opening of the golf club grounds took place on afternoon. About three dies and gentlemen were e 62nd Battalion band perice selection of music on the west of the club links were used by a ladies and gentlemen. little rough, the grounds use, however, was the action to the majority of band and the five o'clock by the ladies' committee. ee consisted of Mrs. Geo. rs. Fred E. Barker, Mrs. Ars. Busby, Mrs. Geo. W. F. H. J. Ruel, Mrs. James James Jack, Mrs. J. D. Mrs. L. R. Harrison. On side of the club house a has been laid out. Three ten feet apart are used s to practice on. Still north a quoit rink. en laid out temporarily, operly made shortly. To nen present the quoits ttractive feature of the

y, Dr. Skinner. THE CROPS.

terson, one of the largest nay in this country, says Post, gave it as his opinthat the crop throughnty would be an average terson has a great deal do and has an opportuning that few people possays the prospect a few a pretty blue one, but ather of the last two or has done much to bring A few more weeks of will ensure a good crop. recently returned from gh the western part of where, he says, the crops

lady or gentleman wish.

the club should apply to

URGEON FISHERY.

dricks, the New York has charge of the sturon the river, was in town see the United States the effect the United would have on these regulations provide will be admitted free by citizens of the Uni-Mr. Hendricks was inthe regulations were not as good as last. About ve been taken in all and ew York, but no roe fish two for Upper Canada ne ground with the view in Ontario and the

IN THE BACK. was troubled with pain emedies without effect, ald use Hagyard's Yeln glad to say that after oottles I was completely annot recommend this extoo highly. ANNA CHAPMAN,

South River, Ont. IS ON VESSELS

th, R. N. R., chairman ters and Mates, has fololwing letter:

.—Vessels under oars or sails, tons, shall have ready at hand h a green glass on one side s on the other, which, on the r to, the other vessels, shall sufficient time to prevent col-the green light shall not be t side, nor the red light on

STOLEN HORSE.

eek ago a man giving J. O'Shaughnessy, went of Ald. McPherson, Fredired a horse and buggy. essy did not turn up at ised, William Thornburn rsuit. In the meantime arrived in this city rse and buggy to Ira the Marsh road for \$45. later learned that the Mr. McPherson and he with him by telephone. yesterday morning. Mr. willing to make any e horse, Mr. Kierstead by any means the flyer the horse is anything

E WARDROBES AND CLOSETS.

every home half-worn goods are stowed away and closets that can be as new and fitted for

on of recreating and s simple, the cost is the general result beyond th the work of home dye

ts, capes, vests, pants, worn and faded can be to things of beauty and st of from ten to twenty

f Canadian families use every year and save of money. All users of s say it is so easy to ole that a child can do

many imitations and s sold, see that your you the Diamond Dyes for them. Con r goods; Diamond Dyes in color and beauty.

KLONDYKE GOLD.

Special Session of the British Columbia Legislature Summoned.

American Government at Request of Canada Establish a New Port of Entry in Alaska.

Minister Sifton Says There is Likely to be Starvation in the Yukon District This Winter-" A Hard Country to do Business In."

Ottawa, July 23.-An important con ference took place this afternoon in the office of the minister of the interior on the all absorbing subject of the Yukon. There were present besides Hon. Mr. Sifton, the secretary of state, the minister of customs and the sur-

For some days negotiations have been in progress with the treasury de-partment at Washington in regard to securing a port on the disputed Al-aska coast where goods might be landed in bond destined for the Canfavorable reply was received today, President McKinley, under provisions of the treaty of Washington, namin the port of Dyea, which is situated at Lynn Caual, at the head of navigation, on the Pacific coast of Alaska From thence to the headwaters of Yu kon two principal passes are utilized, Childrent and White Pass, These trails converge near Tagish lake, in undisputed Canadian territory, and there protably the dominion authoriand possibly a post of Northwest mounted police. Goods landed at Dyea and destined for Canadian Yukon will be accompanied across the United States territory to the supported frontier by an officer of the United States customs. In this way the United States revenues will be dominion government will be able to collect duty at the border upon all taken into the British Yukon

The arrangement is regarded as a satisfactory one all round. It will protect the dominion revenue and give advantage to merchants of Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., over those on the United States in supplying the growing camps of the Yukon district. There is an Indian village at Tagish. were in conference upon the forego

ing scheme a telegram was handed iff. Sifton announcing that a specia session of the British Columbia legis lature would probably be summoned to deal with the subject of better transportation facilities into the Xu-

