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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 17, 1901.

MR. WU'S COUNTER STROKE.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, is evidently not devoid of a sense of humor. He appears also to be a gentleman of discernment, with a liking for the old adage that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Minister Wu has been monitored at Washington, and less than two weeks ago delivered, by request, the Fourth of July oration at Philadelphia. In that address he dwelt with much force upon the freedom and justice which should, and of course he assumed does, characterize the American republic. His eloquence was directed to the purpose of convincing his hearers that they are a great people, with a very lofty national purpose and ambition. He was heartily cheered, and the press, which has treated him with marked favor for a long time, was exceptionally lavish in compliments. All this would be very gratifying to Minister Wu, for a very special reason.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the United States has, along with other nations, presented to China a large bill for indemnity on account of outrages perpetrated by Boxers or American citizens. It is insisted that these bills must be paid, and China appears willing to do so if the powers will come to some sort of an agreement among themselves.

But Minister Wu is interested just now in an indemnity claim of another sort. In the city of Butte, Montana, in 1888, there was a large Chinese colony, which, to Mr. Wu's oriental mind, might be regarded as corresponding in some sort with an American colony in China. These celestials had come to a country which upholds the inalienable right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But they had not reckoned with the Boxer element in America society. Some of them were killed, some lost their property, and all of them were subjected to a boycott of the most effective kind. They appealed to the city council of Butte, but it upheld the Boxers. The state courts were appealed to, but they declared in very unjudicial language that the city council was right. It was only after an appeal was taken to the United States circuit court and an injunction issued against labor unions and assemblies and the like, backed by the whole power of the United States, that relief was obtained. The boycott was gradually removed, but final justice in the case was only delivered about two and a half years ago, and in the meantime hundreds of Chinese have suffered loss of business, personal injury in street riots and many other indignities. The colony at the outset had practically been driven out of Butte.

The Chinese government was duly informed of the treatment accorded to its subjects in the land of the free, and believes now that the indemnity business should be made to work both ways. Minister Wu recently presented at Washington a claim on behalf of these victims of cruelty and oppression, asking that the modest sum of \$100,000 (if the telegraphic report to a Montana paper is correct) be an indemnity for the outrages perpetrated by the American Boxers of Butte. There are several hundred claimants. With a knowledge of what cheerfulness Minister Wu would enlarge, on Independence Day, upon the duty of the American people to live up to their professions and set a good example on other nations. One would think that under all the circumstances his observations might possibly give his hearers a bad quarter of an hour.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

M. Santos-Dumont, the young Brazilian inventor, whose air-ship made such successful experiments in Paris last Friday, has revived interest in a subject that has been more or less in the public mind for more than a hundred years. It appears that until the motive power gave out, the aeronaut was able to navigate his craft with ease. There is, however, a long step between the air-ship that may be navigated in calm weather under the most favorable conditions and one that would defy the elements and move freely at all times. Still another long step in advance would be required to produce air ships suitable for commercial purposes. We are still a long way from the vision of Tennyson, who:

Saw the heavens fill with commerce,
Argosies of magic sails,
Pilot of the purple twilight,
Dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting,
And there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies
Grappling in the central blue.

Far along the world-wide whisper
Of the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples
Plunging through the thunder storm

BRYAN TURNED DOWN.

The Democratic convention of the State of Ohio, the first one of any importance since Bryan issued his recent appeal to all democrats to stand by the Kansas City platform, has formally renounced the free silver plank, which the same convention adopted in

1897. In last week's convention, only six out of over nine hundred delegates stood up for Bryanism. This means that the democrats of Ohio have no further use for the platform on which the party was twice defeated, and that in their opinion Mr. Bryan is no longer a safe leader. Reports from other states indicate that the lead of Ohio will be followed by other democratic conventions. "New men and new issues for 1904," is the way one journal states the case. Of course the old time populists will still follow Bryan, but the hope of the Ohio democrats is that their action will bring back to the party fold the gold democrats who bolted on the silver issue. The action they have taken is the most eloquent of the occurrence in democratic politics for some years.

DECREASING RURAL LIFE.

More Than One-Half Our Population Now Lives in Cities.

