money borrowed from our own people in small sums, with the possibility of reducing it year by year as the banks may suggest. Mr. Fielding appears to think that his fifty-year loan of ten million dollars at this price is a great success. It is nothing to the prodigious success of the loan, five times as large, made from our own laborers and mechanics at a much lower rate. That brilliant achievement is passed by with few words and with the explanation that it was done to make money cheap. In other words, it is a discouragment to thrift and an encouragement to borrowing.

The announcement that the preferential policy of last year is abandoned, was a welcome to the house. Mr. Fielding tried his best to let himself and Sir Louis Davies down easy. He said that when the ministers were claiming that the Belgian and German treaties did not apply to Canada they had their own doubts; still it was their duty to make the best case they could in Canada and in England. They argued the case in England and lost it, but the fact that the English authorities listened to it at all was a proof that it was arguable. Another might say that it was a proof of the politeness of imperial judicial authorities and imperial statesmen. But in order to place it in this light, Mr. Fielding had to conveniently forget Sir Louis Davies' speech of last year. Other people remembered that Sir Louis in his most exuberant and confident manner declared against any view adverse to his own. He went so far as to declare that not even a second rate lawyer could contend that the treaties applied to Canada. Mr. Borden of Halifax and Mr. Powell of Westmorland were among the second rate lawyers who had the audacity to attempt it in spite of the roaring of Sir Louis. It is pleasing to know that Sir Louis now claims to have had doubts on the subject. Last year he had only scorn for those who had doubts. It need not be remarked that the second rate lawyers who decide constitutional questions in England, unanimously condemned Sir Louis's position, and practically turned him out of the court. Hereafter when Sir Louis is most positive and confident in his assertions, we shall know that he has doubts of his own position.

But after all Mr. Fielding says good has come of it, and the preference will be confined to the empire after August next. It must be that the government is now acting on advice of imperial constitutional authorities, as well as their own law officers, otherwise one might still doubt whether there are not some favored nation treaties which will extend the advantage to foreign nations in spite of ourselves. The present writer is not so cock-sure of these matters as the minister of marine is of everything, and does not venture a criticism at this stage. The ministers claim to be safe, but next year we may learn that they have doubts.

Mr. Fielding says his intentions in respect to the West India tariff are benevolent, and that the purpose is to help the West Indies and the empire out of their difficulty. He talks in terms of high disapproval of "the huckstering spirit," and explains that we are not asking any returns in the shape of a preference for our goods. It is the same way with England. Mr. Fielding holds out no hope of an advantage there to Canadian products over those of foreign countries. He says public feeling in England is entirely against a tax on the people's food. Col. Dennison does not bring back the same account, but Mr. Fielding is positive, which may mean that he is doubtful, and he puts the possible date of such a preference a long way off. When it does come, he says it will not be an economic movement at all, but a national burst of enthusiasm. Meanwhile we are to go on as we are, and Mr. Fielding, amid the applause of his followers, says that what we have done is intensely popular in England, and has been mentioned with praise in the speech from the throne and by Mr. Chamberlain.

All of which is highly gratifying, but there would have been more enthusiasm in Mr. Fielding's limited audience if he had been able to declare that he had secured in the West Indies, or in Grent Britain, or in New South Wales, or in India, an additional market for some one product of Canadian soil or Canadian industry. The poor Englishman and the poor West India planter apparently had the sympathy of the house, but there was also some sympathy for the struggling Canadian farmer, who wants a better market for his grain, his potatoes, his butter and cheese, and his live stock, as well as for the Canadian lumbermen, fishermen and manufacturer. Mr. Fielding offered them nothing but sugar at a higher price, the applause of the colonial secretary, and the burst of jubilee enthusiasm. He would have greatly pleased the house and the country if he had shown that some one thing produced in Canada would be preferred in the West Indies or in England to the same thing produced in the United States. If this much had been obtained, even Mr. Fielding's supporters would have forgiven the huckstering process by which it was acquired.