Duty upon goods for the Canadian Lukon via the long all steamer foute is collected at Cudahy. The collector there is D. W. Davis. So far he has sent only \$2,800 to the department, and this in the form of a cheque. He feared to send a large sum in gold The amount transmitted repre-the collection on a single cargo which Davis followed to Dawson City before the close of navigation last fall. It is expected that the collec-tions at Fort Cudahy will amount to

In his brief letter to the customs This is a hard country to do business

issued in pamphlet form the reports of Wm. Ogʻilvie, illustrated with sketch maps of the Klondyke district and half tone engravings of Yukon sce-nery. "The object is not to induce anyone to go to that country at the present time until better means of communication is established," says Capt. Deville in his introduction. This appears to be the policy of the department throughout, for in an interview furnished to the press today Hon. Mr. Sifton says there is likely to be starvation in the Yukon district this win-ter and he wishes it clearly understood now that the government will not bear any responsibility for getting food into the country to relieve dis-

Washington, July 23.—The cabinet meeting today was of short duration and was attended by all of the memand was attended by all of the members save Secretary Sherman. The only matter of consequence before the cabinet was the submission by Secretary Gage of a plan for the establishment of sub-ports of entry in Alaska to collect revenues from the goods being imported in large quantities into the territory as a result of the recent immigration of miners.

Washington, July 23.—In view of the present rush of travel to the Klon-

Washington, July 23.—In view of the present rush of travel to the Klondyke gold fields, Secretary Gage has established a sub-port of entry at Dyea, Alaska. The action was taken as the result of an application to the treasury department by Canada for permission for Canadian vessels to enter at Dyea, Alaska, and land passengers and baggage there. Dyea is enter at Dyea, Alaska, and land pas-sengers and baggage there. Dyea is about fifty miles north of Juneau, and it was decided to save passengers the annoyance of disembarking at Juneau and awaiting another steamer for Dyea, the head of navigation on this route to the Values.

Dyea, the head of navigation of this route to the Yukon frontier.

Haverhill, Mass., July 23.—The Seymour expedition from this city for the Alaskan mining regions promises to be a success. It was the original inntion to form a party of ten, but 12 plications have been made from arties in this city, and over one hundred from persons out of town who wish to join. A meeting of the local men was held this evening and it was decided to start next week. Each of the ten furnishes a capital of \$1,000

gion of the Yukon, the extracts from the official reports of Wm. Oglivic, D. L. S., who is now in that country as the officer of the dominion government, will be read with the keenest interest. These extracts, which are published in a blue book issued by the department of the interior, cover a period of time extending over a year and a half. Mr. Oglivie in many instances speaks from accurate inforstances speaks from accurate infor-mation and in others from general report, which in some cases he subsequently confirms. His letters are in the main a strong confirmation of the statement of a vast area rich in free gold in that district. Mr. Ogilvie writes his letters from Port Cudahy, which is in Canadian territory, on the Yukon River and not a great distance from the Klondkye River, where the present excitement is chiefly centred. It is a commanding point to which all the mining news of the country maturally flows. In a letter dated January 8, 1896, he speaks of the discovery of gold-bearing quartz in Cone Hill, which stands midway in the valley of the Forty-mile River, a couple of miles above the junction with the Yukon. He says: "The quantity in sight rivals that of the Treadwell mine on the vals that of the Treadwell mine on the coast and the quality is better, so much so that it is thought it will pay well to work it even under the conditions existing here. Application has been made to purchase it, and an expert is now engaged in putting in a tunnel to test the extent. Indications in sight point to the conclusion that

