NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

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

The steamer Gallia, which left this port tonight for Liverpool, had as one of her passengers Senor Baldasaro y Topete, late consul general at New York. Senor Baldasaro was not disposed to be communicative. He was exceedingly interested in the news of the bombardment of Matanzas, and in commenting on it remarked that ere long the United States might be turning their guns on the reconcentrados. The late Spanish minister at Washington will, Senor Baldasaro says, remain in Canada till the first steamer for the season sails from Montreal about May 7th.

TRURO, April 29.—J. P. Archibald & Co., dealers in hats, caps, furs and men's furnishings, assigned today to R. F. Archibald, son o. Sheriff Archibald, Halifax. The firm was interested in the fire cracker business in Boston, which, on account of the war, was compelled to go into liquidation, thus affecting the Truro business. The failure fell like a bombshell this morning. They were always honest in their dealings, and were rated high by the commercial agencies. The preferences include a large 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 will likely be continued by the assignee. The preferences are: Merchants' Bank of Halifax, $25,555; Sarah Frieze, $2,000; Jane T. Pearson, $100; Mrs. Timothy Barnhill, $250; Minnie Crowle, $88; Mary L. Archibald, $4,560; C. E. Stansfield, $516; R. F. Archibald, $360; J. H. K. Mack, $1,700; J. H. Kent, $96; Union Bank of Halifax, $1,500; Commercial Bank of Windsor, $1,800.

SHELBURNE, N. S., April 29.—Rev. T. Howland 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 will be missed more than the venerable clergyman, whose life has gone out at the ripe age of ninety-two years and one month. For sixty-two years he was the faithful rector of the parish of St. George and St. Patrick. He was the oldest clergyman in Canada in active work. N. W. White, Q. C., is a son of the deceased.

DIGBY, N. S., April 29.—Fred Jones of the customs department, Ottawa, and family arrived 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 fitting up a shop 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 cruiser 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 or Halifax.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The Star's London correspondent cables: The proposal now before the United States congress to increase the tonnage dues on foreign, especially British, shipping, is arousing much strong comment in shipping and commercial circles, where this unfriendly action at Washington is contrasted with all the friendly talk with which the United States papers have been full. After a meeting of shipowners with the ministers of the crown yesterday, some of the leading ones were heard to declare that if the United States refused to deal fairly with the British shipping, and insisted in attempting to practically make British shipping pay for the present war, British shipowners would feel much inclined to avoid New York and other United States ports altogether, and send the great 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.

EXPELLED THE SECRETARY

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

QUEBEC, April 23.—At the meeting last night of the Mercier Club, which was largely attended, quite a scene was enacted, when Mr. Dube, secretary, resigned his position, which was not accepted, but instead, upon a proposition, his expulsion took place upon a division. There were 284 in favor, against 15 who remained with the secretary. The trouble all came about a letter dated 9th April, which he had published in the La Patrie, of Montreal, in which he criticized all the liberal clubs of Montreal upon their treatment of Mr. Tarte, etc. The club totally ignored his authority in writing such an article.

CONSUMPTION CURED

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

BIG FORTUNES FROM LITTLE INVENTIONS.

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

CONTINENTIAL HOTEL, CAIRO, Egypt, March 30.—Egypt grows upon one the longer you stay here. The more you see of the ruins of a wondrous past, the more you try from temples, pyramids, sphinxs, obelisks and tombs to grasp that civilization which here held sway long thousands of years ago, the greater your desires to remain and devote time to the study of such eras. I listened with intensest interest last evening to a lecture on Egypt and Egyptian antiquities by Dr. Murch, Presbyterian missionary, here in Cairo—a gentleman to whom "our party" will ever feel under deepest obligations for the marked kindness and attentions shown us—and as he proceeded in his descriptions I think I voice the sentiments of each present that there can possibly be no more inviting field for students longing for what is really new—though mysteriously old—than the study of Egypt's past.

