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THE WEEKLY SUN

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM. Manager.

## THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 7, 1895.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Now that the elections in East Donegal and South Londonderry are heard from, and the only remaining district is pretty certain to return a home rule liberal, the standing of parties in the next house of commons is ascertained. If there are no mistakes in the returns the chamber will contain 338 conservatives, 73 liberal unionists, 177 liberals, 70 anti-Parnellites and 12 Parnellites. Compared with the standing of parties immediately after the election of 1892 there is a gain of 70 conservatives, 26 liberal unionists and three Parnellites. The nationalist party following Mr. McCarthy has lost two, and the liberal loss is 97. The greatest relative gain is that of the liberal unionists, who have added 58 per cent. to their representation, while the regular conservative gain is only 38 per cent Mr Stead writing for " current number of the Review of Reviews, after the campaign had commenced, remarked that the liberal unlonists were going into the campaign with a representation of 46 (they had lost one seat in the by-elections) and predicted that they were not likely to gain many seats in the impending elections. The result shows that Mr. Stead, notwithstanding his recent conversion to spiritualism, has not learned to read the future. The unionist majority of 152 is large, but the defection of the liberal unionists would reduce it to six, which is dangerously near the vanishing point. The following statement gives the strength of parties in each section of the United Kingdom as represented in the parliaments of 1892 and 1895. Corrected returns may make one or two changes, but the table will be found almost exactly cor-

rect:	1892.		1895.	
London Provinces		H. R. 25 172	Un'ist. 52 295	H. 10 103
Total England	. 263	197	347	113
Ireland	. 20	80 50 28 0 355	19 29 7 9 411	82 41 23 0 259
Unionist gain in Unionist gains in	London	nces		
Unionist gains in Unionist gains in Unionist gains in	Scotlat	nin		
Total Uionist losses in	Ireland			
Net union gain.				
Or on division Home rule majori	ty in 1	892		
Unionist majority	in. 189	5	•••••	1

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

late despatches, and from what is economical, political and social situation in New South Wales is decidedly interesting. The cable has informed us that the new parliament contains a majority of free traders, and a majority of supporters of Mr. Reid, the present premier. But to make up either majority the vote of the labor parliament and the one before. In odists and Presbyterians have acceptdrew their support from Sir Henry enabled Mr. Dibbs, a protectionist, to enter into any such partnership with become premier. A few years before the state. when the two parties were about even- Mr. Wallace goes on to commend the ly balanced a mixed question of trades system of schools which prevails in unions and protection had caused a the maritime provinces:

change of government, but down 1892 the policy of New South Wales had been free trade, in contrast to that of the neighboring colony of Melbourne, which was protectionist. Meanwhile the financial storm which broke in 1893 had been gathering all over the island continent. The Dibbs government, which came in late in 1891, was defeated as long ago as 1894, and the results of the late election only confirm the overturn of last year. It appears that the labor element. which opposed and defeated Sir Henry Parkes, who wears the gold medal of the Cobden club for his services to free trade, is now fighting Mr. Dibbs, the leader of the protectionists. The present government of New South Wales is consistent in its opposition to protection. Its programme includes the raising of revenue by direct taxation on land, and this is the feature which commends the policy to the labor party. The question of free trade versus protection in New South Wales has become a question of direct versus indirect taxation, as it must sooner or later happen everywhere that the issue becomes one of practical politics. But in New South Wales the labor members are chiefly concerned in the effort to improve the wages of the sheep-shearers and other working men. Sir Henry Parkes would not consent to legislation interfering with contracts made by the sheep owners with non-union men. He stood up for freedom of contract, though he did not object to the wages standard of eighteen shillings sterling per day for shearers. It is probable that the days of the Reid government will some day be cut short by a difference of opinion between the premier and the representatives of the labor unionists. Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. Dibbs, representing different economic schools, have both gone down in this way, and more governments are likely to follow. Under these circumstances Australian ministers pursue their economical experiments at some disad-

MR. WALLACE AND THE MANI-TOBA SCHOOLS.

vantage.

The address with which Grand Master Wallace opened the proceedings at the represntative gathering of Orangemen in Halifax shows that his position on the Manitoba question has not been altered by the declarations of the government. It is clear enough that if the ministry introduces remedial legislation next January Mr. Wallace will have to part company, with the ministers. He cannot hold even a subordinate place in the administration and vote in parliament against a government measure. In the meantime and so far as the Manitoba question requires present action, there is no serious conflict between Mr. Wallace and the members of the cabinet. He and they desire that the question shall be settled by the Manitoba authorities. Neither the controller or the ministers desire that it should come before the federal parliament.

