign of pain or distress of any kind left. It is truly a wonder worker."

his own solicitor general, and also from Mr. Russell, Mr. Heyd, Mr. Lisser and other members who favor special clauses in the bill giving qualifications to persons and classes who are unjustly treated by the provincial laws. The solicitor general has given notice of an amendment providing that "no person possessed of the qualifications generally required by the provincial law to entitle him to vote at a provincial election shall be disqualified merely by reason of any provision of the provincial law disqualifying him from having his name on the list or from voting." The amendment, which is a long one goes on to explain the methods by which the applicant may get in his vote in the federal election, though prevented from voting in the provincial contest.

Here is the answer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that the provinces may be trusted to deal justly and show fair play. The further answer is in the amendment moved by Mr. Heyd and supported by Mr. Lisser, demanding that Indians, disqualified by the provincial law, be allowed to vote for federal representatives. Sir Wilfrid is, or pretends to be, a little dense on these matters, and does not see the inconsistency. But Mr. Charlton sees it. He rose to protest against any of these amendments. He read to his leader the Ottawa platform of his party, and argued that any departure in the way of limiting provincial control was a breach of the obligation entered into by the governments. For himself, he stood on the Ottawa platform in spite of the "loyal" letters of Fitzpatrick in the house. It was suggested that Mr. Charlton had in mind the unhandsome manner in which the government slaughtered his seduction bill three days ago, and the precision with which the solicitor general headed the Charlton Sunday bill earlier in the session.

Mr. Fielding will not admit that the revisers in Nova Scotia are partisan. He cannot understand, he says, how Mills can be in the house as a member for Annapolis if the people there are so grumpy as to elect liberal county councillors. Mr. Mills' reply was greeted with loud cheers from the opposition side. "I am elected in Annapolis county," he said, "because the people there know that I am loyal and true to them and to the country." Mr. Fielding had accused Mr. Mills of defaming the people of Annapolis and of Nova Scotia. Said Mr. Mills: "I never went up and down my county trying to persuade the people to strike a blow at the dominion of Canada and at the Empire. I only went to proclaim my loyalty to the British Columbia government, and have never been a secessionist or a repealer. I never went to the country to preach trade unionism, or to urge any kind of protection. I have never denounced the four Tories who came to Ottawa to impose four conditions on the people who I believed to be true, and they have elected them three times and will do it again. The franchise revision is a good deal of an idea that he would like to be a candidate. He examined the ground and concluded that the monkey to pull the nuts out of the fire for him. The attorney general for Nova Scotia was the monkey."

Mr. Costigan says that the sheriffs of New Brunswick are good men and not dispartisan. The statement is not disputed by Mr. Molner, who is, withstanding, urged that there should be an appeal from the sheriffs to a judge. A sheriff may be a good man and non-partisan, though possibly all New Brunswickers will not agree that it is true of all sheriffs in the province. Mr. Molner says that following is the best man to interpret a disputed statute, and Mr. Molner points out that while Mr. Costigan and his colleagues in the late government may have been so well satisfied with most of the sheriffs that they were willing to send the election writs to them, they did not make this the universal rule even in that province.

During yesterday's debate a good many lively dialogues occurred. Mr. Wallace, who is a slow speaker, but remarkably persistent and exceedingly accurate, was troubled a good deal by interruptions from Mr. Paterson. He was able to get back on the collector of customs, who had been one of the loudest shouters in the late government, but now had nothing to say against the Six Nation people. Mr. Paterson suggested that the late franchise bill was not a measure for manhood suffrage, which Mr. Wallace supports. Wallace, retorting, asked the minister whether he was himself in favor of manhood suffrage. It was an embarrassing question, because Mr. Wallace, whose laws Mr. Paterson adopts, has the right to say so. But if Mr. Paterson declared in favor of manhood suffrage he was placing himself in flat opposition to the man at his shoulder, the solicitor general, who a few minutes before had made a strong declaration against manhood suffrage.

