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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1903.

THE GOODSPED MISTAKE.

It is still a matter of doubt how far the lad Fred Goodspeed was concerned in the murder of young Doherty. But he saw the tragedy and concealed it, and within two or three days after committed a burglary on his own account. The jury did not agree that he was or was not an accomplice in the murder, but he confessed the burglary. Through the interposition of the chief law officers of the crown, Goodspeed escaped sentence to the penitentiary and was sent to the reformatory.

It would have been much better for him to have gone to Dorchester in the first place. The reformatory was no place for him. So far as he was concerned it was not a reformatory at all, but a solitary prison. The other boys in the institution have wholesome work, instruction in some useful trade, and the advantages of a school. Goodspeed was kept in a cell by himself. He seems to have had no regular work, and could learn no trade. He was not in the school classes with the other boys, nor does it appear that he had private instruction. A term of imprisonment in such circumstances is almost the worst thing that could have happened to the youth. He might be expected to plan escapes. The treacherous attack on the guard was what might be looked for from a boy on whom the murder of Doherty, even if he did not commit it, had so little impression. This was certainly not the way to make Goodspeed a better boy. And yet unless he was to have two or three teachers and guards all for himself, or was to be allowed to associate freely with the other lads, it was about the best that could be done at Courtenay Bay.

At Courtenay, Goodspeed would have occupied a cell by himself at night. In the day time he would have served in a workshop under a skilled instructor, where he would have learned a trade. In this room there is not much conversation, and certainly less opportunity to learn evil than the infamy afforded. He would have had school work at certain hours, and at the end of his term he would have been able to earn an honest living. Farm work would have given him physical exercise and good air. The penitentiary is for a lad of Goodspeed's experience and character a much better reformatory than the industrial home.

THE INSANE SUICIDE.

Edward Kitchen, the "harmless lunatic" who was found hanging to a tree at Ingleside two days ago, is reported to have escaped from the asylum farm. The unfortunate suicide has been identified by a member of the

asylum staff. Probably it will not be thought necessary to hold an inquest in the usual form since there is little doubt that the man died by his own act.

But how is it that patients at the hospital are allowed to wander off and get lost? If a serious effort had been made to find this man, it would have supposed that he could have been discovered, since Ingleside is not far away, and the unfortunate person is said to have been seen about there for several days. If publicity had been given to the fact that the man had escaped, the people about Westfield could have given information to the authorities. They did not know that the wandering stranger was a patient from the hospital for the insane.

Escapes from the asylum grounds frequently occur, and this is not surprising, especially in the case of those engaged on the farm. But if an insane patient escapes some interest ought to be taken in his subsequent movements. If he is committed to the institution because he is unfit to take care of himself it may be taken for granted that he is unfit to travel as a fugitive about the country. He is not the kind of man most likely to find shelter and food, and is thus liable to perish from hunger and exposure. If he is violent he may do harm to some one. If he is morbid he may do harm to himself. In any case, since he has not the full use of his faculties, he is exposed to accident and danger.

The hospital for the insane is not a refuge to which men resort of their own free will. Many of the patients do not understand the reason for their detention. They are placed by others under the charge of the hospital staff, who are entrusted with the care of them and are expected to be guardians as well as physicians.

It may be that the staff of the hospital for the insane does all that is possible. Perhaps the number of attendants is too small. Possibly the man who escaped and killed himself got away and remained away through no want of vigilance on the part of the guards. The blame may rest on the commissioners for not providing means for the recovery of escaped patients. The man who is dead is still described as a harmless lunatic. He was evidently not exactly that on the day that he died. A man who is in a frame of mind to commit suicide can hardly be called harmless, unless we assume that there is no harm in self-murder.

It seems to us that there is blame somewhere in this case, and perhaps in others. The matter calls for some inquiry. An inquest may not be necessary to determine the immediate cause of death, but one should be held to determine the more remote circumstances leading to the tragedy.

THE RAILWAY ROUTE.