The address of the grand master lays down a basis which is logical and consistent with all that Mr. Wallace has said hitherto. He takes the ground that the state should in no wise interfere with religious education, and that public schools supported or assisted by taxation should be strictly secular. We give his words:

The line of distinction between secular an The line of distinction between secular and religious education is easily drawn. The one is the duty and the care of the state; the other pertains to the church and the home; and just in so far as the two are conjoined in the public schools, to that extent is the danger of church and state alliance created. No man, least of all members of our associations, would desire to ride rough-shod over or in any way interfere with the conscience of the religious convictions of any portion of our population. Liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religion lie at the very root and foundation of Orange principles. But separate schools, the recognition by the state of one denomination as entitled to special privileges in matters of education, seems state of one denomination as entitled to special privileges in matters of education, seems to me wholly incompatible with that absolute divorce of church and state which we hold to be essential to the well-being of the community at large, and necessary to the inculcation of 'a spirit of common citizenship and a sense of common patriotism.

Now this position is distinctly opposed to the contention of Mr. Mc-Carthy, who strongly condemns pure ly secular schools. It is also diametrically opposed to the platform of the Episcopal Bishop of Rupert's Land, and of the Church of England in Manitoba. Not less is it opposed to the deliverances of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and to the FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION teachings of Professors King and Bryce of Manitoba, who are leaders of thought among the Presbyterians of So far as can be gathered from the the west, and ardent supporters of the Manitoba School act. Lastly it conknown of recent Australian history, the demns the Manitoba school law itself, since that law does not create a system of secular schools, but provides for religious teaching and exercises. So far as we know no large religious body in Canada, except the Baptists, is committed to the doctrine of separation of church and state to the extent suggested by the grand master. The Bapmembers, numbering twenty to twen- tists in Canada and elsewhere have ty-five, or one-sixth of the house must undoubtedly taken strong ground in be included. This party holds the bal- this direction. For instance, while ance of power, as it did in the last Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Meth-1891 the labor representatives with- ed government grants for Indian schools in the Northwest under church Parkes, the veteran free trader, and control, the Baptists have declined to

What has been proved by experience to be sound policy in the case of Prince Edward Island, of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, and of British Columbia, may safely be applied to the young and lusty province of Manitofia; and if the time should ever arrive when coercive interference with fits educational system is attempted, I will not fall to give effect to the views which I have so often previously expressed, and which I have now once more retierated.

Yet it is undoubtedly true that in all three provinces the Roman Catholic population has privileges, which are not accorded them in Manitoba The statute law does not recognize these privileges, but nevertheless they exist, and exist by virtue of agreements made between representatives of the state on one side and the authorities of the Roman Catholic church on the other. In Ontario and Quebec separate schools are established by law and made permanent by the constitution of the country. In no province of instruction is too far secular to satisfy all Protestants.

We agree with Mr. Wallace that the purely secular school is the only equit- der: able one that is possible in Manitoba, unless a compromise is made. It is the only system which can secure an absolute divorce of church and state in public instruction. Some such system as we have in the maritime provinces which is admittedly the result of . compromise, would be attainable in Manitoba by an honorable agreement It would probably be preferred by both Catholics and Protestants generally to an absolute secular system. Such a compromise does not appear to sac rifice any principle, and in these provinces it conduces to harmony and provides good schools. We did not in eastern Canada require federal legislation to secure this result, and the same might be atter in Herail

by a local understanding. The people of Newfoundland are once more in a way to get a living, but the colony is not out of its public financial troubles. The new tariff is higher than the colony has ever known, and probably higher than that of any other part of the empire. The promised retrenchment is impossible of attainment. To stop the school grants is to mail subsidies means depriving the country of steam communication. The government, as is now admitted, had lowance to steamships. As to the othe retrenchments it appears likely that the expenditure of next year will be as large as last year or the year be-

The Telegraph, the Transcript and various other esteemed contemporaries of ours seem to think it an insulf to suggest that a Methodist in the to do the decorating, the band played United Kingdom could have done anything else than oppose the unionist party. What a wicked and perverse generation the Irish Methodists must as follows: then he seeing that they are almost to a man supporters of the present government? It would strike the average person that a Methodist in Great Britain or Ireland would have the same interest in good government as any for or against the home rule party according to his view of the issues of the time This we presume is what the Methodists and other non-conformists have done, and the result seems to be great gains of the unionists in Wales, Cornwall, Cumberland, Yorkshire. Durham and other places where the non-conformist population is the largest. We have never heard that the Methodist church in Great Britain or anywhere else aimed to have a special politics of its own.