S. D. S.

THIRTY ONE KILLED.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 8.—The steamer Alki arrived tonight with news that a landslide has occurred on the Chilkoot trail in which thirty-one men are known to have been killed and a large number injured.

In Russia it is the custom for duelists to breakfast together before going out to fight.

Years of Suffering From Rheumatism Relieved by One Dose of Medicine

"For many years," writes Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of the well-known birch manufacturer, of Highgate, Ont., "I was sorely afflicted with rheumatic pains in my ankles, and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. Though I had lost confidence in medicines, I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight the first dose gave me more relief than I have had in years, and two bottles have completely cured me. You can publish this letter."

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 31.—The nurses' convention was held in Kindergarten hall on the 24th and graduating diplomas were given to Misses Gordon, Wiggins, Sinclair and Ross, they having pursued successfully the course in the P. E. I. Hospital training school.

Hotel Davies is having extensive additions made to the building. Lowe Bros. are the contractors.

John McGrath, John McDermott and Peter Sinnot, for tampering with Scott Act witnesses, were fined $5 and costs or 20 days' imprisonment by Stipendiary Blanchard.

Master Eddie Leahy, one of the altar boys of St. Dunstan's, while arranging some lights on the altar last week, slipped and fell from the top of one of the arches and cut his head so badly several stitches had to be put in.

A large barn at Marlborough, belonging to David Jardine of Freetown, was destroyed by fire a short time ago, entailing a loss of $400.

Dr. McNeill of Kensington is about to take up his abode in this city. The office and residence at Kensington has been purchased by Dr. D. J. McKay of Clifton.

The death is recorded of Mrs. Ann Williams, widow of the late Jasper Pickard of Wingloe road. She was in her eighty-fifth year, and was for a great number of years a consistent member of the Methodist church.

The city council held a special meeting on Monday night, when the ministerial association was given audience to show its opposition to the Sunday clause in the electric railway bill. After a short discussion a resolution passed the council to the effect that after the line is in operation, any time within eighteen months, a plebiscite shall be called to allow the citizens to say whether the cars shall run on Sunday or not; and further, such plebiscite shall be held every six years if asked for.

Geo. E. Full left on Monday for a trip west for the benefit of his health.

Mayflower division, S. of T., elected the following officers: W. P., Geo. Lewis; W. A., Gertie Bell; R. S., Bertha Lewis; A. R. S., Josie Bowman; F. S., Charles McNaughton; Treas., Joseph Boisner; Chap., Samuel Good; Cond., Wm. Clark; A. Con., Longworth McMillan; I. S., Wm. Burrows; O. S., John Lewis.

The local council of women have elected as delegates to the annual council to meet at Ottawa, Mrs. A. A. McDonald, Mrs. Edward Bayfield and Miss Weeks. Three more societies of the city affiliated, making fifteen in all.

On Wednesday morning about 100 passengers crossed by the Stanley. Mrs. Fred Peters and daughter were amongst them. They are going to visit friends in Nova Scotia, preparatory to leaving for their home in the west.

Lemuel Wright, son of the late Hon. Geo. Wright, died at his residence, Pleasant Point, North River, on the 29th, aged 82 years.

On the 29th inst., at the residence of Edwin White, the Rev. D. Sutherland united in the holy bonds of matrimony, William W. Crosby to Miss Winifred F. White, all of Cornwall. Miss Edna White attended the bride and Wilson E. White supported the groom.

A concert in St. Patrick's hall on Monday realized $50.

Cherry Valley has a farmer's club and on Monday the members ordered about a half a ton of seeds, but as only a third of the members were present, the order will be largely increased. At the close a farmers' institute for the purchase of supplies was organized, and officers elected as follows: President, J. C. Irving; vice pres., Rod'k McIsaac; A. V. P., Stewart Mutch; Sec. Treas., M. J. McLeod; auditors, Theo. Gleason and Alexander McDonald; Com. of ways and means, F. A. Murphy, R. E. Mutch, M. Willoch and J. C. Irving. They start out with the mottoes, "Success to the Farmer," and "Down with Monopoly."

