

CANADA WEST. King Wheat in Manitoba—Morning on the Prairie.

The Town of Wolsley and the Country Round About—Road Making in the West—Senator Perley's Farm—Personal Explanation.

(No. 2.) Calgary, July 9.—So fast are we speeding to the west, that at present we must leave the good province of Manitoba till when our return we have time to do it full justice to the best of our poor powers. No doubt there are many to whom Manitoba is only famous as the home of the school question, and we trust that we may be able to show somewhat satisfactorily that in many ways Manitoba is a great producing province. So great is its fertility and abundance, that no one who knows the prodigality with which it pours forth from the fertile bosom things good and bad, will wonder that when it produced a school question it did so with such magnificent results. The school which Manitoba produced was a record breaker. No doubt some irreverent person No doubt some irreverent person might feel disposed to break in profane words, the remark that it broke more than records, but we wish it distinctly understood that no such remark will be received with approval. These letters are serious productions, and the penman, must treat them with decorous respect. To the school question, and to the grain days and sunny ways so intimately associated with it, we shall hope to devote some attention with profit, and in addition we shall endeavor to do some small measure of justice to this most fertile province. But at present we cannot hold the train and we are far beyond the confines of Manitoba.

Flying west from Winnipeg we have the good fortune to have as travelling companion Hon. Hugh John Mowbray, now leader of the opposition in the province. Hugh John—that is his title in Manitoba and largely so in all Canada—has just finished his term in organizing the conservative forces for the next provincial election. The universal feeling of attachment to him, a feature of Canadian politics that soon strikes the visitor to Ontario or the west, augurs well, and in parting we wished him every success in restoring to the conservative party the control of Manitoba affairs. From him and his friends we learn much of interest about the prospect of the wheat crop. In Manitoba men talk wheat for the most part. Adventurers and restless reformers advise mixed farming, and no doubt the day will come when it is a question of producing wheat to guarantee a more uniform success. But at present wheat is king.

We were feeling a little sad on reaching Brandon to realize that we would arrive at Wolsley in Assiniboia East at 4.50 a. m., and that it was not nearly so dark, might not be so late, and that we had had that instant of depression we had the unspeakable pleasure of hearing a lady passenger remark: "Yes, you change to mountain time here, Brandon. Indeed, it showed that she was speaking from full knowledge, and we proceeded to set our watches back one hour, really rejoicing in the fact that we had beaten the common enemy by one full hour. Of course Father Time will take that hour out of us on our return, but we have the satisfaction at present of gaining one hour's sleep. Speaking on this subject, a lady passenger finds some little change from the conditions of the evening before in Manitoba. There is not the same level sweep to the horizon so closely resembling that of the ocean. Instead the land rises slowly as it recedes from the track; not into hills but into a long slope. No longer is the earth bare of trees except where a river bank, or the course of a creek, or a pool of standing water is outlined by a fringe of bushes. All over this extent of country, as far as the eye can see, east or west, along the course of the rails, and for a distance of three or four or many more miles, in many places, on either hand, lies a country covered with clumps of bushes, here called bluffs, dotted over with stones, of varying sizes, and covered for the most part with a dry herbage which is last year's grass dried into hay. Here and there, and usually from a half mile to one mile from the track, are to be observed edifices which prove to be the houses and farm buildings of the settlers.

At this hour before sunrise the train runs on steadily without any human being appearing in sight, and our only visitors are a bird resembling a hawk, one of which rises about every mile as we proceed, and we never see but one of these birds at a time. They appear to patrol the prairie, and to avoid trespass on a neighbor. A few small birds rise and fly a few yards, then drop into the furrow which runs over beside the track; the fire break without which the country is ever exposed to the danger of fire. Now we pass a small pen fenced with poles, in which are about 50 horses of all ages. This is the town corral, in which the town horses are corralled at night, and from which they are taken in the morning or dismissed to graze for the day. Now we stop for a moment, descend on the platform of Wolsley station, and are received by a hotel boy who expected us, and proceeds with our grips to the principal hotel. Wolsley is quite an important town. On the side of the track is an elevator owned by Ogilvie, the great millman who has some fifty of these storehouses at the station in the west country of the Northwest. Next comes the station house, then a flour mill with elevator attached.

The main street of the town runs parallel to the railway on its northern side. On it are some ten or twelve buildings, of which one or two are built of the white brick of the country, and looking across the track we see the brick yard on the farther side. This main street contains the hotels,

two of the larger stores, a drug store, a lawyer's office, a small building in whose single window is a display of straw hats—the Milliner. Then comes a small building. Against the wall leans a narrow board containing the magic words, Post Office. In winter, if there be any snow, this sign board will be invisible, but it is loose and light, easily moved, and no doubt the entrepreneur of the department will keep it prominently displayed. After this comes a dwelling, and then an interval of about a hundred yards, in which are placed two dangerous and destructive machines, the press. Wolsley has its weekly paper and its job office. There are besides these buildings on streets extending back into the prairie, and at right angles to Main street. In all Wolsley contains two churches, a good school, some very nice framed houses, and at least one brick residence. The court house is very well planned, and very well built, and is really a model of convenience. Wolsley enjoys the distinction of possessing a jail for three years, and it is reported of many western points that they were so healthy that it was necessary to kill a man in order to give the cemetery a start in business. It would appear that some of the crimes must be committed or arranged for in Wolsley before that cart of the court house intended for the confinement of prisoners can be utilized.