Dr. Landerkin, who was not enjoying a lucid interval, repeatedly interrupted Mr. Foster. The member for York was discussing some matter as being cut and dried, or was to that effect, when the doctor interjected with the remark "You are pretty well dried up yourself." "It does not take so much to make me moist as it does you," replied Mr. Foster. "It does in proportion to your size," was the reply. "But I am not so often dry as the hon. gentleman." "You don't listen to so many dry speeches as I do," said Landerkin. "Yes," said Mr. Foster, "I heard the hon. gentleman the other night make the same speech three times over about tobacco to the minister of inland revenue, and then when he found he was after the wrong man he made it three times more in the identical words to the finance minister."

Afterwards there was a discussion between Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Foster as to the Ontario franchise law, when Mr. Fitzpatrick advised Mr. Foster to "read the Ontario statutes." "Hang the statutes!" said Mr. Foster. "I can't read them all." Again Dr. Landerkin interrupted. "You want to hang the statutes," to which Mr. Foster replied "The statutes will hang you some day if you keep on," and Mr. Mills added the suggestion

"especially if Charlton gets his bill through." It was midnight when Mr. Clancy of Bothwell got fairly under way. He had a large pile of books before him, and Sir Wilfrid looked dismayed. The premier asked Mr. Clancy if this was his brief, and was informed that it was only a small part of it. "Then," said the prime minister, "I move the adjournment," and so the day closed.

The Domville affair in the public account committee has a rather queer look. It is perhaps premature to draw too many conclusions until the rest of the evidence is in. But it is shown on the authority of the deputy minister that Col. Domville presented a bill in the name of Milton Barnes of Hampton for five years' rent of an armory. The money was paid to the colonel himself without an order from Barnes, or rather the check in Barnes' favor was given to the colonel, who promptly got it cashed in this town. Col. Panet says that he never before paid money to another man than the one to whom it was due, and never will again. His explanation of the reason is given in these words: "It is not the rent to pay to a third party. This was a special case. The invariable rule is only to pay to the party who has the claim. I must confess that in this case I felt the influence of a member of parliament. I admit that I could not have done so. I certainly will never do it again."

Though Col. Domville on the eve of his own departure to the jubilee expedition to London obtained this \$300 for Milton Barnes no receipt from Milton Barnes was received until November the 13th, and then only after the auditor general had called attention to the want of it. The auditor asked for the receipt on August 24, so it was six weeks afterwards before he got it. When the receipt came it was not for money received from Col. Domville, or from the department, but from Major Wedderburn, who had been receiving an allowance for his own department to the jubilee expedition. The auditor general wants evidence that the \$300 received by Barnes was the \$300 paid to Domville and not money received from year to year out of the annual allowance. But Col. Panet says he is convinced that the \$300 paid to Domville did find its way to Milton Barnes. On this point it is well to suspend judgment until the case is closed. Meantime it is interesting to note that during all these five years the department seems to have received no claim from Mr. Barnes. Col. Domville in his letter to Sir Richard D. Bland, then the minister of militia, written at the time he got the money, said, "I have applied for the rental on several occasions, but have not up to date received payment. I shall be obliged if you will have this account settled." Now Sir Richard's evidence yesterday Col. Panet says that no request of the sort was ever received, and Col. Maunsell, who was also on the stand, says that he knows of no request ever having been made.

The senate is likely to get its vindication for choosing out the Yukon bill sooner than was expected. It is believed that the British Columbia government will make a contract with Mackenzie and Mann or some other company to build the Stikine Trail railway with an extension to the nearest British Columbia seaport. The price suggested is \$4,000 a mile, which for the part of the road that the dominion government proposed to build, would amount to \$600,000. There is a wide difference between a grant of \$600,000 and one of 3,750,000 acres of public gold lands, which the railway monopoly and almost entire freedom in gold royalties thrown in. Moreover, the British Columbia proposition is to obtain from the company as a return for the subsidies a proportion of the profit which the Victoria road for the local government contractors will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the grant. So instead of the provincial government giving a money grant and the dominion making over to the contractors practically the whole of the Yukon gold fields, the same service is to be obtained without a dollar from the dominion and with only a provincial grant for which the province expects to be recouped.