DONT VARNISH YOUR HORSE But if his coat is dull, his eye lusterless, his movements slow, give him a few doses of DR. HARVEY'S CONDITION POWDERS. They revive the appetite, cause a fine coat, destroy worms, and are invaluable in the Springtime.

Sold by all reliable dealers, 25c. per package. Full size package sent post-paid as sample on receipt of price.

THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., 424 ST. PAUL, MONTREAL.

Green is the rage (a)

Last year's dress will readily become a stylish up-to-date green by using the well known

MAGNETIC DYES

Light Green. Green. Dark Green.

These dyes like the other colors of Magnetic dyes, give a lasting color, and leave the fabric soft, and new looking. When **best results** in dyeing in any color are wished for, use only Magnetic Dyes.

At all dealers, or a full size packet as sample post paid, for 10c. by

HARVEY MEDICINE CO., 424 St. Paul, Montreal

TROOPS FOR JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Ja., April 8.—Major General Hallowes, commanding the British forces in Jamaica, received a cablegram from the war office in London today instructing him to prepare immediate quarters for two thousand additional troops. They will be drawn from the Leinster regiment, from the West India regiment at St. Lucia and Barbados. No official explanation is given for the action.

It is expected that tomorrow at noon a steamer chartered by the American state department will leave here under orders to proceed to the southern coast of Cuba and take off the U. S. consuls and other Americans at Four Ports. At the time this despatch is filed the name of the vessel is not made public, nor are her destinations known.

This is a letter received by a druggist from an anxious mother: "My little babey has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed little girl."

A GREAT VICTORY.

British and Egyptian Troops Storm the Dervish Stronghold at Atbara.

The Position Carried at the Point of the Bayonet After an Hour's Heavy Bombardment.

Most Brilliant Battle Ever Fought in the Soudan Two Thousand of the Enemy Killed—A Night March as Weird as That of Tel-el Kebir—The British Loss.

ATBARA CAMP, Nubia, April 9.—The Sirdar's force numbered 13,000 men, with 24 guns, under Col. Long, and 12 Maxims. The enemy left Shendy with 19,000 men, but they have suffered a good deal from desertion since. The enemy was at first practically concealed under ground in a strong Zariba running under the whole position. We left yesterday's camp at 6 p. m. and bivouacked in the desert. We reached Mahmoud's position at 6 a. m. today. The enemy was evidently aware of our approach. After an hour of heavy bombardment the brigades were formed up and carried the position at the point of the bayonet under a tremendous fire from the enemy. The Zariba was torn away, but the enemy clung obstinately to the trenches and were bayoneted in them.

During the whole admirable bombardment by Col. Long not a single Dervish was visible. The cavalry was now in full pursuit, and nothing could have been finer than the behavior of the troops.

The Sirdar, Sir Richard Kitchener, received a tremendous ovation after the position was taken. Mahmoud was captured by the 10th Soudanese battalion. He was underground the whole time his men were fighting. Osman Digna fled as usual. The prisoners say that Mahmoud's force was deserting in large numbers before the battle. The enemy's guns, baggage, animals and standards were captured.

Our loss would have been much heavier if the enemy had not fired high. This will be called the battle of Atbara.

The British and Egyptian troops are still cheering each other this evening.

The river bed and the thick brush down to the river are full of Dervish dead.

Col. Murray had his horse shot under him and was wounded in the arm. The enemy behaved with the greatest bravery. The prisoners say they lost heavily by the bombardment before the advance. Some of the enemy tried to break across the river at an early stage, but were beaten back by the Dervish horsemen.

The rockets under Captain Beatty set the enemy's camp afire in many places. The enemy were in deep trenches in rows behind the Zariba. Bishari Rodi fell at the head of his men. Ten guns were captured. The prisoners say Osman Digna fled early during the bombardment.