Mr. Fowler puts the matter fairly when he says that the government has undertaken to shorten the railway distance between Quebec and the seaboard by providing what is called a third side to the Intercolonial triangle. In doing this the government is describing another triangle by seeking to reach the nearest winter port by a route that passes east of Chipman and then turns west to St. John. The hypothesis of this new triangle is the St. John river route with a short cut from Grand Falls to Fredericton, which line the government rejects. The objections made by Mr. Emmerson to this most direct route are two. He says that there is already a railway between Edmundston and St. John by way of the river. This is not quite true. The Canadian Pacific follows the St. John from Grand Falls to Woodstock, and from Woodstock to Fredericton, making a long sweep with the direction of the river. Below Fredericton it does not follow the water. The route could follow the valley generally while cutting off curves and be considerably shortened.

But if it is an objection to build between points already connected by railway the whole scheme is condemned. As Mr. Fowler says there is already a railway from Quebec to Edmundston. There is one from Winnipeg to Quebec. The whole theory of the Grand Trunk Pacific is knocked in the head if there is to be no duplication.

The other objection of Mr. Emmerson is that the river route would have its terminus on the west side of the harbor where there is no room for wharves and tracks. As a matter of fact there is more room on the west side than there is on the east. From six to ten berths could be provided immediately north of the C. P. R. terminus. Anywhere from twenty to one hundred could be furnished south of the existing wharves. The Canadian Pacific have no control or exclusive use of the water or land in either place, and access to both can be obtained without favor of the Canadian Pacific Company. If however, it is necessary to reach the east side there is a bridge which either the government or the company could probably buy, or which could be expropriated, if running rights on reasonable terms could not be otherwise secured. Moreover there is no law to prevent the construction of another bridge at Navy Island or elsewhere.

The railway from Moncton to Quebec will probably not cost less than \$12,000,000. It is not likely that the cost of the 1,800 miles of road from Moncton to Winnipeg to be built by the government for the company will be less than \$60,000,000. A few hundred thou-

sand to build or buy a bridge is not much in such a total. But if the enterprise is serious, and is really intended to be a transportation affair rather than a political operation, it ought to be worth something to get to the nearest winter port by the most direct route.

A SIGN OF GOOD FEELING.

Militia officers in this province, and probably all over the Dominion, have received by mail a glowing prospectus of "the 26th German Money lottery authorized by the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin." It offers a great number of prizes, some of them very large. But the most interesting feature of these circulars is the envelope in which they come and the stamp which pays the postage. We find that the enterprising German manager has sent his printed literature to England, whence he mails it to the colonies, getting the benefit of the Imperial penny rate. It will be seen that whatever feeling of resentment may find a lodgment in the German mind by reason of our Imperial preference, the gentlemen in Swerin have charge of this enterprise are entirely free from prejudice. A British Imperial postal preference has no terrors for them. They are willing to make friends with it on sight. We recognize this lottery postage idea as "made in Germany."

A GIRL PROBLEM.

The police magistrate has his own difficulties. What is to be done with a young girl who has committed petty theft and who does not appear to fully realize the seriousness of the offence? She can, of course, be sent to jail to serve out a term with older and more accomplished criminals. If she were a Roman Catholic she could be sent to an industrial home, where she would be detained under religious influences, and kept busy at laundry work. If she were a boy she could be sent to the industrial home at Courtenay Bay. As a girl and the daughter of Protestant parents, she may be sent to jail and be thus identified with the criminal class, or she may be fined, in which case the family would pay the penalty, or she may be censured and allowed to go. It is a hard choice among three evils.—St. John Star.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the only Canadian who has taken seriously Mr. Carnegie's suggestion that the United States should abolish the bonding privilege as a punishment to the empire for the adoption of the preferential system. On the other hand Mr. Carnegie is the only person who seems to have been impressed with Sir Wilfrid's hysterics. The Laird of Skibo cannot conceal his delight that the premier of Canada has been affected to emotion by his arguments. It was a great day for Mr. Carnegie when Sir Wilfrid spoke.—St. John Star.

In the course of his great railway speech, Sir Wilfrid Laurier boasted that he had done all he could to delay and prevent the construction of the short line railway through Maine. As this is the road which has done practically all the winter port business, and is the one likely to do it all for some years to come, it does not appear that St. John or the Dominion generally has much reason to be grateful for the premier's intentions.—St. John Star.

"The St. John Telegraph thinks that the editor of Collier's Weekly knows a good thing when he sees it. It is unfortunate that the temporary editors of the Telegraph has not the same gift of pleasing his readers." This unkind cut is from the Fredericton Gleaner, which is a fellow worker in the Telegraph's political field. Is it trying to provoke another Milligan versus Crockett libel suit?—St. John Star.