Egypt is the gift of the Nile. Without it all would be desert from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. It has hewn out of the rocks its way, and is ever carrying on its bosom rich soil, renewing the soil its waters come in contact with, as do not the dews and showers from the clouds. Its flow is not rapid enough to carry the sediment to the sea. We now no longer wonder that the people of this Delta fairly worship this life-giving river.

Egypt must have been settled 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 whets 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 been awed into silence as we have wandered in subterranean depths amid the indescribable tombs of kings and illustrious characters of three and four and more 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 travellers, so do they the tourists of our times. And who wonders? Here is Cheops, in the building of which Herodotus says 100,000 men were employed annually three months each for twenty years. Here are 2,300,000 separate blocks of stones, each containing 40 cubic feet, piled one upon the other. This wondrous 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 hight 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, only a few yards distant and to which our little pony soon 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 an image of the 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 Ameneruhel III. of the 12th dynasty. It is too bad that the nose has been mutilated and the head broken. Those who make facial expression a study speak of the sphinx eyes as having a "thoughtful and far away expression and the lips wearing 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 Pilgrim's Progress"—we suffered the torture of trying to look wise, though both eyes were nearly blinded by the glare of sun on desert sands, while the photographer took the interesting group. I had the satisfaction of knowing that I sat on the 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 Takkara, Memphis, Thebes and Luxor. Here we look at such mummies as those of Seti 1st and his sons, Rameses II.—the Pharoah of the Israelite oppressors—of Rameses III., etc. Then there are collections of statues as old as the fourth, fifth and sixth dynasties. 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 Mahommedans everywhere. We visited some of these religious edifices, first having sandals put on over our boots. This is quite a concession, for it is not long since Christians were compelled to take off their boots on entering any mosque.

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

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

I must not omit in this the trip up the Nile and then by donkeys to Memphis and Takkara. Memphis is said to have been founded by Menes, the first historical ruler in Egypt. The city was taken by Cambyses in 525 B. C. In the days of Alexander and under the Roman Augustus it was an important city. The Mahommedans made Cairo the capital city, transferred 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 Rameses II. Both these once marked the entrance into some temple. One of these is of granite. It lies now on its back. It is 25 feet long, not including the crown, 6 1-2 feet, which has been broken off. On the shoulders and head are the names of the king. Going on a little we find the other. We ascend a flight of steps and look down on the colossus of limestone. It was discovered in 1820. It is 42 feet in length and is a splendid piece of skilled work. These seem to be all that are left to mark the site of Memphis.

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

It is March, but as we jog along we note the wheat well headed out and fast approaching a readiness for harvest; clover in full bloom, and acres and acres of onions and squash. At Takkara are a number of pyramids, but we will not stop to consider their age and history. We hasten on to Takkara's necropolis—a stretch of desert sand four miles long by one-quarter of a mile in width. Under the sands of this territory are sepulchral monuments of every kind. Most of this territory has been explored. Marietta, the great French Egyptologist, was mainly the leader in this work.

The bull of god Ptah was worshipped in a special temple at Memphis and after death was embalmed after the same manner as they embalmed their kings and great men and interred with great pomp. Way back in days of Rameses II. a large common grave was prepared for these 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 then the chambers were walled up. This is what they did with men's bodies—this one of the ends of the pyramids. So far as sacred bulls 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-five years their attention in these directions, and now from 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 securely walled up for 3,700 years, and when opened everything in the chamber seemed to be in precisely its original condition.

There were other notable tombs we entered, and one especially, had I time, I should like to write of, viz., that of Ti, an eminent citizen of Memphis of about 4,500 years ago. All the various employments are represented, and as well the possessions of the tomb builder and many of the incidents of his family. But this note is too long now.

Should I find time, in the midst of great hurry, for it seems every moment of a tourist's time is occupied, to write again it will be of places farther 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 disappeared without rain or any real heat, leaving little if any water on the ground, and at once the farmers commenced putting in the seed. After looking somewhat carefully into the matter, my impression that the prospect of securing a competency, if not becoming wealthy, is much brighter for the one who settles on a farm in Manitoba and addresses himself to his work, than it is for the average man who joins the rush for the Klondyke.