(Boston Globe.)
In 1880 there were 530 cities or towns in the United States having more than 4,000 population, and the total number of inhabitants in these towns was 12,000,000, or one-quarter of the whole at that time. In 1890 the percentage of city population was found to be steadily increasing. There were then 905 cities or towns having more than 4,000 people each, the urban population making a total of 20,000,000, or one-third of the population of the whole country. The increase was not a mere tendency according to the census of 1900. There are now 13,692 incorporated towns or cities in the United States, of which thirty-eight have more than 100,000 population each. The combined population of the cities and towns having more than 4,000 inhabitants is now 28,000,000, or one-half the whole population of this country.

All sociologists recognize how unfortunate the tendency of the masses to congregate in cities is. It means more prisons, more crimes and more idleness. There is no such safeguard of the national morals as a sturdy peasantry. It is this that has long kept the United States free from the pest of the great cities. It is the chiefest safeguard in America. Cities are the great nest-hiding localities of the depraved and criminal classes. It is in the cities that political corruption flourishes. It is in the cities that the ignorant masses, such as very largely immigrate to this country, the cities are the breeding places of crime, idleness and misery.

It is a sad fact that the poorer the country and the greater the oppression and the squeeze of taxation, the greater the tendency to mass in cities, where the people can the better hide from the tax gatherer and criminal prosecutor. The Salvation Army commander some three years ago bought 1,000 acres of land in Colorado to which has lately been added 1,000 more, and the task of colonizing great farms in the state with the poor of the city is being prosecuted with great earnestness and with great success as well. These farm colonies are now being multiplied in all parts of the country.

Education is not the only thing that is to save society, nor will it alone feed the poor and protect them from idleness and crime. Thousands of poor men in our overcrowded cities do not want books so much as they want work. It will be time enough to supply books after they are removed to the farm colony, and the schoolhouse always follows the colony. Nor is farming the only possibility of such colonies. Some of the Colorado and California colonies are already engaged in profitable manufacturing plants. All honor to books and colleges. But let not the rich forget that the first need of the poor masses is an opportunity to work, so that they may educate themselves.

HOW AGED INDIAN WOMEN DIE.

The attention of the United States government has just been called to a barbarous custom of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, in Oklahoma Territory.

The Indian women of these tribes, while living under the management of an Indian agent, are comparatively civilized, and do not get on their knees to work for their living as they have not love in their hearts for one of their own people. They are, however, as a rule, of the type of the aged squaw, after she has outlived her usefulness. She is sent to the fields and left there to die, unless some sympathetic white person comes along and takes her to the Indian agency, where she may be taken care of at the expense of the government.

Travelers in the reservation may hear the distressing cries of some deserted woman at most any time they care to listen—Buffalo Courier.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Issued by authority of the Department of R. F. Stupart, Director of Meteorological Service.

St. John Observatory, July 17, 1901.
Bar. Temp. ... 72.5
Wind ... S.W.
Clouds ... 12
Precipitation ... 0.0
Remarks:—The great heat continues in Ontario and Quebec, and although fairly cool weather prevailed in the maritime provinces yesterday, much warmer conditions are indicated for today and tomorrow. Wind is from the south-southwest, with a fair sea.

Notes—Telegraph messages of enquiry regarding the weather, from ports where the morning bulletin is not posted, addressed to "Chief Officer, St. John," will be answered without delay. Enquiry and answer cost but one rate, which must be paid by enquirer.

St. John Observatory.
The Tides Ball on Customs Wharf is held every day at 12.45, full elevation at 12.50, and drops at 1 p. m. local time, at the Observatory, equivalent to 1.05 p. m. Greenwich, and 2.25 p. m. Railway or Standard time of the 75th meridian.

Local Weather Report at Noon.
New Brunswick, July 17, 1901.
Highest temperature since 8 o'clock last night ... 68
Lowest temperature since 8 o'clock last night ... 58
Temperature at noon ... 68
Humidity at noon ... 68
Barometer reading at noon (sea level) ... 30.07
Wind at noon Direction, S.W.; velocity, 3 miles per hour; cooler.

Cloudy to fair and cooler.
D. L. Hutchinson, Director.

A GOOD WORK.

Reports of Officers Connected
With Home For Incurables.

What the Home is Doing—The Financial Statement—Staff Changes.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Home for Incurables was held today.