After inspecting the town casually, and discovering the inevitable establishments of the Massey-Harris and the McCormick agricultural implement agents, we were ready for the visit to the surrounding country which had been planned for us by Senator Perley. In a strong two horse carriage driven by a pair of good ones, we trotted down the street, till we reached the end of the newspaper office. There the street ended, and there our drive really began. Swinging to the north we found ourselves spinning along a smooth track, whose black lines stretching ahead of us showed a well beaten track. "This," said the senator, "is a regular prairie trail. That," pointing to one beside it, whose lines more deeply beaten into the soil than the one on which we were travelling, was gradually being overgrown with the herbage, "is the older trail. It began to be too deep and some one struck out a new track." The example followed for a few days provided the beautiful, smooth, springy and elastic track over which we were bowling along. In a moment, having passed a good sized plot devoted to vegetables, a market garden, a new industry of this year, we diverged from our track, and found ourselves running along a road concession, going due north, while our former course went along across a newly formed field. The senator explained: The proprietor had just fenced this piece of land, and we were now with the rest of the public, under the necessity of following the proper road concessions, and were losing the advantage of the hypothecus line of communication, which in the early days, and when there were no fences, was universally used.

It was a good opportunity to see the system of road making of the Northwest. The first corner who had encountered that fence had pulled the track along due north till he reached the road concession which at intervals of two miles passes east and west, dividing the sections into blocks two miles deep. Into this he had turned the track, and after going a mile or two he reached the open prairie again, and could once more pick up the trail he had been forced to leave by the intruding fence. Several others had followed his course as we now did, and already the track was plainly marked and the carriage swung along with easy motion. At several points on this new trail we passed through small patches of the wolf willow, growing to a height from one to four feet. No attention had been paid to these. The horses trotted along, the willows were thrashed bare and dying. In a week or two neither grass nor willow would remain to show that it was a new trail. That will serve to show how much labor and engineering skill is required for road making in the Northwest. Looking large-eyed at this active work of road making, in which I was being assisted, by holding down the carriage wheels with all my might, it could not prevent the thought. Shades of Crerar and of all the McKenzies who laid out the roads of eastern Nova Scotia, and of all the pioneers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who wrestled with the forests and rocks, and the crawling mountain streams of these provinces! How ye would have smiled to see highways constructed by the unshod feet of the prairie horse, as we, and how ye would have pitied the labor and sweat of the hardy men who had really to conquer nature in her sterner moods.

We do not envy our western brothers, but knowing as we do the cost of roads in the older provinces, we rejoice to know of their better fortune. Still there is a little work done on the concession roads, and in places where at rare intervals it is necessary to grade the approaches to one of the so-called creeks, or of the coulees branching out from them. Pointing to a wire fence, the senator said: That is the corner of my horse pasture. It is a section of land where I keep my young cattle and my horses. A section of land is a square mile, containing 640 acres. We now drove along the road concession beside the horse pasture. After going a mile, the senator said, pointing to the wire fence stretching away at right angles to the one which we were following: "We are now come to the pasture for my milch cows. That is a section of land also. How simple it is, and how nicely regular. You set men at work with cedar posts imported from a distance, for there is no wood growing here except small poplars, perhaps four inches in diameter, and they, following the marks made by the dominion land surveyors, enclose a square mile, and then another square mile, and you have your pasture, or all of which there is not a foot unfit for cultivation. This pasture of the senator is peculiarly valuable, because

along each side of it runs a so-called creek. These units near the northwest end of the second section, and then continue into the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. A creek is one of the features of this country. On the level prairie, a run-way like the course of a stream, brook, or river, you follow it, its depth and width increase till you call it a small valley. In its first estate it is a coulee. Your valley now runs into another valley and this into another, until you have at length a valley with steep sides, and a wide bottom, and in both bottoms trickling a small stream or brook. The whole finally, in the case under our observation, debouching into the valley of the Qu'Appelle, which takes just the form of a scale, running along for hundreds of miles, while in the valley bottom, which is from one to two miles wide, the Qu'Appelle river meanders along in the most deliberate fashion. 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ken by new comers for the Shang Hale variety. You hear the legend of taking refuge beneath the eaves of the house...

to Wolesey and were being by Levi Thompson, the attorney for the hospitable home is by a daughter of Sena...

Wolesey has some Nova found two young men, C. Thompson of New North Sydney, New Brunswick...

12.—In the early dawn morning we were behind a shelter of Wolesey, back saw the last of its trees and the small...

west is but a trifle to the hillsides of this western hour's ride over his strengths the impres-

not much of a village shape Sinitaha and Iny have a population of 120. The people was shipped last year...

And speaking of the new policy this is not a bad time to refer to two other features of the present administration...

door. He sent a hundred high bred horses to do work requiring one quarter that number. It hardly need be said that the Comtee farm is now deserted...

Contrast this with the history of yonder French Canadian who came to the Northwest a dozen years ago with nothing but a wretched outfit of household tools...

This year a new syndicate, formed only last week by western men, will have thirty elevators in operation. Each town has an elevator belonging to one of these concerns...

There are as yet no signs that the new national policy is making the western farmer rich. The price of articles which the farmers use has not been reduced...

This same new tobacco tax has been a special source of annoyance to a good German citizen of the district of Laurier that was red his reach, as the premier himself might have suffered...

The first refers to the Indian service. Mr. Sifton has made many changes in the staff of the department of Indian affairs. Some of these are decidedly unpopular...

them, has been removed to a new place and a new tribe, whose ways he does not understand, and whose language he does not know...

The Assiniboine reserve near Wolesey, which we visited, has produced fair crops in its time. The land is magnificent, and there are hundreds of acres for each Indian family...