Under date of June 10, 1896, he has the following: "Had the season been more favorable I would have visited Glacier and Miller Creeks, which were generally supposed to be in Alaska, but are found to run in Canada for some distance. They are the two richest creeks yet found on the Yucon and are both tributaries of Sixtymile River. Both creeks are fully lo 500 feet along the creek and the width of the valley or creek bed. There are nearly 100 claims, all of which pay well. One on Miller Creek, I under-stand, will yield \$75,000 to \$80,000 this said, between \$40,000 and \$50,000. He took out, it is reported, nearly half and expects to do equally well next year. This is much the richest claim well. There are many other creeks in this vicinity yet to be prospected well. Gold is found all along the val-ley of Sixty-mile River, and under more favorable conditions, both mer-cantile and climatic, it would yield cantile and climatic, it would yield good results to large enterprises. The mercantile conditions will improve. The climate is a serious difficulty, but will be surmounted in time, I be-

the whole hill is composed of this me-

In his letter of September 6, 1896, formation of the discovery on Klon-dyke Edver and his report is in itself sufficient to excite men of a gold-hunting tendency. "I am very much pleased to be able to inform you," he says, "that a most important discovtant as Deer River and joins the Yu-kon a few miles above the site of Fort Rellance. The discovery was made by G. W. Cormack, who worked with me in 1887 on the coast range. The indications are that it is very rich, indeed the richest yet found, and as far as work has been carried on it realizes expectations. It is only two weeks since it was known, and already department, dated June 21, being only it and the creek is not yet exhausted; four weeks en route, Mr. Davis says: it and its branches are considered good for 300 or 400 claims. Besides there are two other creeks above it which it is confiedently expected will yield good pay, and if they do so we have from eight hundred to one thousand claims on this river, which will require over 2,000 men for their proper working. Between Deer River (or Klondyke) and Stewart River a large creek called Indian Creek flows into the Yukon, and rich pros-pects have been found on it, and no doubt it is in the gold bearing country between Klondyke and Stewart Rivers, which is considered by all the miners the best and most extensive gold country yet found. Scores of them would prospect it but for the fact that they cannot get provisions up there, and it is too far to boat them up from here in small boats. This new find will necessitate an up-ward step on the Yukon and help the Stewart River region. News has just arrived from Bonanza Creek that three men worked out \$75 in four hours three men worked out \$75 in four hours the other day, and a \$12 nugget has been found, which assures the character of the ground, namely, coarse gold and plenty of it, as three times this can be done with sluice boxes. You can fancy the excitement here. It is claimed that from \$100 to \$500 per day can be made off the ground that has been prospected so far. As we have about 100 claims on Glacier and Miller, with three or four hundred in this vicinity, next year it is imperative that a man be sent in here to look after these claims and all land matters, and it is almost imperative that the agent be a surveyor. Already on Bonanza. Creek they are disputting about the size of claims."

of claims." THE FIRST DISCOVERER. The first discovered on the branches of this stream. The discovery was due to the reports of Indians. Mr. Ogilvie in a letter dated November 6, 1896, says: "A white man named J. W. Cormack, who worked with me in 1887, was the first to take advantage of the moreous and locate a cleam on the first. rumors and locate a claim on the first branch, which was named by the min-ers Bonanza Creek. Cormack located late in August, but had to cut some logs for the mill here to get a few pounds of provisions to enable him to ounds of provisions to enable him to egin work on his claim. The fishing and the profits from the operations will be shared equally.

OGILVEE DESCRIBES THE REGION.

In view of the reports which have been published within the past few days regarding the immense discoveries of gold in the placer minfing re
of Klondyke having totally failed him, he returned with a few weeks' provisions for himself, his wife and brother and another Interin-law (Indians) and another Interin-law (Indian

had to carry in a box on his back from 30 to 100 feet. Notwithstanding this the three men, working very irregularly, washed out \$1,200 in eight days, and Cormack asserts with reason that had he had proper facilities it could have been done in two days, besides having several hundred dollars more gold which was lost in the trailings through defective apparatus.

"On the same creek two men rocked out \$75 in about four hours, and it is asserted that two men in the same

creek took out \$4,008 in two days with only two lengths of sluce boxes. This last is doubted, but Mr. Leduc assures me he weighed that much gold for them, but is not positive where they got it. They were new-comers and had not done much in the country, so had not done much in the country, so the probabilities are they got it on Bonanza Creek. A branch of Bonan-za named Eldorado has prospected magnificently, and another branch named Tilly Creek has prospected well; in all there are some four or five branches to Bonanza which have given good prospects. There are about 170 claims staked on the main creek, and the branches are good for about as many more, aggregating say 350 claims, which will require over 1,000 men to work properly