The board of management in their report referred to the great loss they had sustained in the death of Geo. A. Schofield, and quoted the resolution adopted. Since his death the duties of treasurer have been performed by J. V. Ellis. The report says:

The work of the home has been attended with much success, and the institution has now fairly entered upon its career of usefulness. Twenty-two patients have been admitted, and have received the best care and attention that it was possible to give them. Of these six have died and one has been dismissed. Fifteen remain in residence, 4 males and 11 females. The order for admission of another has been passed, but he has not yet arrived.

During the year the board has received from many kind friends generous donations of money and useful articles, and there has been a very general manifestation of interest in the work of the home and the welfare of the patients. Further information in regard to these matters is given in the report of the Ladies' Aid society.

The staff of the home comprises the matron, head nurse, janitor, housemaids and cook.
The board regrets to have to announce that at the last meeting Mrs. Knauth resigned the position of matron. She has performed the arduous duties of that position with great faithfulness, and the board in accepting her resignation adopted resolutions expressing high appreciation of her services.

Miss Ecker, the head nurse, and her assistants have given most satisfactory service.
The doctors of the medical staff have been frequently called upon to visit patients and to examine applications for admission, and have always responded promptly and cheerfully.

The community has shown in many ways its sympathy with the purpose of this beneficent trust, which in its first year has done much to relieve suffering and to afford shelter and succor to the destitute and afflicted.

Through the generosity of a number of persons who gave special subscriptions for that purpose your board has been enabled to improve and beautify the grounds about the home. The walks have been graded, a lilac hedge and a low fence have been placed around the borders of the walks, and beds of flowers and vegetables laid out in different parts of the grounds. The success of this part of the work is largely due to the untiring energy of G. S. Fisher, the chairman of the buildings and grounds committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the treasurer, J. V. Ellis, pointed out that of the \$100,000 given by the late Mr. Turnbull, \$5,000 was devoted to putting the building in order, leaving \$95,000 to be invested. The statements in the report cover a period of about 14 months. Dr. Ellis says:

On taking over the books I checked with Mr. Starr, our secretary, the cash, bonds and other securities which were at Mr. Schofield's death, and found that they agreed with the books.

It will be seen from the revenue statement that for fourteen months, cash, maintenance and other expenses were \$1,300, to June 30, 1901, amounted to \$4,380.15. Probably another year's expenditure will not be quite as heavy, but it may be assumed from our past experience that the annual cost of maintenance will be about \$4,000 less than four thousand dollars.

Our capital will not yield us as much as this, but it may be reasonably hoped that the spirit of private benevolence will be moved toward us as to enable us to discharge all our obligations, and to give full effect to the wishes and desires of the founder of this noble institution.

The balance of the credit of ordinary revenue when the accounts were closed was \$1,247.26.

It may be well to mention that there is a sum of \$254.21 earned increment on the bank deposits which does not appear, as it does not come into the account at the present time.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the obligations which I am under to W. C. Jordan, who has attended to much of the details of my work as treasurer with care, patience and fidelity.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.
W. W. Turnbull fund ... \$50,000.00
Revenue account ... 1,247.26
Total ... \$51,247.26

Assets.
Bonds ... \$71,521.69
Mortgages ... 6,584.66
Stock ... 1,900.00
Cash bearing interest ... 10,543.71
Cash on deposit ... 1,247.26
Total ... \$81,757.32

REVENUE ACCOUNT.
Dr.
Wages May 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901 ... 1,767.41
Maintenance ... 2,731.51
Expenses ... 2,431.23
Balance ... 1,247.26
Total ... \$8,175.41

Cr.
Life members ... 775.00
Annual members ... 94.00
Interest from Sept. 1899, to Jan. 1, 1901 ... 1,053.91
Paying patients ... 1,072.56
By balance ... 1,247.26
Total ... \$8,643.41

THE WOMEN'S AID.

The Women's Aid Committee of the Home was re-organized November 1, 1900. Its officers are—Mrs. Turnbull, president; Lady Tilley, Mrs. S. A. Ward, Mrs. H. C. Rankine, vice presidents; Mrs. Thomas Walker, treasurer; Mrs. R. C. Skinner, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, secretaries.