Everywhere we hear good words for the Assiniboine. Everywhere they tell us that the Assiniboine are a fine race of people, and that they are a credit to our country...

These things being so, the people do not like to see the reduction of the number of men in the police force. The police force is a necessary part of the government...

But if our cowboy friend was not needed as an interpreter he was a great acquisition to a stranger who wanted to know our language and our ways...

It was a tiresome talker. We were to be at Calgary at two in the morning and did not go to bed. The train did not arrive till five. Late in the night the broncho rider was heard giving sage advice to a young man from New Brunswick...

understanding that on our return Mr. Davin would be invited to participate with the "Plover" in the management of affairs in which there should be oratory worthy of the occasion...

They have some neat residences and business places, and the point is one of the great wheat markets of the west. It is said to be a wonderful scene after harvest, when lines of grain laden wagons are driven in converging streets...

Next day at noon we parted from the Eastern Townships girl at a small settlement on the Eastern line. She stood on the platform, surveyed the little group of houses, with the back of her head to the west...

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almost under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. She was coming out under management by a school teacher, and appeared to be amused by the remarks of the knight of the lariat...

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THE COURTING Once there was a maiden fair, A many years ago, With laughing eyes and misty hair, A many years ago...

LONDON P. O. CLERKS. They Refuse to Comply With the Order of the Duke of Norfolk. London, July 26.—The post office clerks at the general post office, St. Martin's, Le Grand, still maintain a firm attitude and refuse to comply with the order of the Duke of Norfolk...

ANOTHER VICTORY. Kootenay Coped with Eczema and Overthrew It. James A. Wilson, of Paris, Ont., delighted with his Daughter's Cure. All along the line Kootenay is marching to victory. Wherever there is a stand up fight between Kootenay and disease, Kootenay always comes out victor...

ENGLISH BUILT WARSHIPS. Not only has England the greatest navy in the world, but she has supplied almost every other nation with most of her warships. The Argentine Republic has six armored vessels, of which four were built at Birkenhead, which four were built at Poplar...

CASTORA For Infants and Children. "What are you doing, you young rascal?" said a farmer to a small boy under a tree in his orchard with an apple in his hand. "Please, sir, I was going to put this 'ere apple back on the tree, sir!"

Advertisement for Castor Oil, featuring a picture of a child and text describing its benefits for infants and children.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a medicine or food, with text describing its benefits.

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveller for the SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered letter.

THE WEEKLY SUN is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

THIS PAPER IS MAILED REGULARLY TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS UNTIL A DEFINITE ORDER TO DISCONTINUE IS RECEIVED AND ALL ARREARS ARE PAID IN FULL.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKEW, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 28, 1897.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The report submitted at the annual meeting in Victoria recently of the British Columbia board of trade conveys much valuable information.

Speaking of the mines, it shows that the value of their output has increased steadily from a value of \$2,017,971 in 1892 to \$7,146,425 in 1896. The output of the mines in Kootenay in 1896 nearly doubled that of the previous year. The output of coal in 1896 was 846,235 tons. The salmon pack of 1896, which was 601,570 cases, eclipsed all former records.

The Amherst Press concludes that the grits are not anxious to be reminded that they ever professed any principles. Its issue of Tuesday has the following neat thrust: In commenting on the appointment of Dr. Colter to the inspectorship of post offices of New Brunswick the Globe says he was "a sturdy advocate of liberal principles in office of season. He must have been given the office to keep him quiet."

PARSBORO. Large Shipments of Lumber—A Record Breaking Cargo.

Parsboro, July 13.—McKay & Dix's new bark Greenland, Merrimack, which was launched here last month, cleared for Preston, England, on Saturday. Her cargo was over 642,000 sup. feet deals, etc., shipped by Capt. Norby for George McKean of St. John. After loading of cargo she will go to Greenland. Barkentine Perla, Malcom, also cleared on Saturday, her destination being Buenos Ayres. She has 64,397 feet spruce boards, shipped by J. H. & J. W. Seaman of River Hebert. Both vessels were owned by the firm.

Steamer Loris, which sailed from West Bay for Penarth Dock, G. B., on Thursday, took the largest cargo of lumber ever shipped from this port. It consisted of 2,289,464 feet deals and 429,838 feet ends, etc., shipped by M. L. Tucker for W. M. McKay of St. John.

Rev. W. J. Mohan of Amherst conducted his services in the Roman Catholic church here yesterday.

Farrshore, July 17.—The post office, which is now in charge of Capt. D. S. Howie, has been removed to Howard's block. Douglas Stewart, deputy post office inspector, has been in the last two days. Mr. McKeown, who has faithfully served the public as postmaster for nearly eight years, ended his post office duties on Monday night. A great deal of regret is felt by people on both sides of politics for his removal. When a short time ago Mr. McKeown received intimations of his coming dismissal, through Mr. McDonald, the post office inspector, he wrote to that gentleman, asking if any complaint against him had been received from Ottawa. Mr. McDonald's reply was that there had been no complaint received.

Mr. Evans made a special trip across the Bay last night to accommodate Dr. J. W. Norton, a minister of militia, who has been in town for the last few days.

The will of the late James A. S. Mott was probated on Thursday. The estate is valued at \$5,000 personal and \$100 real. All the estate is left to the deceased's widow.