NEW BRUNSWICK. The Harington chapter of Rose Croix, H. R. D. M., in annual convocation at the apartments of the rite in the Masonic temple, St. John, duly installed the officers for the current year. Re-elected, and appointed as follows: A. Trueman, M. W. S. J., 2d general; E. J. Everitt, prelate; W. B. Wallace, Raphael; J. H. Morrison, grand marshal; Chas. Masters, register; T. A. Godsoe, treasurer; V. Ellis, almoner; W. A. Ewing, organist; H. L. Smith, capt. of the guard; D. Scribner, grand. After the installation, the most wise sovereign Judge, Arthur I. Trueman, 32 degree, in very appropriate words, referred to the good work done by the Scottish rite in the province of New Brunswick, especially referring to the increased interest had in the St. John Lodge of Perfection, of which Ill. Bro. John A. Watson, 32 degree, was the three times grand master. He voiced the feeling of the brethren present when he said we ought to have one to two hundred members of the Scottish rite in this province, and he realized that in the indications promised, now a substantial increase of membership in the immediate present. He was followed by brief remarks from the Deputy Robert Marshall, 33 deg., W. H. Thorne, 33 deg., John A. Watson, 33 deg., W. D. Foster, 32 deg., and other leading members of the order; all endorsed the Most Wise Sovereign Judge Trueman, 32 deg., and felt that a new era of prosperity had dawned for our rite in St. John, which would doubtless add to the influence for good which the orders of Freemasonry generally exerted in the province of New Brunswick.—Freemason, Toronto, April 1898.

CLONDYKE NEWS. The Dolloff and Kelly party which left Montreal on March 3rd, have gone into camp seventy-five (75) miles up the "Stikine River," and are now building their boats to push on to "Glenora" as soon as the river, which is rapidly breaking up, is clear of ice. The party consists of the following, who are in excellent health and spirits: A. G. Dolloff of Magog, P. Q.; Chas. B. Kelly of Montreal; A. H. Hill, E. C. Richards, Peter Trudeau and John Scott of Waterloo, P.Q.; William and Edward Ross of Sherbrooke, P. Q.; H. L. Borden of Pugwash, N. S., and Moorey Kelly, of Alaska-Yukon Co. of Montreal. While having experienced a number of narrow escapes, owing to the rapid breaking up of the river, they have met with no loss, either of life, live stock or merchandise, and in these particulars have reason to be more thankful than many of their less fortunate voyagers.

SALISBURY'S HEALTH. LONDON, May 1.—Lord Salisbury returned to London this afternoon. He appeared bronzed and robust, and his private secretary said he had never seen the premier looking better.

STEEL CEILING FOR CHURCHES. HALLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, LODGE ROOMS, STORES. Not a Substitute. but superior to lath and plaster, will not crack and fall off, absolutely fire-proof, handsome in appearance. Send for our beautiful catalogues showing three hundred designs; free for the asking. Estimates furnished on receipt of plans. The... PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO. Ottawa, Ont.

RESTIGOUCHE BOYS IN KLONDYKE.

An Interesting Letter Received Last Week by Geo. Montgomery.

The following letter was received last week from W. S. Montgomery, LAKE LOOCHIE, April 3, 1898. Dear Brother—As I have a chance of getting a letter to Skaguay today I will give you a little news. We are here all O. K. and getting along fine. We struck luck by reaching the summit without paying toll. They charge two cents a pound, but we got the last of our stuff through before the United States marshal took charge of the toll gate. There is about twice as much snow here as I ever saw at home. I have not found it necessary to put on my overcoat since leaving the steamer, and the Pass is nothing, only a thin crust of snow. We have moved everything along. We bought a canoe for \$25 at Vancouver and carried it through to here, where we were offered \$200 for it. Hay is 25 cents a pound; we will have about five hundred pounds to sell. It is only three miles across to White Telegraph. We will go on to the White Horse Rapids, where the ice, and if there is a rush before the river opens John Reid and I can keep up with any one on the trail on snowshoes. It is fun to see most of them on snowshoes after wood. I shot a white partridge today with my gun. It was a very good one. I had seen. The Indians killed two moose at Lake Bennett a few days ago. I was there yesterday to get our deposit back; we had to make it to get our party conveyed through the United States territory. Although the Bathurst crew had Vancouver on days ahead of us, we passed them at Baisam City five or six days ago.