TOO-MUCH-GOLD CREEK

A few miles farther up Bear Creek enters Klondyke, and it has been pros-pected and located on Compared with Bonanza it is small and will not aford more than 20 or 30 claims, it is said. About twelve miles above the mouth Gold Bottom Creek joins Klondyke, and on it and a branch named very rich ground has been found. One man showed me \$22.75 he took out in a few hours on Hunker Creek with a gold pan, prospecting his claim on the surface, taking a handful here and there as fancy suggested. On Gold Bottom Creek and branches there will probably be two or three hundred claims. The Indians have reported another creek much farther up, which they call 'Too-Much-Gold Creek,' on which the gold is so plentiful that, as the miners say in joke, 'you have to mix gravel with it to sluce it.' Up to date nothing definite has been heard

"From all this we may. I think, in-

fer that we have here a district which will give 1,000 claims of 500 feet in length each. Now 1,000 such claims will require at least 3,000 men to work hem properly, and as wages for working in the mines are from \$8 to \$10 per day without board we have every eason to assume that this part of our 10,000 souls at least. For the news has cone out to the coast, and an unpreedented influx is expected spring. And this is not all, for a large creek called Indian Creek joins the Yukon about midway between Klondyke and Stewart rivers, and all along this creek good pay has been found. All that has stood in the way of working it heretofore has been the scarc-ity of provisions and the difficulty of getting them up there even when here. getting them up there even when here. Indian Creek is quite a large stream and it is probable it will yield five or six hundred claims. Farther south yet lies the head of several branches of Stewart river, on which some prospecting has ben done this summer and good indications found, but the want of provisions prevented development. Now gold has ben found in several of the streams joining Pelly river, and also along the Hootalinqua. In the line of these finds farther south is the Casair gold field in British Columbia; so the presumption is that we have in our teritory along the easterly water shed of the Yukon a gold bearing belt of indefinite width, and upwards of 300 miles long, exclusive of wards of 300 miles long, exclusive of the British Columbia part of it. On the westerly side of the Yukon pros-pecting has been done on a creek a short distance above Selkirk with a fair amount of success, and on a large creek some thirty or forty miles be-low Selkirk fair prospects have been found, but, as before remarked, the difficulty of getting supplies here pre-vents any extensive or extended prosvits any extensive or extended pros-

A LARGE GOLD-BEARING AREA. Dalton informed me he has found good prospects on a small creek near-ly midway between the coast range and Selkirk in his route. His man showed me some coarse gold, about a dollar's worth, he found on the head of a branch of the Altsek River near the head of Chilcat inlet, which is inside the summit of the coast range and of course in our territory. From this you will gather that we have a very large area all more or less gold-bear ing and which will all yet be worked. Good quartz has been found in pla-ces just across the line of Davis Creek, but of what extent is unknown, as it is in the bed of the creek and covered with gravel. Good quartz is also rewith gravel. Good quartz is also reported on the hills around Bonanza Creek, but of this I will be able to speak more fully after my proposed survey. It is pretty certain from information I have got from prospectors that all or nearly all of the northerly branch of White River is on our side of the line, and copper is found on it, but more abundantly on the southerly branch, of which a great portion is in our territory also, so it is probably we have that metal, too. I have seen here several lumps of nais probably we have that metal, too. I have seen here several lumps of native copper brought by the natives from "White River," but just from what part is uncertain. I have also seen a specimen of silver ore, said to have been picked up in a creek flowing into Bennet lake, about fourteen miles down, on the east side. I think this is enough to show that we may look forward with confidence to a fairly bright future for this part of our territory.

When it was fairly established that Bonanza Creek was rich in gold, which took a few days, for Klondyke had been prospected several times with no encouraging result, there was a great rush from all over the country, adjacent to Bottom Processing the Country adjacent to the country and the country adjacent to the country and the country a great rush from all over the country adjacent to Forty-mile. The town was almost deserted; men who had been in a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were piched into boats as ballast and taken up to stake themselves a claim, and claims were staked by men for their friends who

neeting and appointed one of them-selves to measure off and stake the claims and record the owner's name in connection therewith, for which he got a fee of \$2, it being of course understood that each claim holder would have to record his claim with the dom-

nion agent and pay his fee of \$15.