Anxious to be able to write intelligently on this matter, last week I visited the Portage la Prairie plains, through the courtesy of W. H. Treleven, real estate agent. I spent two days driving through the country, and came in contact with men who by farming during the last twelve or fifteen years have become quite rich. One of the number eighteen years ago came to this place without any means, and had to get his first bag of flour on credit. He and his sons are today owners of nine-quarter sections of land, for which they have paid in all $40,500, apart from what their stock, buildings and farming implements have cost them. There are a few who have all the work done and simply manage the business, and still have an excellent margin of profit.

A. P. Allen, whose home I visited, pursues this course. He estimates his quarter-section to be worth $10,000, and for the last ten years his profit over all expenses realized him 13 1-2 per cent. on this amount. In 1897 he put in 130 acres of wheat, from which he had 3,140 bushels. The total expense from the plough to the elevator was $756, and his profit was $2,384. Few, however, can do what Mr. Allen can do.

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY, ETC.

Population, male and female	108,957
No. of resident farmers	28,372
Total number of acres in rural municipalities	13,051,375
Acres under cultivation	2,371,441
Acres wooded	840,385
No. of horses	92,763
No. of cattle	214,468
No. of sheep	32,586
No. of pigs	70,835
Assessment, real and personal	$42,827,442 00
Taxes, municipal purposes	269,383 91
Taxes, school purposes	307,219 17
Taxes, debenture purposes	44,893 96
Taxes, judicial and county purposes	52,891 51
Total taxes imposed in 1897 for all purposes	674,388 61
Average yield wheat, 1897, bush per acre	14.14
Average yield oats, bush per acre	22.7
Average yield barley, bush per acre	20.77
Average yield potatoes, bush per acre	149
Average yield roots, bush per acre	199
Total yield wheat, bush	18,261,960
Total yield oats, bush	10,629,822
Total yield barley, bush	3,152,602
Total yield flax, bush	247,836
Total yield rye, bush	48,344
Total yield peas, bush	33,380
Total grain crop, bush	32,404,625
Total yield potatoes, bush	2,033,298
Total yield roots, bush	1,220,070
Total cattle exported	31,500
Total hogs exported	12,500
Total hogs received by Winnipeg packers and butchers	25,000
Total poultry disposed of by farmers—	
Turkeys	47,540
Geese and ducks	20,000
Chickens	194,056
Total value dairy products	$450,213 43
Estimated expenditure on farm buildings, etc.	$936,310 00
Average rain fall season	10.50
Rural school districts in province	811
Estimated school children rural districts	25,000
Amount of government grant per school	$130 00

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 Empire the world has ever known should rest in securing favored treatment for their staple product in the markets of an alien state after they have been denied equal privileges with the products of other countries in the markets of the mother country. And this, we are told by the latter-day prophets of the cult, is free trade.—Barbados Advocate.

AN ALMGND-EYED BEGGAR-KING.

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

ENGLISH LADY AND PIRATES.

Miss E. D. Leveritt, with her Bible woman, Mrs. Wang, went aboard a small Chinese boat, and started on her usual monthly visit to the town of Kaoli. Their boat was stopped by four men, who were in a small boat. These men first opened the front door of Miss Leveritt's boat, and for some time stood outside peering in to see the situation inside. Finally in they came, with drawn swords, but not tarrying in the front room where the Chinese woman was, they entered the room where Miss Leveritt was, she having already retired for the night. They told her to be quiet or they would kill her, and at the same time one of the men drew his sword over her head. Then they proceeded to search the boat carefully, and ended by demanding Miss Leveritt's money. She told them that she had not taken any money with her, save thirty cents, and this she gave them. One of them espied a gold ring on her finger and told her to give it to him. She took it off and gave it him. They have not been caught.—North China Herald.

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

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.

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

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$5,000 Reward to the person who can prove this Testimonial bogus.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 8th, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.

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

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