We are all in good health and enjoying ourselves. Reid has a cornet, and he amuses us on stormy nights. In the weather we only take time to sleep and are rushing everything through for all we are worth. There is a dead block in the Dyea trail, and they claim there are eight or nine thousand people in it. We are past the crush on this trail. The Mounted Police keep good order; there is no crooked business here like there is in Wrangle, Skaguay and Dyea. The United States soldiers are only half clad, and look gawky in their thread-worn blue overcoats. There are lots of small lakes in this country, and it puts me in mind of Meadow Brook in the South East, where the mountains are large and wood is scarce. Dead horses and dogs lay all along the trail. There are women and children in their bloomers making their way along with the men. We expect to get a good price for our horses if we get them to White Horse Pass. One of the company working the trailway offered us a good figure for them. We had a lively time packing the canoe to here; it makes my shoulders ache to think of it; most of it had to be done by hand except across the lakes. I don't know where to tell you to write, but will do so when we are located. John Reid and I are going to give a description of the trip, sights and costumes as we get through. We undress when we lay down to rest, but we do not keep on a fire. We do not mind the cold. We can go outside in our shirt, cover with thermometer registering 25 below, and not mind it. Every one appears honest here, and a pile of provisions would spoil before any one dare touch them. If one is caught stealing here, his life is not worth much, and every one knows it.

British ships of the sea fleet which left which humblingly father, and actual physical great rival self-statement world-dominant Let England of logical and let her private the could not it, for there power in the

Before After Wood's Phosphoric. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Its positive guarantee to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of Abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Opium, Opium or Stimulants. Mail order receipt price, one package \$1.00. One year's supply, six packages \$5.00. Free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont. Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

ONTARIO Sir Louis Washington A British Government D Four Persons tario Ma OTTAWA the admiral is on that he will position The Biele 13th by the Sir Louis Washington some prelin specting the dispute will the summer Mr. McM C. is leaving resignation ment will speaker who member ca and an enenrment, but port the 60 last year. 2 posed the Y of the man inconsistent the Kettle Innes states federal polit in provincial that he will laration, in serving und and acting father. NEWMAR night a grav taining two and both wo The child of the forehead slightly inju Wm. Peters Walsley York MONTREAL ship Lake O by the Unit and on their will be sold ument if a amount of neutrality la M (From T S. S. Maunt yesterday from doan. A New York with a fresh advanced, and higher. Str. a 4000 tons said to be eq Ship J. V. rived at Man of coal from A New York this week. W. Huddell ar Brunswick and Mack was the east of Portia for half an no made any per then turned at southeast direct Minneapolis cleared at St. of deals, ships Ship N. P. load at West E. Str. Ulunde, Pleasant on S wharf, Halifax before going to castle, N. S. captured and run to the Saranac Capt. Joshua faring men is at his home in nesday last of the South Sea of China, the M. Flor. P. Staffs. B. to Washing Portland on the zen mast carm miles southeast morning. The a pile, wares, squalls, and was quell at the nization meeti all of the tow masts fell acro and saved. Grain freight with those on I don't know where we are located. John Reid and I are going to give a description of the trip, sights and costumes as we get through. We undress when we lay down to rest, but we do not keep on a fire. We do not mind the cold. We can go outside in our shirt, cover with thermometer registering 25 below, and not mind it. Every one appears honest here, and a pile of provisions would spoil before any one dare touch them. If one is caught stealing here, his life is not worth much, and every one knows it.