MILLIONS IN THE DISTRICT. A letter written on December 9 las vealth. "Since my last," he says, "the prospects on Bonanza Creek and tri-butaries are increasing in richness and extent until now it is certain that millions will be taken out of the district in the next few years. some of the claims prospected the pay dirt is of great extent and very rich. One man told me yesterday that he washed out a single pan of dirt on found \$12.45 in it. Of course that ma be an exceptionally rich pan, but \$5 to \$7 per pan is the average on that claim, it is reported, with 5 feet of pay dirt, and the width yet undermined. at that figure, the result at 9 to 10 pans to the cubic foot, and 500 fee one-fourth of this would be enormous. Another claim has been prospected to such an extent that it is known there is about 5 feet pay dirt averaging \$2 per pan, and wildth not less than 30 feet. Enough prospecting has been done to show that there are at least

fifteen miles of this extraordinary we will have 3 or 4 times that extent if not all equal to the above, at leas very dich. RUSH TO THE KLONDYKE. On January 11 of this year he writer say: "The reports from the Klondyke region are still very encouraging so much so that all the other creek around are practicaly abandon

ecially those on the head of Forty Mile in American territory, and nearly one hundred men have made their way up from Circle city, many of then hauling their sleds themselves. Those who cannot get claims are buying in on those already located. Men can rot be got to work for love or money and development is consequently slow; one and a half dollars per hour is the wages paid the few men who have to work for hire, and work as many so rich that every night a few pans of dirt suffices to pay the hired help, been reported at a single pan, but this is not generally credited. Claim owners are now very reticent about wha they get, so you can hardly credit anything you hear; but one thing is ertain, we have one of the richest mining areas ever found, with a fair prospect that we have not yet discov-

In the same letter he reports that some quartz prospecting has been done in the Klondyke region, and that it in the Klondyke region, and that it is probable that some good veins will be found there. A letter from him on the 22nd of the same month says that a quartz lode showing free gold in paying quantities had been located on one of the creeks, and on the day following he reports: "I have just heard from a reliable source that the quartz mentioned above is rich—as tested, over \$100 to the ton. The lode appears to run from three to eight feet in thick to run from three to eight feet in thick-ness, and is about nineteen miles from the Yukon river. I will likely be called on to survey it, and will be able to ed on to survey it, and will be able to report fully. Placer prospects continue more and more encouraging and extraordinary. It is beyond doubt that three pans on different claims on Eldorado turned out \$204, \$212 and \$216, but it must be borne in mind hat there were only three such pans, though there are many running from \$10 to \$50."

Midsummer Danger.

Paine's Celery Compound Surely and Quickly Cures Neurasthenia.

One of the commonest and most dangerous diseases of midsummer is Neurasthenia, or Nervous Prostration. This disease, which respects neither age nor sex, is asually brought on by verwork and worry in the shop, office, home and school.

It is maintained by physicians of

large experience that nervous diseases are increasing so fast that today few people can boast of perfect freedom from nervous aliments.

The symptoms of nervous exhaustion are so well known that it is al-

most unnecessary to name them Dizziness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, shooting pains in the limbs, paralytic symptoms, constipation and headache are the commonest feeders of the discourse. eders of the dise One of the first indications of nerv-

ous disease is irritability, then ensues despondency, often followed by ter-tible insanity. How can nervous exhaustion be cured so that insanity and death may be avoided?

Past experience and medical testi-mony answers the question fully. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can surely overcome the troubles of the passes.

medicine that can surely overcome the troubles of the nervous. This marvellous curing medicine braces up every nerve, gives strength to the muscles and tissues, makes pure, rich blood, gives perfect digestion and sweet, sound sleep.

In this age of overwork, worry and fast living, Paine's Celery Compound is a shield and protector against the ravages of all nervous aliments. Medical men and druggists having a full knowledge of the virtues of full knowledge of the virtues of Paine's Celery Compound are recom-

ending it every day. Its cures attest its superiority and usefulness; its work in public institutions has given it a popularity never possessed by any other medicine. Try it, nervous one; it will quickly give you that condition of health that you

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Bark Rothiemay on the Rocks Two Peter McNally of Boston Attempts to Miles to Eastward of Cape Spencer.

A Survey Held, the Vessel Condemned and Will be Sold at Noon Tomorrow.