The other members are Mrs. R. P. Starr, Mrs. D. McLeish, Mrs. D. Tapley, Mrs. G. McLeod, Mrs. G. F.

UNDER CONTROL.

Brazilian Aerostat Successfully
Rounds the Eiffel Tower.

Only One Slight Accident Mars the
Daring Venture—An Epoch-
Marking Event.

PARIS, July 14.—The gifted Brazilian, M. Santos-Dumont, created an epoch in mid-air navigation Friday by his successful voyage around the Eiffel Tower and over the suburbs of Paris. He mounted, alighted and re-ascended time after time without accessories and as easily and gracefully as a great bird would take wing and come to the earth. He flew high, low, in straight lines and in curves with the wind against him, precisely as he willed. He was master of the air as truly as a navigator of a steamship is master of the waves.

Some people who watched the great aerostat hold the opinion that the ultimate development of aerial navigation will be by airships, which fly by self-generated power, without the aid of a gas balloon. This is as it may be, but for the present there is no doubt that flying machines will include a balloon of sufficient buoyancy to practically balance the weight of the apparatus and passengers.

FOR A PRIZE OF \$30,000.
M. Santos-Dumont started Paris by flying around the Eiffel Tower in a balloon that he seemed to be able to steer at will and gave a second performance of its remarkable dirigible qualities yesterday morning, for a prize of 100,000 francs (\$10,000). This amount has been offered for a manageable balloon.

In order to win the prize M. Santos-Dumont had to journey from the Longchamps racecourse, sail around the Eiffel Tower and return to Longchamps within 50 minutes.

M. Santos-Dumont reached the Eiffel Tower at 7 o'clock. His balloon was being propelled through the atmosphere apparently with equal ease and greater grace than a steam yacht plows the sea.

BALLOON GLIDES GRACEFULLY.
The balloon glided along towards the Eiffel Tower, its coat reflecting the beams of the early sun. Nearing the tower on the south side, the balloon maintained its course until it was less than 50 yards away, when it gracefully turned northward. It seemed to take an upward course as it came into the eyes of the wind.

M. Santos-Dumont continued to turn his machine until it pointed directly westward, it seemed to be absolutely unhampered by the wind and so disappeared over the Bois du Boulogne.

The balloon passed the Eiffel Tower at an altitude of about 100 metres, between the first and second stages.

A SLIGHT IMPEDIMENT.

M. Santos-Dumont, unfortunately, failed to fulfil the condition that he return to the Parc d'Aerostation, St. Cloud, in 30 minutes, making a total distance to the Eiffel Tower and back of 11 kilometres. His time was 39 minutes.

The entrance to the park was obstructed by two very high sheds, in which M. Deutch, donor of the prize, is building a large balloon for the purpose of winning it himself. M. Santos-Dumont made repeated attempts against the wind to enter the park between the sheds, where there was a space of only three acres. The struggle lasted five minutes. The supply of petroleum then became exhausted and the balloon was left to the mercy of the wind. It was driven over the Bois du Boulogne, where it became caught in the trees and was damaged generally.

MADE A QUICK DESCENT.

Finding that the motor worked irregularly and then stopped suddenly, M. Santos-Dumont, in order to prevent the balloon from being carried away, tore the silk covering, in order to allow the gas to escape and make a quick descent. The machine, however, was blown across the Seine and became entangled in a chestnut tree in Edmund Rothschild's garden.

M. Rothschild's gardener brought a ladder and M. Santos-Dumont then descended to the ground. Asked what the matter was, he answered facetiously, "I am thirsty." He escaped from the accident without even a scratch.

HIS FIFTH AIR-SHIP.

M. Santos-Dumont was born in Brazil in 1873. He is small and active and weighs 60 kilos. He made his first ascent in 1897. He soon decided to abandon spherical for cylindrical balloons. The balloon used in the present experiments is the fifth that he has constructed. All of them were called the Santos-Dumont. The first one collapsed and fell 40 metres. M. Santos-Dumont had presence of mind to shout to the crowd holding the guide rope to pull against the wind and landed unhurt.

THE BALLOON'S DIMENSIONS.