Attention has already been directed to the richness of the Yukon placer gold mines. Persons interested in them should read the reports lately made to the Dominion government by Mr. William Ogilvie, Dominion land surveyor. There has been a great rush of miners to that country, and many are kept back only on account of transportation difficulties. These difficulties, it is expected, will soon be overcome by the opening up of one or more routes, and a very large trade may be expected to result. At present the trade of the Yukon is principally in the hands of United States merchants, and prospectors are made to believe that the gold fields are in United States territory. The gold fields herein referred to are all in Canada and removed from any possibility of boundary dis-

pute by hundreds of miles. This matter has been taken up by the local press, and it is hoped that the press throughout the Dominion will influence in some manner the location of these mines.

Another portion of the same report says: Attention is being directed to improved communication with the Yukon country for some years is likely to be tapped solely from the Pacific coast. Five different routes are favorably spoken of, and such has its strong supporters; it is difficult to decide which is the best, for probably no one from persons of knowledge can report upon more than any two of the five. The routes are as follows: 1. Via Sitka, river and Teslin lake; 2. Takon river and Teslin lake; 3. White Pass; 4. Chilkoot Pass; 5. The Chilkot trail; 6. What is known as the "Dalton's trail."

The urgency for immediately improving the existing means of communication with the Yukon has received the attention of your council, and a deputation waited upon the local government in March last and presented the necessity for action. With commendable promptness a party was sent north by the first steamer with instructions to proceed via the Sitka river and Teslin lake, and it is expected that the opening of a trail, for which a grant in aid of \$2,000 was made, will be completed in a few days. The best route, which is all that could reasonably be expected, by this way is a route difficult with the United States are abated.

British capitalists have recently acquired the Yukon Dominion government concession for trading and transportation in the Yukon, and provision is being made for building a railway into that country from the White Pass. Representatives of the company have gone north and have a trail to Teslin lake now nearly completed.

NOT QUITE READY YET. The Halifax Recorder believes that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will yet "wipe out every vestige of protection," though he evidently will not do it on schedule time. The Recorder says: Nobody ever expected Canada to leap directly from the extreme protection of the N. E. into free trade. No country ever yet made such a jump. England did the time of her abandonment of protection by the repeal of the corn laws. It took her a considerable time to arrive at her present condition of absolute absence of protective tariffs from her tariff. Canada has made an excellent beginning upon the same path. She has abandoned protection of the most ferocious and straight-laced of free traders could not desire any other result. The point that has been made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech of last night, or the speeches of Mr. Laurier in his previous addresses.

The free trade followers of Sir Wilfrid must have patience. When they do see Canada adopting free trade, along with grit expending such as we already have witnessed, and will continue to witness so long as the grits are in power, they will be a good deal older than they are now, and somewhat wiser.

A FUTILE BOOM. The valued Telegraph, taking its cue from the Fredericton Herald, which is Mr. Blair's personal organ, is presenting the minister of railways to the public as the coming premier of Canada. It invests him with all the political virtues, and exalts him as the foremost rank of statesmanship. Mr. Blair's ability as a resourceful politician is beyond question. He was too much for the grits, for he made them fight the battles, and then gathered in the honors and emoluments. His rank as a statesman, and the disinterested nature of his zeal for the country's welfare, may perhaps be better judged from that fact than from fulsome laudation arising from a lively sense of anticiliated favors.

When our contemporary states that Mr. Blair holds what is "perhaps the most important position in the government," it forgets Mr. Tarte, and even Sir Wilfrid Laurier might be disposed to insert a note of skeptical interrogation after the word "perhaps." That Mr. Blair is "master of his department" is certainly news to those who followed the debates in the commons a few weeks ago. But the Telegraph draws its pay.

The Amherst Press concludes that the grits are not anxious to be reminded that they ever professed any principles. Its issue of Tuesday has the following neat thrust: In commenting on the appointment of Dr. Colter to the inspectorship of post offices of New Brunswick the Globe says he was "a sturdy advocate of liberal principles in office of season. He must have been given the office to keep him quiet."

PARSBORO. Large Shipments of Lumber—A Record Breaking Cargo.

Parsboro, July 13.—McKay & Dix's new bark Greenland, Merrimack, which was launched here last month, cleared for Preston, England, on Saturday. Her cargo was over 642,000 sup. feet deals, etc., shipped by Capt. Norby for George McKean of St. John. After loading of cargo she will go to Greenland. Barkentine Perla, Malcom, also cleared on Saturday, her destination being Buenos Ayres. She has 64,397 feet spruce boards, shipped by J. H. & J. W. Seaman of River Hebert. Both vessels were owned by the firm.

Steamer Loris, which sailed from West Bay for Penarth Dock, G. B., on Thursday, took the largest cargo of lumber ever shipped from this port. It consisted of 2,289,464 feet deals and 429,838 feet ends, etc., shipped by M. L. Tucker for W. M. McKay of St. John.

Rev. W. J. Mohan of Amherst conducted his services in the Roman Catholic church here yesterday.

Farrshore, July 17.—The post office, which is now in charge of Capt. D. S. Howie, has been removed to Howard's block. Douglas Stewart, deputy post office inspector, has been in the last two days. Mr. McKeown, who has faithfully served the public as postmaster for nearly eight years, ended his post office duties on Monday night. A great deal of regret is felt by people on both sides of politics for his removal. When a short time ago Mr. McKeown received intimations of his coming dismissal, through Mr. McDonald, the post office inspector, he wrote to that gentleman, asking if any complaint against him had been received from Ottawa. Mr. McDonald's reply was that there had been no complaint received.

Mr. Evans made a special trip across the Bay last night to accommodate Dr. J. W. Norton, a minister of militia, who has been in town for the last few days.

The will of the late James A. S. Mott was probated on Thursday. The estate is valued at \$5,000 personal and \$100 real. All the estate is left to the deceased's widow.