The bark Rothiemay Capt. Grant, which left Philadelphia for this port

on Tuesday last, now lies a complete wreck about two miles to the eastward of Cape Spencer. She had a good run down till she arrived off Mount De-sert, when she encountered thick fog. Briar Island was sighted Friday morning, but that was the only land seen till the vessel was right up on the rocks at about 8 o'clock that evening. fog horn was not heard, not a sound being distinguished except the whistle of a steamer bound down the bay. A southwest wind prevailed all day, the Rothiemay struck that she was a long projects out quite a distance from the shore. Her yards were backed and she drifted off, apparently without serious injury. Then her heel caught on a ledge and the tide carried her bow in and she grounded on another ledge, which caught her near the stem. Every effort was made to get her off, but without avail. Neither captain nor crew had any idea as to where the vessel was, Capt. Grant being satisfied that she was well to the westward of St. John. It was almost an hour after high water when she struck and as the tide receded it was seen that no difficult would be experienced in getting ashore. At midnight whole crew were up on the rocks near the vessel's stern. They made them-

sible to do, and at daylight a boat was sent down the shore to ascertain the where-abouts of the ship. The boat's crew alarmed the people in the Cape Spencer lighthouse by discharging re-volvers, and the keeper, Mr. Black-lock, after telling the men the position of the vessel, offered to do what he could to shelter them. Mrs. Grant was sent down to the lighthouse and Mr. news of the disaster, Captain Grant and his crew in the meantime looking after their belongings and the most valuable part of the ship's outfit. Mr. Blacklock reached town about noon Saturday and three hours later the tug Neptune, having on board J. H. Thomson, of Wm. Thomson & Co., the managing owners of the Rothle-may, J. K. Dunlap, James Knox and D. Coholan of the board of portward-

ens, and others, left for the scene of The vessel lies with her head to the The vessel lies with her head to the westward right up against the rocky shore, with ledges under her forward and aft. The keel is gone forward and aft, the rudden post started, butts all open, copper started and torn, waterways in the wake of fore rigging on the starboard side broken and pulled apart, deck hove up forward and aft, and vessel twisted about fit-teen degrees from forward. Her fore-topmost is broken off and all the yards

gone, maintopgaliant mast broken along with other damage to her spars and rigging.

The vessel is full of water at high tide and is a sorry looking sight. It is difficult to understand how such a staunch vessel could in so short a time become such a wreck. The jib-boom is within a foot of the rocks. A survey was held Saturday after-noon and the vessel condemned. She will be sold at noon tomorrow. Quite

The weather, as stated above, was very thick and the vessel was unable

The Rothlemay was a vessel of 1219 tons register was built here by J. K. Dunlap in 1831, and was owned by Wm. Thomson & Co., the D. Patton estate, Captain. D. L. Mills, C. Murray, D. Lynch and others. She was one of the finest vessels ever built here. There was in all about \$6,000

insurance on her.
Capt. Grant and his crew have arrived in the city.

RACE AGAINST TARIFF.

Two British Steamers, Sugar Laden, Scud-ding Like Mad for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Two British steamers laden with valuable cargoes of sugar are tonight scudding over the seas toward this port as fast as their engines can carry them, in a race against time, tide and tariff. There is a stake of \$125,000 at the finish if they get within the customs district of Philadelphia before the Dingley bill passes the senate tomorrow afternoon, for by doing so they will have saved that much money in duties on the sugar. The vessels are the Eton, Captain Enwright, and the Hurworth, Captain Marck. Both are from Java with their cargoes consigned here.

FOOT AMPUTATED.

Some thirty-seven years ago Andrew
Davis of the I. C. R. mechanical department, Moncton, met with an accident which resulted in part of his right foot being amputated. The wound never healed satisfactorily, but has given Mr. Davis more or less trouble. Recently it has been worse than usual and the bone became diseased, necessitating amputation of the whole foot two or three inches above the ankle. The operation was performed by Drs. Chandler and Price last evening. Mr. Davis' friends will be glad to learn that he is doing well.

The Davis of the I. C. R. mechanical department, Moncton, met with an accident which resulted in part of his flegett was an old-time shipmaster, and sailed out of this port for years in the employ of the late George F. Smith. Last spring he removed to Hopewell Cape. Captain Edgett was about 70 years of age.

Saturday morning from paralysis. Captain Edgett was about 70 years of age.

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SWIMMING ENGLISH CHANNEL

Cross from Dover to Calais.

He Was Fifteen Hours in the Water, Passed Capt. Webb's Difficult Point and Later Gave Up Exhausted.

London, July 25 -- Peter McNally, the Boston swimmer, who was scheduled to make an attempt to swim the English channel on July 4th, telegraphed to the Associated Press from Calnis that he made the attempt yesterday. He says that he started from Dover at 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning and was in the water fifteen hours, in which time he covered thirty-five miles. He landed at 2.30 o'clock this morning at a point three miles from Cape Griz Nez.