The Discussion between Great Britain and Brazil concerning the ownership of Trinidad is attracting the attention of the United States. The island is a barren rock, 600 miles east of the coast of Brazil. No one has becupied or used it since the world was made. Great Britain proposes to establish a cable station there, which is the reason for the proposed occupation. The purpose is one which will benefit all mankind, for Trinidad under British control would become a life saving station, and a place from which shipping could be reported.

Colonel Tyrwhitt, M. P., was badly hurt by the fall of a staging while he was participating in a 12th of July demonstration. Now he has narrowly escaped drowning while at Halifax in attendance on grand lodge meetings But the gallant and genial colonel from Simcoe will not abandon the brotherhood because of the spice of danger there is in it. He served in the Fenian raid as well as in the Northwest and is hardened.

Members Turn Out in Large Numbers to Decorate the Graves of Departed Brethren.

A Magnificent Collection of Floral Tributes The Oration Delivered by Col. Moulson.

Thursday was observed as decoration day by the Knights of Pythias of St. John. They had a perfect day for the ceremony. The members of Victoria and Cygnet divisions, Uniform Rank, and a large number of the members of Union and New Brunswick lodges, assembled at the Pythian temple about two o'clock. Germain street and the other streets through which Canada is there as yet a system of it had been announced the Knights purely secular instruction, though in would march, were thronged with peothis province, and most others, the ple long before that hour. The procession was formed up on Germain street a little after two and started along that street in the following or-

Twe barouches containing flowers.

Band of the N. B. B. G. A.

Moulson, Supreme Representative;
Col. Cooper and Adjutant Godsoe of
the 1st Regiment of the

maritime provinces.
Victoria Division, No. 1, Str Knight Lt. W.
Robt. May in charge.
Oygnet Division, No. 5, Sir Knight, Capt.
LeB. Wilson in charge.
Members of New Brunswick Lodge, No. 1,
and Union Lodge, No. 2, with Sir Knight
Lt. Dodge in charge.

Two barouches were completely filled with flowers of all sorts. One contained the special pieces sent by relatives of deceased Knights. The other was very attractively decorated. It coned an immense anchor made of sweet peas and pansies, from which hung a chain of smilax. The anchor was suspended above a bed of assort

The Knights looked well in their handsome uniforms, the new plume adding greatly to their appearance. Their marching was very creditable, but it was not hard to march to the excellent music of the Artillery band The Knights on reaching Duke street turned down and into Prince William, came up to King, up to and along Charlotte, down Union and out Waterloo street to the Church of England burying ground. The cemetery was entered and the graves of the late John H. T. Doherty, Andrew Lawson, David Rolston and Wm. F. Patchell decorated by sets of fours under Sin close up the schools. To cut off the Knights F. S. Merritt, W. S. Vaughan, Jacob Brown and Geo. Day, respec tively.

The hymn, Rock of Ages, having been sung, the Knights resumed their no intention of withholding the al- march. Just before entering the Rural emetery a halt was called and the Knights and bandsmen partook of le

The Knights then went into the cemetery and halted in a vacant space near the centre of the place. They were formed up in three sides of a square, with the barouches in the centre. While the flowers were being handed to the various parties chosen

a Pythian voluntary. The names of the parties whose were decorated and the Knights who had charge of the decorating were

Wm. Collins-Knight W. E. Dummer. Wilmot Kennedy-Sir Knight J. B. Thomp

on.

James Denny—Sir Knight W. H. Knowles.

John Campbell—Sir Knight Thos. Crockett
Simon A. R. Nicoud—Sir Knight Wm. Cal lan.

Robert Parkin—Sir Knight C. H. Jackson.

Joseph Duffell—Sir Knight Jas. Dinsmore. m Young, ir.—Sir Knight Fred Fergu

son.
John A. M. M. Hunter—Sir Knight Capt.
Wilson.
Thos. S. Tayes—Sir Knight Frank Potts.
Wm. S. Baldwin—Sir Knight B. A. Stam-Joseph W. Jenkinson-Sir Knight Wm. Mcdoo.

James Adam—Sir Knight James Malcolm.

G. R. Prichard—Sir Knight Adjt. Godsoe.

Thos. S. Adams—Sir Knight Col. Moulson
Albert R. Wilson—Sir Knight Lt. W. F May.