Attention has already been directed to the richness of the Yukon placer gold mines. Persons interested in them should read the reports lately made to the Dominion government by Mr. William Ogilvie, Dominion land surveyor. There has been a great rush of miners to that country, and many are kept back only on account of transportation difficulties. These difficulties, it is expected, will soon be overcome by the opening up of one or more routes, and a very large trade may be expected to result. At present the trade of the Yukon is principally in the hands of United States merchants, and prospectors are made to believe that the gold fields are in United States territory. The gold fields herein referred to are all in Canada and removed from any possibility of boundary dis-

THE MEDICAL MEN.

Maritime Provinces Doctors Meet in Annual Session.

The Address of President Daniel—the Business Transacted Afternoon and Evening.

The seventh annual session of the Maritime Medical Association, opened in the Court House Wednesday morning, the president, Dr. J. W. Daniel, presiding. The physicians who enrolled were: G. R. Crawford, Thomas Walker, Edmund A. Preston, J. H. Mcintosh, J. H. Morrison, Jos. Christie, H. H. Herbert, N. S. J. O. Caldwell, Alex. J. Keiller, H. George A. Addy, W. S. Morrison, M. F. Bruce, A. F. Emery, Murray MacLaren, J. R. Mcintosh, J. H. Morrison, Jos. Christie, P. B. Inches, Stewart Skinner, Clara M. O'Leary, John Berryman, George A. Hetherington, Wm. Bayard, G. A. B. Addy, R. G. Day, D. E. Berryman, St. John; Wm. Brockwell, R. H. Herbert, N. S. J. O. Caldwell, Sackville; J. A. McIntyre, Folly Village, N. S.; Harry Gove, St. Andrews; J. McNeoh, G. F. Johnson, Sussex; J. Formosa Emeo, Chester, N. S.; G. H. Coburn, E. P. Coulthard, A. H. Johnston, Fredericton; Jas. D. Lawson, St. Stephen; Carleton Jones, M. A. Curry, E. A. Kirkpatrick, John Stewart, Maria L. Angwin, Halifax; C. J. Raymond, N. S.; P. N. Walling, Andover; J. H. Gray, Fairville; S. C. Murray, Albert; O. F. McCullay, C. T. Purdy, Moncton; D. H. Moore, Stanley; A. Robinson, Annapolis Royal; Francis Todd, Dorchester; J. G. Nugent, Briggs Corner, Q. Co.; C. M. MacLean, Norton Station.

The minutes of the last meeting, being at Halifax, were read by the secretary, Dr. G. M. Campbell, of Halifax, and received. The president appointed the following nominating committee: Drs. Walker, Coulthard, Curry, McCullay, Purdy, Stewart, Kirkpatrick, Raymond, Todd, Nugent, Gove, Co., C. M. MacLean, Norton Station.

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advanced little beyond John Hunter's famous division of such affections into those which sulphur could cure, and those which the Devil himself could cure. Pathology was a mere notebook of post-mortem appearances, a list of observations as dead as the bodies on which they were made. The new world of bacteriology had not yet found its Columbus. In the domain of surgery progress had been far greater, and as regards operative skill and clinical insight, Astley Cooper, Robert Liston, Dupuytren and Larrey were certainly not inferior to men of the present day. Anaesthesia was, however, unknown, and the operating theatre was a place of unspeakable horrors. Wounds were dressed with wet rags and suppuration was encouraged, as it was believed to be an essential part of the process of healing.

The subject which I have chosen as the basis of an address, is one which just now occupies a conspicuous place in public interest, viz. Milk as a factor in spreading of typhoid fever in St. Pancras in 1833 was traced to milk from a farm where the cans were washed from a well near a cesspool. A foul water course flowing down a ditch was, in the case of the outbreak in Aberdeen in 1833, used for "dairy purposes" whatever that may mean. Mr. Hart suggests that probably the meaning is identical with much that passes under the term, "washing of dairies," in Kentucky, in 1833 in an outbreak of typhoid. Drs. Bailey and Traub stated that the cans, after being washed, were cooled by water which was left in them in small quantity and which water was found to contain the Eberth bacillus of typhoid fever, so that it is plain we are interested in more ways than one in our milk vendors having pure water supply. Many cases are recorded in which typhoid has been caused by the milk. We have very full records of epidemics of scarlatina due to milk contaminated, not only by disease in the cow, but by being exposed to contamination from persons handling it or the cows who were in attendance on scarlatina patients or recovering from the disease. What is true in this respect of scarlatina is also true of diphtheria. It is not my intention just now to prove an indictment against milk under the circumstances referred to; the facts are already amply proved, and I refer to the memory and increase of interest, than to prove the case. My object is principally to call attention to the necessity of dealing with the evil and preventing its recurrence.

We have, of course, in boiling one means by which we can all free the milk from, at any rate, most of the germs producing disease, more especially the bacillus of tuberculosis, and indeed the process known as "pasteurization" may be sufficient for that purpose. The principal objection to boiling the milk is the trouble involved, although some people object to the alteration in the taste which is induced by this process. Apart from this, however, the public has a right to expect when buying milk that the articles sold to it should not only have the normal proportions of cream, fat, and other ingredients, but also that more especially it should be at least free from any power to produce disease or death. It has a right to expect that the milk cattle are in good health; that the water supply on dairy farms is abundant and pure and so situated that no sewage or other filth contamination can enter it; that the utensils in which the milk is stored or conveyed are thoroughly scalded and cleaned; that no person in attendance on a case of tuberculous disease or afflicted with it has anything to do with the milking or care of the cows; that no milk for public use is stored in any house in which a case of infectious disease, that the cow stables as well as dairy premises should be clean, well drained and ventilated, with a proper amount of air space for each animal, for it is absolutely essential to the milk business that it should be carried on with scrupulous regard to cleanliness.