The enemy opened with such a terrific fire that our men were dropping on all sides. It was as venemous a fusilade as troops were ever called upon to face. Mahmoud's army is practically wiped out. A thousand of his followers have been taken prisoners and he himself has been caught hiding in a house, under the bed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ATBARA, Camp Nubia, April 9.—The British and Egyptian troops cheered each other until late last night over the capture of the Dervish position. The river bed and the thick bush down to the river are full of Dervish dead.

Late Thursday night the Sirdar issued orders saying that he was sure every man of the force would do his duty, but he hoped they would all remember God.

The Dervish fire was very heavy, but too high, and the British loss was mostly before reaching the Zariba. Colonel Murray had his horse shot under him and was wounded in the arm. The enemy certainly behaved with the greatest bravery. The prisoners say they lost heavily by the bombardment before the advance. Some of the enemy tried to break across the river at an early stage but were beaten back by the Dervish horsemen. The rockets under Captain Beatty set the enemy's camp on fire in many places. The enemy were in deep trenches in rows behind the Zariba. Bishari Rodi fell at the head of his men. Ten guns were captured.

The authorities call yesterday's battle the most brilliant ever fought in the Soudan, everything having been carried straight through without a hitch or check. While the position was shelled by the Maxims. Nordenfeldts and Shrapnels the Dervishes hardly attempted a reply.

Nothing was visible in front of the position except a solitary wabbling camel, but in the trenches, the large number of mangled donkeys and camels proved the terrific effect of the British fire. Inside the Zariba there was an astonishing labyrinth of earth works, every goat seemingly having had its own shelter and trench.

I have been all over the Dervish position and estimate their dead at more than 2,000. The night march was as weird as that of Tel-El-Kebir. Our troops observed a funeral silence on nearing the enemy's Zariba at Makheiba. No smoking was permitted. Egyptians, Soudanese and British strove to be the first in the glorious race and to be first in the attack. As usual, several brigades claim the honor.

The enemy opened with such a terrific fire that our men were dropping on all sides. It was as venomous a fusilade as troops were ever called upon to face.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 9.—The British brigade in the defeat of the Dervishes yesterday, at Atbara, and the capture of Mahmoud, the Dervish commander, and 4,000 of his followers, lost in addition to the officers killed, cabled yesterday, ten rank and file killed and had ninety men wounded. The Egyptians lost 51 men killed and had 14 officers and 319 men wounded. The Dervishes lost about two thousand men killed.

THE STRIKE AT AN END.

The Trouble in the York Cotton Mills at Saco, Maine Settled.

SACO, Me., April 8.—The three months' strike in the York cotton mills, which has proved one of the longest and most stubbornly fought in the history of New England, is at an end. Agent Page assured the committee that waited upon him this afternoon, that he would open the mill gates next Monday, and while he could make no promises in regard to advancing their wages, he would do so when conditions of cotton market warranted such action. A largely attended meeting of the textile workers, who until Wednesday were in favor of prolonging the struggle, was held in Marble hall this afternoon. Speeches were made in both French and English, some speakers being opposed to going back to work under cut down, while others expressed the opinion that it would be useless to continue the struggle longer, and that the only thing to do was to return to work. At the conclusion of the speaking a ballot was taken and resulted in a vote of 191 to 155 in favor of going back to work. The result was hailed with cheers and cries of "We made a gallant fight, but could not beat a corporation." On motion of Secretary King, the vote was made unanimous. The businessmen are happy tonight over the result of the meeting and hope it will be many a day before another strike is inaugurated in these mills.

BLACK BILE AND MELANCHOLY.