John Slater, ir—Sir Knight Geo. D. Frost.
W. H. Murray—Sir Knight A. Dodge.
Robt Willis—Sir Knight W. G. Kee.
Thos. W. Peters—Sir Knight Lt. Col.
Cooper.

When the Knights had finished placing the flowers on the graves they returned to the spot where the barouches were. The band played a fu-neral march by Chopin.

Rock of Ages was then sung, with band accompaniment. A portion of the Scriptures having been read by J. L. Thorne, an old member of the order, an address was delivered by Col. Moulson, P. G. C. It was as fol

knights—The object for which we visit the city of the dead today is accomplished. Before returning to our homes I will address a few words to you.

Placing beautiful flowers upon the green roof of the narrow house of clay is of no benefit to those who sleep beneath.

The most flattering eulogy that could be delivered would make them no better than when their eyes failed to recognize the friends who stood about them as the evening shades of life-were growing darker and darker and the heart ceased its throbbing. "As the tree falleth so it lieth."

The friendship which existed between us and those who have crossed to the unknown beyond prompts us to perform our deed of love. Our kindly act creates, increases and disseminates friendship, one of the great principles of the Knights of Pythias. It strengthens the strong cord which unites us in the bonds of friendship, charity and benevolence.

The services of the day cause you to reflect; they again remind you of the unertainty of human Hife, and that you, too, must die.

As I look about me I see those into whose

As I look about me I see those into whose homes the angel of death has for the first time forced its way. Those whose homes he entered are sad today as they visit the graves where their loved ones sleep. Some now know, as never before, what a wound he makes, how deep the cut, how lasting the sting.

Hon. Clarke Wallace, who is chief of all the Orangemen in the world, is again elected grand master of the 300,000 Orangemen of Canada. Mr. Wallace does not put on a great deal of style, but he has the knack of arriving at a satisfactory destination. The Orangemen elect him by acclamation and the electors of West York give him 800 majority.

A writer in the New York Sun says that Lundy's Lane was not a Canadian victory, but that the field was left with the Canadians because the Americans went away too soon. The truth is that a good many have remained there ever since because they did not get away soon enough.

Know, as never before, what a wound he makes, how deep the cut, how lasting the sting.

You know how suddenly he sometimes calls and two was withe prize he seizes. By and by, you cannot know when, he will call for you, and you must save the prize he seizes. By and by, you cannot know when, he will call for you, and you must appear? Ponder over this important at an solemn question.

The record of your life is inscribed upon the tablets of your memory. Carefully review it. Is there anything written there you would like to blot out and hide from Him who knoweth all things?

Examine the log-book of the vorage of life. If you are not salling on the straight and narrow road, change your consecutate whom, he will call for you, and you must appear? Ponder over this important at a solemn question.

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Examine the log-book of the vorage of life. If you are not salling on the straight and narrow road, change you would

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

them; do they lead you to live a better life; to be more determined to resist yielding to the temptations to do wrong which ile all along the voyage of life?

Are you living up to the requirements of the order? You know what a good life its teachings would have you live. Remember that your whole Pythian duty is not discharged when you have relieved distress, visited the sick and buried the dead. Higher and higher rungs are being placed in the ladder of morality, of correct living, up which the order wishes you to climb. Are you reaching for the top, are you standing on the uppermost rung? If you have reached he summit of perfection set by man, look up, look higher; there is One who was so pure, whose standard of life was so high that no man has attained to it. You cannot reach it, but every effort to do so will be of benefit to you and make you a better man.

Man cannot be perfect, but many could be much better than they are. Some are ever leading others downward, toward earth and darkness, drawing them from paths of virtue to ways of vice. Your individual and combined influence should be used to draw them in the right direction. You should be honorable and pure. You should strive to uplift the fallen, strengthen the weak and guide the erring.

You only sail over the ocean of life once. Strive to make the world better and brighter and guide the steps of those who trust in you to goodness and to truth.

Your time is swiftly passing away. Unlike tour time is switty passing away. On the the ship on the ocean, which at one time is making toward the port for which she started and at another is driven in an opposite way, man is ever going forward toward the end of the voyage. He never takes a backward step. It matters not how rough the passage, or how the winds blow, man goes on in the one direction.

on in the one direction.