To obtain the assurance that these precautions are taken it is necessary that there should be some method of inspection and supervision of the stables, dairies and animals of milk vendors. In endeavoring to ascertain who has the authority in this matter, we come at once upon the fact that both Dominion and local governments have power. The Dominion retains power over quarantine of both persons and animals, and especially has taken action with regard to contagious disease in animals. The provincial legislature has control of public health generally. So that there appears a certain amount of concurrent jurisdiction. The Animal Contagious Diseases Act (Can.) requires owners of animals suffering from contagious disease (and it means a great many of them, including tuberculosis) to give immediate notice to the minister of agriculture under a penalty of \$200 for neglect; a like penalty is imposed for concealment of such disease, for bringing such animals to market and for selling or putting them off. The governor-in-council may order such animals to be slaughtered as well as any animal that has been in contact with or proximity thereto, and may also award compensation for loss; may appoint inspectors, etc., to examine suspected localities, and make any orders they may deem expedient for the prevention or extinction of any such contagious or infectious disease in animals. The federal government has therefore ample powers, and it would appear that they should at once appoint a sufficient number of qualified inspectors to examine the cattle in these provinces, destroy those affected and compensate the owners for their loss. To wait for owners to acquaint the minister to allow the disease to spread widely, for no matter how well intentioned such owner may be, his cattle may be diseased without his knowing anything about it.

The local government have attended to their part of this work by delegating large powers to provincial and local boards of health. A local board to be efficient should have as its executive a qualified medical health officer, and in cities and populous places it cannot be efficient without one. Among his other duties such officer should have the power to inspect all places where cows are kept for public

affecting cattle. In 1895 the report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis was published, and the same year I brought it to the notice of the N. B. Medical Society. It showed plainly that milk from cows affected with tuberculosis of udders was virulently infective, and that butter, skimmed milk and buttermilk from the milk of a cow having tuberculous udders, all contained tuberculous matter, actively injurious to test animals. That commission did not find the milk of tuberculous cows infective unless they had udder disease; later investigators claim that the milk may contain the bacilli even though the udder be not known to be diseased. This commission, with somewhat changed personnel, is still engaged in its work and a valuable and reliable report from it is looked for.

It is therefore necessary that the animal from which milk is obtained must be herself healthy. It is also necessary that the utensils be properly cleaned, and with water that is pure and free from disease germs. A serious epidemic of typhoid fever in St. Pancras in 1833 was traced to milk from a farm where the cans were washed from a well near a cesspool. A foul water course flowing down a ditch was, in the case of the outbreak in Aberdeen in 1833, used for "dairy purposes" whatever that may mean. Mr. Hart suggests that probably the meaning is identical with much that passes under the term, "washing of dairies," in Kentucky, in 1833 in an outbreak of typhoid. Drs. Bailey and Traub stated that the cans, after being washed, were cooled by water which was left in them in small quantity and which water was found to contain the Eberth bacillus of typhoid fever, so that it is plain we are interested in more ways than one in our milk vendors having pure water supply. Many cases are recorded in which typhoid has been caused by the milk. We have very full records of epidemics of scarlatina due to milk contaminated, not only by disease in the cow, but by being exposed to contamination from persons handling it or the cows who were in attendance on scarlatina patients or recovering from the disease. What is true in this respect of scarlatina is also true of diphtheria. It is not my intention just now to prove an indictment against milk under the circumstances referred to; the facts are already amply proved, and I refer to the memory and increase of interest, than to prove the case. My object is principally to call attention to the necessity of dealing with the evil and preventing its recurrence.

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milks supply and see that the sanitary surroundings and appliances are sufficient. In cases where he has traced milk-borne disease to any dairy such dairy should be prohibited from furnishing milk till cause has been removed. In cases where, in his opinion, the cows may be diseased, it should be possible for him to engage the services of a veterinary surgeon at government expense, to make such examination and take such action as may be suitable in the case. The great point in these cases is that such powers may be afforded as that immediate action may be taken. The legislature of Ontario at its last session passed an act to provide for the inspection of meat and milk supplies to cities, in which these points are all provided for and as far as can do, his health officers in a position to grapple successfully with the matter. In order to trace epidemics to their cause, the health officer must have a knowledge of the places where milk disease exists. The provincial health act provides how this should be done, viz. by making it the duty of parents, guardians, etc., as well as physicians, to notify all cases of infectious disease. Unfortunately, while demanding the professional services of the physician, it provides no remuneration for the same. In so far as this regulation applies to parents, guardians or nurses, it is extremely inhuman and unjust, and should be obeyed, though it very seldom is; in so far as it places professional work on physicians without remuneration, it is particularly in its nature unjust. Such work on the part of physicians is something more than routine, for it makes him liable for the correctness of his opinion in cases in which very frequently it is extremely difficult to make a correct diagnosis, a liability which might expose him under certain circumstances to very serious consequences. I feel sure the province of Ontario will be much better off if it obtained in this respect, the act, I believe, is copied largely from the English act, but that is permissive; no health district need adopt it unless it wishes, but having adopted it, must take its responsibilities as well as its advantages. Among its responsibilities is the payment of physicians for each case notified, the amount in each case being half a crown. A similar act to ours was passed in the state of Iowa, but the highest court in the state declared it unconstitutional for the reasons referred to. In view of the immense amount of gratuitous work done by physicians, and of the fact that the happy results of increased immunity from disease and increased length of days is a free gift from our profession, it is hard to see how the least such action can be deemed to be unwarrantable. A proper health act would place the health officer in possession of the preliminary information he requires to enable him to trace epidemics to their cause, and he is then in a position to put a stop to them, as in the case of milk-borne disease, or to use such means as the present state of our knowledge places in his hands to deal effectively with them, when they are of a different character or produced by other causes. The ideas expressed if put into active force would give us all the power needed to deal with this important matter, but it is plain that complete success can only be obtained by combined action on the part of federal, provincial and municipal authorities.