The ancient Greeks believed that the soul resided in the liver, and that the chief duty of the liver was to make black bile, and that black bile and melancholy were one and the same thing. We have learned that there are other causes of melancholy than misplaced bile, but few more efficient than a disordered liver. Probably the chief duty of the liver is to burn up or oxidise certain substances no longer of use in the body. One of these is uric acid, a product of partially digested food and of worn out tissue cells—that is, bodily substance. Well, when there is more of this thrown into the liver than it is able to dispose of, it sulks awhile, and then turns everything upside down in its efforts to expel the intruder. This is a billious attack; and a proneness to such attacks is what Mr. Peter Knight means when he says he suffered fifteen years from liver complaint and pleurodynia.

Plenty of people who read this little story will thoroughly understand all the experiences which he, and Mr. Sampson after him, briefly describe.

"I felt languid and heavy," says Mr. Knight, "My appetite was variable and I suffered from a stabbing pain in the left side."

The latter was the pleurodynia he mentions—pain in the pleura, an ailment much like neuralgia. When there is inflammation it turns to what we call pleurisy. In his case there was probably no inflammation.

"I had so much pain," he goes on to say, "which continued month after month, that I felt anxious and consulted a doctor. He gave me medicines and embrocations which eased me for a time, and then I had the pain bad as ever. In this way I remained for a year or more.

"In May, 1881, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and the cures it had made in cases like my own. I also knew that my mother-in-law had for years derived benefit from it. I got a bottle from Mr. Chase, the chemist at Slough. After taking two bottles I found relief. The pain gradually wore away and I felt better than ever. Soon I was cured, and from that time till now, by taking an occasional dose it always put me right. I always keep a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine, and very useful my wife and family find it. You may use this statement as you like. (Signed) Peter Knight, Stoke Poges, Slough, Bucks, June 6, 1896."

"In the summer of 1892," says Mr. Sampson, "I had a bad attack of indigestion and congestion of the liver. I got medicine from two doctors, but it did not benefit me in the least. For three months I continued to suffer. In October, 1892, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup. I was then living at Hayes, Middlesex. I purchased two bottles from the chemist in High Street, Southall. After taking one bottle I found benefit. The gnawing feeling at the chest ceased, and the melancholy and depression left me, and I felt brighter, stronger and more active.

"I continued taking the Syrup, and after I had used five bottles I was cured, and escaped all the evils of indigestion and liver ailments for a year. Since that time I have kept a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house and if I require medicine I resort to it and always get relief. You may use this statement if you think fit to do so. (Signed) Frank E. Sampson, Fearnside, Farnham Royal, Slough, June 5th, 1898."

Two better witnesses than these gentlemen we need not ask for. Mr. Knight is a builder, known and respected in the district; and Mr. Sampson is of equally high repute among the people of Slough and Windsor, where he has resided many years. Both commend the medicine to their friends and acquaintances. No disease has so profound and disastrous an effect upon the mind and spirits as the one from which they suffered—dyspepsia, with its consequence, torpidity of liver. The mischief wrought by it to body and mind, and hence to the power of thinking and working, is incalculable. It strews all nations with wrecks of men and women. Engrave, then, on your memory these words—Mother Seigel's Syrup cures it.

The value of the churches and the land on which they are erected in the United States up to July 1, 1897, is estimated at $630,000,000.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Government is Negotiating With a Firm of Contractors.

Application for Incorporation of H. R. McLellan Company.

Cardinal Taschereau Sinking Rapidly — A Lacrosse Player on Charge of Murder.

TORONTO, April 7.—The Ontario Lumbermen's association met here today and decided to press upon the government the necessity of imposing a duty on United States lumber as a retaliation for the United States duty on Canadian lumber. Some members of the association wanted to go so far as to pledge the association to support any party which will promise to adopt the policy of retaliation. Mr. Bertram, M. P. for Toronto, said he had hopes the government would impose the duty asked for.

The bankers' section of the board of trade are discussing the advisability of reducing the rate of interest on deposits to two and a half per cent. in conformity with the recent government action. Nothing will be decided on until the Montreal board of trade has been consulted.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The government of British Columbia is negotiating with a firm of contractors to make a wagon road on the route which was to have been the course of the Mackenzie and Mann railway. It is understood that one whole cabinet sitting since the holidays commenced has been devoted to the question of the Yukon transportation roads.