Mr. Fielding, acting minister of railways, is smashing Mr. Blair's case. Mr. Blair asked for \$37,000 for rolling stock. Mr. Fielding proposes to do the business with \$327,000.—St. John Star.

REDBIRD A POLICEMAN'S PET. Patsy Brassil, the park policeman, who is known to every man, woman and child who has visited Eden Park in the last ten years, has also become well known to a fine redbird that makes his home at the west end of the reservoir. The little bird, which answers to the name of Billy, has become so attached to Patsy that he has learned to sit on the officer's arm down to eat his lunch in the little house provided for the park policeman. Billy ambles in to get his share, and if he doesn't get it as quickly as he thinks he ought to, he cuts all kinds of capers and makes a terrible fuss.

He eats from Patsy's hand, and when his appetite has been appeased, he will jump off the officer's shoulder and sing for several minutes, after which he goes to his roost in the trees behind the little shack, where he stays until next day, unless Patsy goes out and whistles for him.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ROME, Aug. 8.—It is persistently stated that Cardinal Vincenzo Vannetti will be appointed papal secretary of state in succession to Cardinal Rampolla.

NEWBORN, S. C., Aug. 8.—The shortage of Thomas W. Downey, agent and cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of this city, proved to be \$125,000, said to be the largest embezzlement in the history of the state. The reward for Downey's capture has been increased to \$5,000.

MR. THOMSON'S DISCLAIMER.

We publish with pleasure a communication from Mr. E. W. Thomson, who contradicts the report said to be current in Ottawa that he had contributed to the descriptive portion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Grand Trunk Pacific speech. The author of "Old Man Savarin" says that he is not making literature for politicians, but is writing Canadian papers, over his own name, for journals with which he is connected. Mr. Thomson is one man who cannot be deceived in this matter, and so his statement is a sufficient answer to all reports. In one of his signed letters Mr. Thomson describes with the clearness and force which made him so good a political journalist in days gone by and with the charm and romantic flavor which made him so good a story teller now, the leading features of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. The project evidently appeals to his imagination, and though he gives some of the reasons against it, it is evident that the picturesque proposition has attractions for the author of "Between Earth and Sky."

Mr. Thomson has had an interesting history. Born in Canada, he enlisted at the age of sixteen on the side of the north in the civil war. Returning to this country he served in the Fenian raid. For seven years he worked as a land surveyor and engineer on public works, and then became a newspaper man. Some fifteen years ago he was chief editorial writer on the Toronto Globe, though some of his best political writing was done a little later when, like Mr. Blake, he condemned the unrestricted reciprocity platform. For the past ten years Mr. Thomson has been on the editorial staff of the Youth's Companion, and during this time he has become famous as a writer of short stories. These have been collected in several volumes. It is not necessary for Mr. Thomson to work for politicians. The public is a better employer.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[To correspondents—Write on one side of paper only. Send your name, not necessarily in full, and your address. The Sun does not undertake to return communications, except in special cases, and they are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

OTTAWA, Aug. 7th, 1903.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir,—Your Ottawa correspondent of a recent date kindly credited a "Mr. E. W. Thomson" with some such sort of literary relation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as was at the same time attributed to Edward Farrar. As the author of a little book of mine entitled "Old Man Savarin" is simultaneously credited to the said E. W. Thomson, I must presume the name intended to indicate me. Hence I have remonstrated (!) because the name is spelled "Thompson" and not "Thomson," and because the name is not an amicable correspondent! He has described the contents of my book without having read it. This is obvious because he attributes to me the old free trade stories and other west literature which seems to enjoy the distinction of being the only literature of the kind in the Dominion. It is not my memory, but of which I have not had the happiness to pen a single line. Had it occurred to him that the "Thompson" and "Thomson" are great, friendly, and amicable correspondents, including many scores of more or less public writers, he might have refrained from making me so much grieved at the expense of somebody else's two conflicting theories and parties. One party, of whom Mr. Chamberlain considered the representative head, is the Liberal Unionist party, which has followed the Gladstonian liberal party into the next of things that were, and the next British general election will be fought by two new parties with new names and platforms. As colonists we shall have a deep interest in the result, for either a weighty step will be taken towards consolidating the British empire or a fine opportunity will have passed away, perhaps never to return.