The subject of cattle inspection is one of the utmost importance, not only as regards the health of man, but also as affecting the well being of one of the most important industries of this agricultural country. In late years the United States has become, in fact, behind Canada in this respect, has surpassed it in its attention to this matter, and is reaping its reward. The annual report of the secretary of agriculture for the United States, for 1895 and 6, after giving details of the work of its inspectors says: "These facts demonstrate to the consumers of meat products of United States both at home and abroad, that there is a scientific inspection made of all meats intended for inter-state and foreign commerce. The sanitary value of the system is beyond computation. It protects health and life. Inspection will become so general and so perfect that not a single pound of unwholesome meat will find its way from the United States to foreign markets, nor will any be found at home which does not carry certificate of inspection." It may be that Canadian cattle generally are especially free from disease, but recent facts show that tuberculosis, at all events, is very much more prevalent among them than among those that had any idea of, and call loudly for that immediate and energetic action which the Dominion government have taken power to themselves to exert. The provincial government should also clothe local boards of health with sufficient powers to deal with promptness with local manifestations, and this could be done by granting them power to license milk vendors, the effect of the license being not to license, however, being only obtained by those whose cattle are healthy, whose dairies and places generally are in proper sanitary condition, etc., or by passing an act similar to the Ontario act already cited; while in places like St. John the municipal authorities should see that the health board has an executive qualified officer.

Closely allied to the milk question, and of almost equal importance, is that of meat supply, which is almost equal importance, because no meat, or at the most but very little meat, is eaten raw, and the process of cooking, when it is thorough, has the same inhibitory effect on the growth of bacilli as boiling has in the case of milk. Unfortunately, cooking is seldom so thorough as to give a boiling point temperature in the centre of joints unless they are small. The royal commission said on this subject is that "in the boiling and roasting experiments as ordinarily carried out in kitchens, the temperature, however high it may be near the surface, seldom reaches 60 (C) in the centre of a joint, except in the case of joints under 6 lbs. weight. Ordinary cooking is quite sufficient to destroy any smeared material that remains on the outer surface of the meat, but it cannot be relied upon in the slightest degree to render innocuous the same smeared material when in the centre of a roll." Also "ordinary cooking such as boiling, and more especially

roasting, though sterilizing, should not be relied on of rolls of meat, etc. are more than sufficient to destroy any smeared material that remains on the outer surface of the meat, but it cannot be relied upon in the slightest degree to render innocuous the same smeared material when in the centre of a roll." Also "ordinary cooking such as boiling, and more especially

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CALLS A NATION TO ITS KNEES.

REV. DR. TALMAGE ON THE SUBJECT OF PRAYER FOR RULERS.

Why Those in Authority Should Be Prayed For by the Masses of the People - A Mighty Service - A New Consideration.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached on Sunday from the text 1 Timothy II, 1, "I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."

That which London is to England, Paris to France, Berlin to Germany, Rome to Italy, Vienna to Austria, St. Petersburg to Russia, Washington is to the United States.

There is no place on earth where the importance of the family injunction to pray for those in eminent places ought to be better appreciated.

First, because that will put us in the line of the great majority of men of the nation.

Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent places is because they have such a wide influence.

Then there are the vaster perplexities of our relations with foreign governments.

ments. For directions in such affairs the God of nations is sometimes so heeded, that it must not be heeded.

It was in the year 1861 that the American steamer San Jacinto was captured by the British merchant steamer Trent, Nov. 8, 1861.

There came another crisis within the last two years, when millions of people demanded that American war vessels sail into the Turkish waters and attack the cities against the Armenians.

There will not be a year between now and the right time to do the right thing at the wrong time is as bad as to do the wrong thing at any time.

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not believe that God did the best thing possible when He stood this nation down in 1865.

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SPRING FLOWERS.

I begged a flower of an old, old man, who had been educated at a year later this money was returned to me with notice that he could do nothing for me.

"What to the dead, can a flower impart, I asked, as he looked on the rose." "Surely, the clay with its lifeless heart beats no longer, but the transient roses? But the old man looked with moistened eyes."

It was in a corner of the conservatory behind the palms during one of the most fashionable functions of the season. This seems a favorite situation with the young people who are in the habit of frequenting the conservatory.

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THE DOCTORS.

Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society.

The Address of the President and Report of the Registrar - The Maritime Provinces Meeting.

The meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Society, adjourned from the 20th inst., was held last evening in the council chamber in the Court House.

Dr. O. J. McCall of Moncton, the president, occupied the chair, and there were present Dr. F. H. Wetmore, Hampton; Gray, Fairville; Wellington, Amover; Purdy and Smith of Moncton; James Lawson, St. Stephen; Dr. C. S. Skinner, G. H. Coburn, Fredericton; Murray, Albert; Hay, Chipman; H. Gove, St. Andrews; James Christie, Thomas Walker, J. H. King, J. Travers, Foster McFarlane, A. Preston, A. F. Emery, J. H. Morrison, J. W. S. Skinner, J. W. Daniel, J. R. McIntosh, Murray MacLaren, W. S. Morrison, J. Boyle Travers, Burns, G. A. Ingham, Wm. Ellis, Mott, Root, G. Day, Roberts and Wm. Christie.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted, the president delivered a very interesting address, in which he referred to the good work of the society, and particularly to the advancement made during its different years.