McNally left the Admiralty pier at Dover in the presence of a 'crowd of onlockers at 11.20 o'clock, intending to go merely for a trail swim. He wore blue trunks on which were pinned miniature American and English flags. A lugger, manned by two sailors, accompanied him. His trainer, Hrown of Postos, the proprietor of a music hall at Dover, and one London journalist, were also aboard the boat.

The temperature of the water was 64 degrees. McNally swam steadily at the rate of one and one half miles per hour. At a point four miles out the temperature was found to have fallen to 62 degrees and the weather had become very foggy, which necessitated very great care to avoid getting in the way of numerous passing steamers.

Six miles out the fog lifted and the circumstances of tide, wind, etc., were so perfect that McNally announced his determination to try to cross the channel. He had been heading direct for Calais, but a strong westward curren had drifted him to a position nearly off Folkstone. He now took refreshments, consisting of beef extract and ginger and a long piece of American chewing tobacco, which, he says, preverts his tongue from swelling. He swam continually with a breast stroke, with occasional changes to a side stroke for relief; but he never wan on his back, which, he explaired, interfered with the action of the muscles.

Saips were constantly sighted, and at 4 c'clock the Varne lightship was seen by the swimner. One and a half hours later he passed the Varne, which proved Captain Webb's greatest difficultive when he titempted to swim the channel. Throughout th

close at hand in case anything sould happen.

At 10 o'clock he began to show signs of exhaustion, but pluckily continued at his task. From this time until 2 o'clock the temperature of the air and sea gradually lowered. Monally suffered severely, the swelling of his hands giving him great trouble, while from time to time he was selzed with cramps in his legs, neck or arms, causing a drawn, haggard look about his face, and the pessages of his nose and his mouth became swellen so that breathing was difficult.

mouth became swotch and reached a point off difficult.

At 2.30 o'clock he had reached a point off Cape Griz Nez. Here he commenced to spiash wildly and to swim in a circle, calling for light. It was evident to those in the boat that he was blinded by the salt water which had go into his cyes, and they tried to persur de him to get on board. This he refused to £0, whereupon he was forcibly dragged into the boat, where he immediately became unconscious, but upon being rubbed,

if which accompanied McNally made affi-vits in the presence of the American con-describing the feat.

McNally quickly recovered from his ex-ustion and he present to Dover by the didday boat. Tonight he looked fairly well, onsidering what he had gone through. rents to be all that Boyaton, Webb and others told me. I am of the opinion that it is impossible for any one to swim from Dover to Calais, as the currents would be against them. I shall make no more attempts this year and will probably sail for home on August 7."

NOTED CONGREGATIONALIST.

Death of Rev. Malcolm McGregor Dana at

A survey was held Saturday afternoon and the vessel condemned. She will be sold at noon tomorrow. Quite a lot of stuff was brought up from the wreck by the Neptune and yesterday she went down with a scow, which was brought back fully laden with materials in the evening.

Capt. Grant declined to give a Sun reporter any information regarding the accident. He said he expected an enquiry would be held, when he would tell his story. In the meantime he felt it was better for him to say nothing. Second Congregational ci Norwich, Conn., where he

ten years. In 1874 he, with 105 other members, separated and founded the Park Congregational church in Norwich, where he remained as pastor until 1887, when, on account of his wife's health, he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church. During his ministry there, six branch churches were established.

In 1888 he went to the Kirk street church in Lowell, Mass., remaining its pastor six years. In 1837 he was sent as vice president of Minnesota state board of charities and corrections to England to inspect the British prison system and report on their standing. He was twice chaplain of the Minnesota state legislature, for seven years chaplain of the Minnesota Congregation board of missions, and also one of the founders and presidents of the Congregational club of Minnesota, and at one time editor of the Advance. Many of his beau been published and he editor of the Advance. Many of his sermons have been published and he was the author of a history of Carleton college at Northfield, Minn., of which he was a trustee. His principal work of tate years was in the line of temperance reform and sociological study. Since he left Lowell in 1894, he has resided in Brooklyn, where he has frequently supplied pulpits in prominent Congregational churches. He was twice married, and leaves two sons and a daughter by his first wife.

THE DEATH ROLL

eighty-six years.