

## General News.

**FAITH CURE**—Of late years many statements have been published by alleged religious fanatics respecting wonderful cases of restoration to health of persons upon whom medical skill failed to have the desired effect. A year or two ago we were informed that a person, entombed from the grave in Woodstock and other sections of Carleton Co. by means of faith. We have now a case nearer home, and one that has created much interest and sensation in certain circles in Fredericton. Miss Young a member of one of the best known and most respected families on the Nasawk, had been in delicate health for years, and for the past five or six years had been entirely helpless and confined to bed with spinal complaint in the worst form. She was frequently attended by Dr. Coulthart, of this city, and it said he with other skillful physicians pronounced her case incurable. Dr. J. Bar-

communication with some firm believers in restoration to health by prayer and faith, in the United States. A few days ago it was arranged to offer prayer for the sick in the main hall on a certain day. At the appointed hour Mr. Barker was at the bedside of the afflicted invalid with a number of friends and prayed, requiring her to pray, exercise faith and believe. This she did, and in the presence of her family, and by command of the adviser at the bedside, she rose from her bed and stood upon the floor. She subsequently on bended knees offered thanksgiving to Almighty God for the display of His power, and the doing of a miracle claimed to be as transparent as any performed by the Saviour while upon earth. The facts are as above stated, but of course there are some who deny the intervention of Divine power. —*Flou Reporter.*

**THE WAR PREPARATIONS IN BRITAIN.**—Notwithstanding the improved prospects for continued peace the war preparations in all the departments of the British Government continue with undiminished vigour. The recruiting is daily prolonged and special attention is given to the mucketry training. The substantial strength of the army, authorized by Parliament, is being steadily increased by pushing recruiting to its utmost extent in all the chief towns, and in military quarters it is more than usual.

increase the limits to 35,000 men. At Aldershot and Chatham orders have been received for the creation of three more companies of Royal Engineers—the 1st field company and the other for depot service. Additional orders have been issued to the gun trade for small arms, to replace ten thousand sent to Canada five thousand to be loaned to the United States and another thousand now on their way to Australian colonies, besides orders for large guns for the artillery and ships. Torpede and submarine mines are engaging attention, and orders for them have been entrusted to manufacturers. In river and port defenses, ships have been taken into consideration, and chief points of defence, sufficient submarine mines, although not to the extent of complete precaution. This matter, however, is receiving careful attention from the War Office, with the Duke of Cambridge at the head, supported by Inspector General of Fortifications, Sir Andrew Clark.

found. It was about 3 feet deep, 10 long, and wide. The floor was of heavy stone slabs, Chertool, evidently that of the same house, was abundant, indicating that either an animal or human sacrifice was offered. In the center of the excavation, lying face down and side by side, were four giant skeletons in state of fine preservation. The men in life must have been nine feet tall. The jaw bones of one were easily passed over a man's shoulders, and the cranium of the other would only just go into a large wooden bucket. Woven cane and stone were found. The hatchets are of large size and superior work. The pieces of stone, highly polished and with rude engravings of animals on the bow, is said to be the only engraved stone ever found in an Indian country. A vessel, possibly a gourd or basin, holding about one gallon and having holes near the brim for carrying purposes was also found. A bow and very large darts were also found.

*Lady's Book* is replete with illustrations of a first character. An unusually elaborate view of an ornate interior is furnished this month, together with a capital work design, a handsome modern fashion plate, the usual abundant illustrations in black and white, and a beautiful color taken from a much admired picture by Luke Fildes, entitled "The Village Wedding." The story matter in the June number is excellent. *Christiana's Short Ride* is ended, and a new two-part story by M. B. Housekeeper is begun. "Through Fire" is one of the best stories in the Prize Competition, and shows unusual strength. "The Doctor's Dilemma," by Leigh North, is a spicy little sketch with a pretty taint to it. The short stories this month are unusually numerous and are all very good. Judging from our own house, we think that *Godey's* should be in every household.

No less than 4536 relative of English titled families are quartered on the public service. The drafts on the treasury for the year 1890, brothers and dukes amount to \$48,800,430; the aunts-in-law and nephews of marquesses to \$4,122,058, and the cousins and others of earls to \$240,706,016. The annual, or a small part, goes to prove John Brierley's assertion that "the aristocracy lives on patronage," of \$301,206,210.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MESSES. EDITORS:—In the last issue of the SENTINEL I treated on a communication signed N. B. C. touching on the present embryonic state in the East, which I think is an erroneous idea to those of your readers who have not given special attention to the question. He begins by saying that it requires the united efforts of both England and Russia to keep in order the vast territory of India, and as the religion of the native inhabitants of that country does not regard any religion but Christianity, honesty, England should occupy one side of the border and Russia the other as a safeguard against the treachery of the natives. I have yet to learn the grounds on which he claims to govern her Asiatic possessions, or that Russia claims a part of British India. But it is a fact, known to all persons who have been informed themselves upon the subject, that the real cause of the present difficulty between Russia and England is the extension of the Russian dominions to the sea, and toward the Indian Ocean. Notwithstanding the statement of N. B. C. that Russia has already more territory than she can govern, the fact remains that to acquire territory bordering on the sea, Russia has twice during the present century waged two protracted and bloody wars.

Although the Russian Empire includes three-fifths of all Europe, beside one third of

Asia, has still no sea coast—excepting in the far north, on the Baltic and Black seas, which at best are of large value, and consequently can enjoy, only in a limited degree, that prosperity which is the result of trade with other countries.

Since England and France, instead of preserving the imaginary "balance of power" in Europe, will not permit Russia to annex the rich and fertile coast of the Black Sea, and thus gain territory on the Mediterranean, her only opportunity to acquire maritime territory is to extend her Asian possessions southward to the Persian Gulf.

And this has been the policy of Russia since the last war with Turkey. Then the whole difficulty may be summed up in the following question: "Is England justified in allowing Russia to secure an outlet for her merchant marine by annexing Afghanistan?"

Afghanistan is an independent country inhabited by a fierce and warlike race; when Great Britain sent an expedition into that country in 1839 to repress the power of the British detachment was massacred. If a province over which England has no claim, no sovereignty, whose inhabitants are ferocious and uncivilized, has England a moral right to interfere in the matter?

Would not the interests of civilization and Christianity be advanced if this country were inhabited by a nation fitted by Providence