The balloon is constructed of some light-colored material and is apparently 150 feet long and 40 feet wide at its greatest width. Below it hangs a kind of openwork platform containing a small petroleum motor. Behind this and about midway between the platform and the balloon proper is a two-flanged screw, with a small sail to serve as a rudder. M. Santos-Dumont sat in the forward part of the car, handling the lines which control the engine and the rudder.

RECENT DEATHS.

Ezra Stevens, of Forest Glen, Brookfield, N. B., dropped dead yesterday. He was 55 years old.

Robert Beatty, banker, of Toronto, died yesterday, aged 77 years. Rev. Fr. Brennan, of Kingston, Ont., was found dead in bed at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, yesterday. The doctors pronounce the cause of death apoplexy.

The death occurred yesterday at his residence, Dartmouth, of Capt. John H. Marks, after an illness of a most painful nature, extending over a year. Deceased was 70 years of age and leaves a widow and several children.

Smith, Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Mrs. G. A. Schofield, Mrs. H. S. Bridges, Mrs. J. N. Daniel, Mrs. H. J. Ritchie, Mrs. H. C. Tilley, Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mrs. F. P. Starr, Mrs. John E. Irvine, Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. S. H. Hart, Mrs. G. Prescott, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. H. A. Austin, Mrs. W. C. R. Allen, Mrs. G. S. Fisher, and Mrs. E. C. Elkin.

Regular monthly meetings have been held. Religious services have been conducted at the Home on Sunday afternoons, presided over by clergymen of the different denominations in the city. A visitor has been appointed each month who has made weekly visits to the patients and who has reported favorably as to their comfort and contentment. The Christmas festival was marked by gifts contributed by the committee for patients and members of the household staff, and at Easter flowers, fruit and other delicacies were sent to the patients, and the institution is much indebted to its friends, not only for these, but many other acts of kindness.

The financial statement rendered by Mrs. Thomas Walker is as follows:
Receipts from opening of Home to present time ... \$1,602.71
Total expenditure ... 1,299.73
Bank deposit ... 284.44
Cash on hand ... 302.89
Leaving balance on hand ... 302.89

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the municipal council the report of the finance and accounts committee, as published in yesterday's Star, was adopted without any amendment.

The question of the dividing line between the city and the parish of Simonds was discussed and it was decided to restore the old line which would locate in the parish the Drury Cove and other properties held since the union to be part of the city.

The report of the committee on jail improvements was discussed at some length, and adopted. This means that Tilley & Clarke will go on with the improvements. Their tender for the whole work was \$11,266. Couns. McMulkin, R. H. Armstrong, Long, Christie, Maxwell and the warden were appointed to oversee the work along with the architect, H. H. Mott. The matter of the claim of W. E. Scully for damages to his premises in Carleton through the action of the county officials in changing the natural water course was referred to the finance and accounts committee.

The matter of the wall in front of the registry building was referred to the county buildings committee to take action at once. The work of having the lower part of the court house cleaned up was referred to the same committee.

It was decided to purchase from Michael Duff of Simonds, for \$50, a property to be used as a gravel pit.

There are six grades of Red Rose tea, to sell at 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60c.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A cable from Paris to La Presse, of Montreal, makes the following announcement:

"Colonel McNaught, of the Great Northern Railway Company, of Quebec, is here, and has taken the first steps toward putting into execution that company's plans for a winter service between Quebec and Europe. The colonel will go to Fontainebleau in a day or two, where he will interview Mr. Baby, an expert in ice-breaking steamers, after which he will proceed to England and look over the shipyards, the colonel's intention being to construct several steamers like the Ermak. It is claimed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte gave Colonel McNaught a good deal of encouragement before he left Canada."

TWO BODIES FOUND.

In a Dory on Newfoundland Banks—Evidently Father and Son.

A Point du Chene correspondent of the Transcript writes:—The bark Libertie which arrived here from England on Sunday, the 8th, picked up on the banks of Newfoundland a dory containing two dead bodies, one about 50 and the other between 18 and 20. They were evidently father and son. When found they were in a kneeling position, one in each end of the boat, back to back, and no doubt had died from starvation and exposure. The boat contained nothing except a small brown jug. The dory was painted green and has the following marks on it: On the port bow is the initials J. L. C., and on the starboard bow, St. Pierre. The bodies were buried at sea.