Aug. 9th, 1903. CANADENSIS. THE TABLES ARE TURNED. When it Comes to Killing a Russian, the Czar Wakes Up. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The czar has demanded the exemplary punishment not only of the murderer of the Russian consul at Monastir but of all the military and civil officials in Macedonia within a few months. The assassination of the Russian consul at Monastir, M. Rostkovski, the second murder of a Russian consular official in Macedonia, has created intense indignation here. In reporting the occurrence to the foreign office, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople telegraphed Aug. 8: "The Russian consul at Monastir has fallen the victim of an atrocious crime. The grand vizier and the Turkish foreign minister have come to me with expressions of regret in the name of the Islam Pasha. The grand vizier informed me that the assassin was a gendarme named Haim and that he will be subjected to the severest punishment and the veil of Monastir will be removed from his pose." BELGRADE, Servia, Aug. 10.—According to reports received here, M. Rostkovski abused the Turkish gendarme who was doing sentry duty for not saluting him and called him a "pig of a Turk," then he struck the sentry with his whip, saying, "Next time, perhaps, you will know me." The gendarme thereupon fired on the consul. It is stated that M. Rostkovski was hated by the Turks on account of his intense arrogance. The gendarme hereupon fired on the consul. It is stated that M. Rostkovski has caused intense excitement here and is the sole topic of conversation in the streets, cafes and public restaurants. The general belief is that the incident is bound to considerably aggravate the already serious situation in Macedonia, and it is felt that it will undoubtedly encourage the Bulgarians to support the insurrectionary movement, which is spreading rapidly.

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FREE TRADE UPON ITS TRIAL. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—British political affairs have reached a more serious crisis than any that has happened since Gladstone introduced his first home rule bill 18 years ago. A blind unseeing devotion to the worship of free trade fetish, carried out unflinchingly for 60 years, has at length brought Great Britain into a position of serious and difficult danger. Hostile tariffs, ever screwed up tighter and tighter against her export trade are ousting her from foreign markets and another where she once ruled supreme and exported to rule forever. Her home market grows more and more crowded with the products of foreign manufacturers underselling her own. Her home territory is congested with a huge working population ever increasing in numbers and deteriorating physically, mentally, and socially in proportion as it grows larger. The greater portion of her food supply is in the hands of foreign

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PE-RU-NA.

[Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Makes Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.]



Systemic catarrh causes nervousness, poor appetite, tired feelings, Pe-Ru-NA cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-Ru-NA a True Friend to Women. Miss Florence Allan, a beautiful Chicago girl, writes the following from 70 Walton Place: "As a tonic for a worn out system, Pe-Ru-NA stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep on hand all the time, and never have that 'tired feeling,' as a few dozes always makes me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan. Pe-Ru-NA will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes, the catarrh can no longer exist.

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EVERY BOY A HENRY. All the princes of the royal house of Reuss, one of the principalities of the German empire, are named Henry, and the two branches of the house today have at their head Henry XXII and Henry XIV. Henry XXII, the reigning prince of the elder branch, is the son of Henry XX, who he succeeded more than 40 years ago, and one of his own sons is Henry XXIV. Henry XIV, the head of the younger branch, is the son of Henry XII, and has a son himself who is Henry XXV.

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CANDY RECIPES. Fudge—3 cups sugar, 2 squares chocolate, 1-2 cup milk, butter size of an egg, 1-2 cup nuts, 2 squares chocolate, boil 5 minutes; add nuts last. Chocolate mush—2 cups sugar, butter half the size of an egg, 1-2 cup milk, 2 squares chocolate, boil 5 minutes; stir till cool enough to turn in buttered tin without sagging. Coconut puts—Mix 1 cup cocoanuts with 1-2 cup powdered sugar; the beaten white of an egg and 1 tablespoon cornstarch, drop on buttered tin and bake quickly.

THE FIREMAN. (Indianapolis Star.) He stands before the furnace door And shouts in the coal. And says to see a slave add in as they Out from the furnace roll. And biter is his soul. When work is over for the day He hurries down the street. He says to see a slave add in as they Out from the furnace roll. And biter is his soul. The first sitting of the Alaska boundary commission will take place Sept. 3rd. It will probably be held at the Burlington House.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

The str. Princess had a shipment of 400 cases of milk from the condensed milk factory this morning for Winnipeg—Charlottetown, P. E. I., Guardian, 7th.