Few, if any, in ear reaks today have reached the turning point in life. It will not seem long until you reach the top of the hill and start for the valley below. As rapidly as the clock in the steepie notes the passing moments, so quickly does, man's life go. Strive so to live that when the evening sun of life is settling, and this world of care, trial and sorrow is passing from your view, you will be able to see the brightness that shines beyond. The Knights sang Safe in the Arms

of Jesus, the band playing with them.
After prayer and the benediction by Mr. Thorne, the Knights fell in again and marched back to their hall. There was an immense crowd at the

Yesterday morning the grave of H. S. Creighton in Cedar Hill cemetery was decorated by Sir Knight Thomas Donahue.

Sir Knight James D. Lindsay of Vic toria division decorated the grave of Ross D. Coggin at Hampton, The band stopped playing on Waterloo street on account of the illness of Dr. Simon, who is a member.

SPITS TEETH.

Startling Experience of a Louisville Woman-Threw Up 400 Teeth in Three Months.

Louisville, Ky., July 27.-Fannie Thompson, colored, has been daily throwng up teeth of all sorts since the middle of April. Some resembl teeth, others alligator teeth, dogs cow teeth, bear teeth, hog teeth, horse teeth, sheep teeth and teeth of all kinds. Within three months the woman has spit out 400 teeth, which are now in the possession of the physicians.

The woman has been confined to her bed since last January, when she fell from a street car and gave birth to a child. After a while the teeth began to come. About a dozen are discharged at a time, and almost every night Dr. Grant, one of the most trustworthy physicians of Louisville, says he can hear teeth grinding against each other by placing his ear to the woman's chest. There is a large protrusion on one side of her stomach. and it is believed that it is there the teeth have been formed. The disease is known as "dermoid

cyst" and is extremely rare. ACRES OF TREES STRIPPED.

Gypsy Moths Work Havoc Among Woburn's Trees.

Boston, July 31.-According to acof the state board of agriculture, the gypsy moth has committed fearful devastations in the woods on the outskirts of Woburn, near the Winchester line. Several acres of wood have been entirely stripped by the pest, and stand out as bare as in midwinter. The infester territory comprises a part Woburn, Lexington and Winchester. So terrible are the ravages in the ection referred to, that the governor and council have been invited to visit the places on Thursday and see just what the pest can accomplish.

MUST DO SOMETHING.

"Mamma." said Jack, "may I go out to play?" "No; you must sit still where you are."

"Ma. can't I go down in the kitchen?" "You may not. I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

"Mammy, mayn't I sit on the floor "Now, my dear boy, I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

Third pause, "Ma, may I grow?"—Philadelphia

relegraph.

AN ACT OF DIVINE WISDOM. Montral, July 30.—Bishop Larique of Sherbrooke expresses his opinion of the recent fearful railway accident at Craig's Road as follows: "His lordship sees in this painful accident an act of Divine wisdom, who by the intercession of St. Anne, answered the prayers of several of those pious pilgrims who were proceeding to the shrine of St. Anne to ask the grace of holy death. We know then that all those pilgrims who died had confessed

FOUND OUT AT LAST.

their prayers."

earned dollars

and were prepared to appear before their Sovereign Judge. Let us, then,

return thanks to God, who thus heard

(Pittsburg Catholic.) The men that killed the cause in Ireland by their dissentions among themselves are the ones who are wiring to this country, "need, urgent election immediately." If you are a fac-tionist you will respond. If you inist on unity and a coming together of all parties, yiu will keep your pow ler dry until that is accomplished. That is, you keep your money where pocket. Starve these quarrelsome fellows out. Under various hollow texts, masquerading at patriots, they have their fattening on your

## Ask Twenty of the Leading Horsemen

for their advice as to treatment of your horse if he is lame from sprains, cuts, bruises, etc., or if suffering from a chronic cough, and nineteen out of the twenty will tell you to use

## **MANCHESTER'S** VETERINARY LINIMENT

Thomas Hayes, Marsh Bridge, St. ohn, writes: I had a young horse lame from an enormous lump on the stifle. I cured him of the lameness and completely removed the lump by using Veterinary Liniment. It is the best I ever used.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BISLEY.

The Riggest Rifle Meeting in the World

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association is now being heldalways an interesting gathering. Hence a representative of Tit-Bits has been gleaning from Colonel Mackinnon, the secretary, a number of readable facts.

commenced the colonel. "is to give a prominence to our defenders, the Volunteers; and as far as we have gone we have had success. Wimbledon was very big, but Bisley is more so, and far better for us in many ways. I cannot say how many acres the camp occuples, but some idea of the size may be gathered from the fact that during the meeting over 500 tents, exclusive of the enormous 'umbrella' and exhibiti tents, and five large permanent club buildings are constantly in use.