Frank Brown and Hezekia King are added to the number of pilotage commissioners of Pugwash, N. S.

Samuel Much of Montague, P. E. I., is to be a collectir of customs.

Appointments—Robt. McLeod, wharfinger, Black River, St. John Co.; Jas. DeLong, wharfinger, Quaco, in place of W. H. Rourke.

Harry Richards McLellan and Chas. Willard King of St. John; John W. Y. King, Moncton; Alexander and David McLaren of Ottawa, are applying for incorporation as a lumber company, with headquarters at Ottawa, and a capital of $500,000, as the H. R. McLellan company (limited.)

QUEBEC, April 10.—Cardinal Taschereau is reported to be sinking rapidly.

MONTREAL, Que., April 10.—An old man named Clifford was killed this morning in a row on Mayor street, and Joe O'Meara, a lacrosse player, known all over Canada, is locked up in the cells of the central police station with a charge of murder against him. Clifford was the proprietor of several houses on Mayor street, and it is said that a Mrs. O'Hara, a sister of O'Meara, one of his tenants, attempted the "fly-by-night act." The old man surprised her at it and became engaged in an altercation with O'Meara, who was assisting. During the scuffle O'Meara is said to have hit the old man over the head with a whiskey bottle, killing him almost instantaneously.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The Dairy Industry Showing a Remarkable Increase.

(Sussex Record.)

Kings county led the province in the size of its cheese output last year, and from present indications the season of 1898 will far surpass our previous record.

The number of factories, which last year was fifteen, will this year be increased by six additional and perhaps more.

Apohaqui is to have a factory, run on co-operative principles and operated by a joint stock company. Head of Millstream is to have a factory operated in the same manner, as will also Mt. Middleton.

At Penobsquis, Albert Sear is building a factory, and Moore & Webster will operate a factory at Mechanic.

Berwick has about decided to erect a new factory building, and a strong effort is being made to start a factory at Markhamville.

The Provincial Dairy school, which is doing pioneer work in the education of our people to the advantages of butter making, is turning out 1,500 lbs. of butter per week, and cannot at this rate supply the demand.

Two more skimming stations have been added to those now in operation. At Petitcodiac the separator, an Alpha, has been placed in position and cream is being forwarded to the school. The separator is located in the Petitcodiac factory. The Havelock separator, which is a Russian, is being made ready for work, and will probably start the first of next week. It is to be operated by R. T. McCready, the well known cheese maker. Mr. McCready while in Sussex on Tuesday informed the Record that he intended doing a larger business in cheese the coming season than ever before.

The second course in cheese making is now on at the dairy school, about seventeen students being in attendance.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

In the minds of most people the manufacture of paints and colors is not thought of as much importance, and this branch of business is little understood by the public generally.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, paint was made in a very crude way and consisted mainly of grinding white lead and colors in oil—the mixing, or preparing for use, being done by the consumer.

Today it is different. This branch of business, like all others, has made rapid improvements. The best paint is now made ready for the brush. Paint for every purpose can be bought ready to put on.

This change has been brought about by the application of special machinery for the fine grinding and thorough mixing of the different pigments and ingredients. This with skilled labor produced paints better and cheaper than under the old method.

Much of the improvement and advancement in paint making is due to the Sherwin-Williams Co., who are without doubt the largest manufacturers of paint in the world. This company has an extensive plant—the largest of the kind in existence—at Cleveland, Ohio. It will give an idea of the extent of their premises when it is stated their floor space exceeds nine acres. Many thousands of gallons of paint ready to use is delivered out every day. Besides the Cleveland plant the company have their own factories in Chicago and Montreal, Canada, also branch houses at New York and Boston.

The Sherwin-Williams paints are used by the principal railways and steamship companies in the United States and Canada. There is scarcely a town or village in either country where the well known S. W. P. may not be obtained. Fifty travellers are constantly on the road, covering every point of the continent in the interests of the extensive business.