Blueberries are coming in now in quite large quantities and are crowding raspberries out of the market. They sell for fifty cents for a small bucket.

A juvenile temple, I. O. G. T., was organized at Fredericton August 6th by Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, grand superintendent. Mrs. Robert Baxter is in charge of the organization. It is called Grand Temple.

The Sun was in error the other day when it stated that Mrs. Magee of St. Stephen, gave birth to triplets. It is a Mrs. McKee, mostly residing in the city, who is receiving the congratulations of many friends.

On the 14th and 15th of this month the New Brunswick Acadicians will hold a Fête-dion in the Catholic College at Grand St. It will also be a banquet during the two days. It was first expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would attend, but that is now improbable.

Policeman George Rideout of Fredericton is back from Dorchester, where he safely placed behind the bars one Charles Hudlin, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for assaulting Geo. Fleet of Fredericton. Hudlin, who is a colored man, stands 6 feet 8 inches.

David Purvis aged about 70 and a widower, a highly respected resident of Gagetown, is dead. He had been some time ill from heart trouble. He leaves a large family, mostly residing in the United States. Thomas W. Van der Fredericton is a brother of the deceased.

On a Lubec, Me., farm recently, quite a curiosity was found, it being a strawberry on the end of a stem which built a hornet's nest as large as a baseball. Hornets are famous for building their nests in the most unlikely places, but so far as known this is the first time they have utilized a strawberry for a site.

Robert Connolly, the manager of the Great Salmon River saw mill, owned by the Messrs. Rostwick, is in town on his way home from the lumbermen's meeting at Fredericton. Mr. Connolly reports that the mill has been in operation longer than in a year, having cut out between 45,000 and 50,000 feet per day.

Rev. Mr. Colson, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, Welsford is expected to be in the Methodist church, Westfield, near Westport, on August 12th and 13th. This is a fine opportunity for hearing of the work which has been done in Canada's development and destiny.

James H. Wilbur of Woodstock, advertising man for the big summer of 1903, is in town. He is expected to be in the city on August 12th and 13th. He is a guest at the Victoria hotel. Mr. Wilbur says the horse races will be the biggest event of the season. The present season will be a Polymorphian parade. It is a trades procession and different performance on the way out walking.

BANK OF B. N. A. The Bank of British North America has declared an interim dividend, the same as last year, of 30 shillings per share for the half-year ending June 30, being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The bank carries forward \$2,400, compared with \$2,800 last year.

GOOD FISHING. Rev. Frank Baird, of Sussex, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Prof. C. Jones, of Acadia, and a party of friends, returned a few days ago from a fishing trip on the Gasperu river, Queens Co. They took the largest trout in a year, a large average weight being over half a pound each.

KILLED BY A BEAR. Charles H. Bayne of Halifax, has received a telegram from Rossland, B. C., stating that the bear which killed the death of his brother, George H. Bayne, at Ferguson, B. C., from the effects of injuries received in an encounter with a large and ferocious grizzly bear.

DIED IN NEW YORK. Mrs. R. Smith Pickett of Kingston, Kings Co., received on Wednesday last news of the death of her brother, Samuel P. Moffett, of New Jersey, after an illness of only two hours of acute heart trouble. Mr. Moffett was in New York at the time of his death, but was taken to Jersey City, where his burial took place. He was in his fifty-sixth year of his age. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Moffett left home for New Jersey, where he became proprietor of the Waterloo salac and exchange tables of that city.

A CASE OF BLOOD POISONING. The many friends of Capt. George H. Shannon will be sorry to hear that he is very low, and that his life is despaired of. A few days ago, while his vessel, the Tempest, was at Fredericton, Capt. Shannon had one of his hands cut in rowing a small boat. Soon afterwards the wound became inflamed, and Capt. Shannon came down by train to his home at Indiantown. By this time blood poisoning had set in, and notwithstanding medical skill the poison continued to work up his arm to the shoulder. Capt. Shannon, being well into the seventies, the doctors were of the opinion that he could not survive the removal of the arm by an operation. Capt. Shannon is one of the oldest, if not the oldest skipper on the river.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—B. W. Leary-Woodward, a noted rifle shot and a member of the American team which made the trip to England two years ago, is dead here, aged 34. Chi-