"The camp is divided into separate encampments: the competitors, staff members, police, etc., having one each; there are also eight regimental camps; the range officers' quarters alone have eighty tents. There are over 179 targets, exclusive of the revolver and running-deer ranges, and the working staff for these number 100 officers and over 600 non-commissioned officers and men. The expenses of the meeting run to close on £4,000, exclusive of the ammunition, of which over 40,000 rounds are used during the thirteen days." "How many prizes are competed

for?" asked our representative "At our first meeting in 1860, the prizes offered, including challenge cups, numbered sixty-seven, the value of which was £2,238. By 1878 the number had advanced to 1,753. Last year the money prizes amounted to over at nearly £11.000. The favorite prize, or rather the most coveted, is, course, the Queen's, the Alexandra, being next. Last year there were about 1.800 entries for the former. The winner had on two occasions ceeded in getting into the final stage, but he was beaten by a named Parry, who was in the final nine times. His last attempt was in 1891." "I suppose you have some very ex-

citing scenes at times," remarked our "Not amongst the competitors," was the reply, "as the closer they are to one another's scores, the cooler they have to be; but amongst the spectators it is different. Last year, when Rennie won the Queen's Prize, their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and they crowded one another to congratulate

"Who win the most prizes?"
"The Volunteers, owing to their numbers. Not on account of their greater skill, but because them compete; but I think that if the Army and Volunteers were placed in equal numbers the former would come out top."

"Do ladies ever compete?" "Not now; some two or three years ago we had an entry from one, and she was not far from the winner, but we discourage it as far as possible, although I think that if more ladies competed we should have bigger gates. Our receipts for admission are not so large at Bisley as they were at Wimbledon, and an attendance of 500 is considered large, and this only occurs on special days. One of the worst we ever had was last year, for it rained every day during the meeting, and at the end of the year we had a deficiency in the revenue account of over £1,000.

Having heard a great number of different reasons for the removal of the camp from Wimbledon to Bisley, our representative asked the secretary to give him the true one.

"Well," said he, "you can tell the public it was not owing to the land being wanted by a certain noble personage, but because the neighborhood was too crowded; and we are all pleased the change has taken place. We now shoot over the War Office land, and there is no fear of our killing anyone; and in a few years' time it will be the finest camp for these meetings in England."-London Tit-Bits. July 13.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

you an offer of marriage, you must simply ask him to speak to me."

Daughter—"Yes; but suppose he does nothing of the kind?"

Mother (emphatically) "" Mother (emphatically)—"Then I will speak to him myself."

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

SPORTIN

The Vigilant

Joe Patchen Def Free-for-a

News About the T

CR Foreign Views Madrid Correo: eter of whom a of all England, is W. G. Grace, is famous career ha by a performance whole world of sp ation and wonder an age when the

is generally at cricket, W. G. Gr cent match a sec "points," which thousand times t metres which sepa of wickets." Ever the player strike "batte" he has this distance unt Journal de Sei a doctor who has and soul to the game of bounding English for more berti Grace has players in the previous records, was expected the a little rest, he s

more. Whence a siasm such as and Carlyle neve years that Dr. prices for seats francs a day. A timated the value chronometers, clions, etc., won d 400,000 francs. T earnings of 200,00 than the Duke of as commander-in trates, officials A Cold

The last Engli of a gigantic sc by Lancashire the Somerset cou went in first and but of this enorm laren, who did Australia last w than 424. This quite without a cricket, and he faction of lower has been held by the Canterbury w and was at the v greater part of th et was the seven that time the me Palatine had mad ting for seven ho and his score of of W. G. Grace's for the Gentlem Gent. Previous only men who runs in a first-W. G. Grace, W. W. Reid, so that

famous place in Lancashire's so est ever recorder and has only bee test on two pre non-smokers, pla bourne ground, score was 803. 1893, when, it w Australians v. gether 843 runs. The annual n

two well known in a draw very Etonians. The Gra The second

auspices of the was held Wedne beccasis. The re close and exciti looked for. A tators went out well's Gracie Dolphin, and t Howard Holder. a boat off Mil Point, around a place, down to to and around the starting a long one. Th south, which ga a free wind up back they had to beat in to islands. The ease. She outs most from the second place. race. The boat

follows:

The Wapite and around the She turned it the turn on abo Dolphin. Comi circuit of the crew neglected down properly overhaul her, hers. The Grad from the others second place as a long distance The Dolphin c couple of seco

piti. The time