The business was built up from small beginnings and its great success is due largely to the fact that from the start the proprietors have never allowed more than one quality—the best they could make—to go out under their label. The result is, where ever the Sherwin-Williams name is found on a package of paint it stands for the best that there is in paint.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Sawdust In The River.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—I was glad to see that the finance minister has made some provision for dredging of rivers and streams—but I may ask, "Will the game be worth the candle?" If portable mills may be set up on the banks of public streams indiscriminately and the output of sawdust thrown into the rivers or placed where the tide or freshet will slowly but surely do the work? A few years ago one of those mills was placed on the Kennebeccasis river, near the Hampton Village bridge, on the Norton side, and an immense pile of sawdust and rubbish, the refuse of the mill, was left, and each freshet has spread it along the bed of the river. Last summer, I am told, another set up his mill a short distance below the bridge, and within a stone's throw of the very place where public money was expended a few years ago to dredge, and so near the bend of the river as to make it most convenient for public damage; and since last fall the freshet and tide have steadily washed much of the big pile of rubbish and refuse into the stream. If this business is continued with impunity, not only will the river fishery be destroyed, but before long already not-too-deep parts of navigation will be materially damaged and made dangerous—if not destroyed. A portion of last season's pile is said to be yet in evidence, and I am informed that very inadequate means, if any, have been used to prevent this public wrong. Permanent saw mills are required to be fitted, or so placed, as to prevent all this—and why not the same required of these portable mills? I am informed that these establishments have already started, or are preparing to start, operations in many parts of the province, and ought not some means be immediately adopted to prevent the recurrence of these outrages? I have no interest in, or desire to, interfere with these travelling mills in the legitimate prosecution of their work. They may be useful; they may serve a useful purpose—but they should not be permitted to do a general injury, and render all money spent in dredging useless, or literally "thrown into the sea."

Yours, etc., KENNEBECCASIS.

CONTINENTAL DREAD OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

That which strikes one particularly in regard to the personality of Joseph Chamberlain, and which makes him distinct among all politicians, is the little concern he shows for the integrity of territories other than those belonging to England. This is due to his want of good faith, and the contempt he has for straight paths, because most probably he finds them too honorable. Mr. Chamberlain possesses all the faults of his countrymen. If ever he becomes in their politics all powerful it will be a calamity for the entire world, but, perhaps, more particularly for his own land.—Le Nord (Paris).

A PLUCKY AUSTRALIAN TROOPER.

The township of Leongatha, Victoria, is surrounded by bush fires, and the whole of the residents are out fighting the flames. Constable Gorman had a sensational experience. Hearing that the residence of Mr. Statham was in danger, he traversed a bush track with the flames on every hand. When he reached the house he found Mrs. Statham and her five children in an almost frenzied state. As the flames completely surrounded the house, the constable took one child at a time on horse-back, and galloped through the fire to a place of safety. On his last trip he was overcome by heat and exhaustion, and fell on the horse's neck. The limb of a burning tree snapped the bridle as it fell, and the frightened animal, springing forward, carried him to a place of safety.—Sydney Daily Telegraph.

LOBENGULA'S SONS AT SCHOOL.

It may not be generally known that Lobengaul's three sons are now being educated at Capetown at the expense of the Chartered company. Towards the end of last month Lomalongwe, Sitshwapa, Myolyana, and Mfungu, Queens of Lobengula, accompanied by Mtyana, late headman of the Royal regiment, two male attendants, named Mpikabulawa and Mapitshoic, besides a brace of the Queen's handmaidens, left by the southbound train for the purpose of visiting three sons of Lobengula.—Rhodesia.

To Cure an Obstinate Cough

leading doctors recommend "CAMPBELL'S Wine of Beech Tree Creosote." It seldom fails to cure, and is sure to give relief.

Ask your Druggist for it.
K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., Montreal.