At the conclusion of the address, which was somewhat lengthy, Dr. Thomas Walker moved, seconded by Dr. H. G. Addy, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman for his address, which was accordingly done.

Dr. Walker referred to a notice he had given at the last meeting to change the constitution by the appointment of the president of a nominating committee of seven members.

This matter called forth a great deal of heated discussion, and just as the vote was called Dr. Walker objected to a number of those present voting, as their duties had not been paid.

The following were forthwith appointed as the nominating committee: Dr. Wetmore of Hampton, Dr. James Christie, Dr. Thos. Walker, Dr. Bruce, Dr. Mansel, Albert Purdy of Moncton and Dr. Coulthard of Fredericton.

THESE DA

You feel up and get one Coat, and refreshingly tended to.

FRASER, FR

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WIRE F

A. J. MACHUM, M

OTTAWA

Ottawa, July 20- Association held a meeting last night to consider the giving of Premier's liberal demonstration from Europe.

Ottawa, July 21- bell, of Rogers & H. ers, left the city of Ottawa, and will be in bank's hands and a tentative. He returned serving his term as by A. S. M. Rogers partnership with his balance on the 20th inst.

Dr. Botsford and Dr. A. Addy were appointed auditors and later reported that the accounts were correct.

On motion of Dr. J. H. Morrison it was decided to pay the Stockford \$4 for services rendered.

Thanks was expressed to the mayor and council for the use of the rooms.

Dr. G. H. Coburn, the registrar, in reading the report of the council referred to medical education and registration. Steps were taken some time ago towards the accomplishment of dominion registration, a consummation much to be desired, provided a proper basis is established. A committee of the council met the dominion council last August and adopted a report on the matter, which will be further acted upon next month at the meeting in London.

Referring to the gradual raising of the standard in the United States and Canada mention was made that some medical schools required a B. A. degree to enter upon medical study.

As the result of the council's action during the year a number of persons practicing medicine in violation of the provisions of the Medical act were communicated with. Three left the province, a fourth promised to go, and another intends to do so, and further course of study. Four students passed the matriculation examination and a large number of applications were received. The following names were added to the medical register: R. E. G. Smith, Woodstock; Miss Clara M. Olding, St. John; Geo. Carruthers, Sackville; A. J. Keller, St. John; John T. Lewis, Hillsboro; T. D. Tupper, Stanley; J. W. Stewart, and Henry D. Wearn, Aucterique; Alex. A. Ritchie, McAdam Junction; F. A. Carpenter, Carpenter and Evelyn Love, Stonehaven.

The committee then came in with their report, and the following officers were elected: Dr. James Christie, president; St. John; Dr. G. H. Coburn, 1st vice-president; Fredericton; Dr. James Lawson, 2nd vice-president; St. Stephen; Dr. C. S. Skinner, secretary; St. John; Dr. G. T. Smith, Cor. Soc. Moncton; Dr. Foster McFarlane, treasurer; St. John; Trustees, Dr. John Vincent, Chatham; J. Boyle Travers, St. John; and D. D. McDonald, Petticoat.

On invitation of Dr. Lawson, St. Stephen was chosen as the place in which to hold their next annual meeting.

The newly elected president, Dr. Christie then took the chair and made a short address. On motion of Dr. Morrison the society returned thanks to the retiring officers, after which they adjourned.

The Musician for July contains the most interesting matter besides the usual sixteen pages of good music. It is just the thing for this warm weather. At Peters, 107 Princess street.

Ottawa, July 26- of the cabinet was deal with questions of Yukon, dated as last. It confirms the press Klonlyke and tells of in the Stewart river and if not greater have yet been made streams.

Eugenie Ward of Eber Brook Ward, will be present at the collection of money for the enforcement of law and gold fields. The arrangement with the United States department by customs was approved. It provides for a customs post at Lake Tugala, the

GASTORIA

What large features she has!" "Yes, I don't believe it would be easy to stare her out of countenance." - Detroit Evening Journal.

He Had 'Em Once.

"Have you 'Buanyan's Progress'?" asked the young lady who believes in brevity.

"I have had, miss," replied the blushing book clerk, "but I stopped 'em with Dr. Cornfield's distilled extract of rat-bag." - Omaha World-Herald.

Latest News in THE WEEKLY SUN.

Advertisement in THE WEEKLY SUN.

of the New Brunswick Medical Society.

President and Report of The Maritime Medical Society.

of the New Brunswick Medical Society, adjourned from the field last evening in the Court House.

Dully of Moncton, the applied the chair, and sent Drs. F. H. West...

minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted, delivered a very interesting...

Dr. Foster McParlin's report, showing a...

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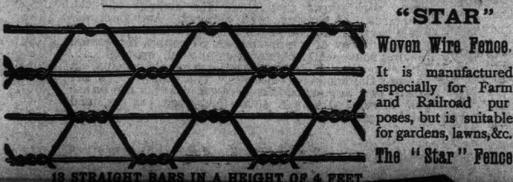
Dr. H. G. Addy auditors and later read accounts were...

THESE DAYS MAKE

You feel uncomfortably hot in heavy clothing. Take them off and get one of our Light Summer Suits, an Alpaca or Linen Coat, and one of our new French Straw Hats...

FRASER, FRASER & CO., 40 and 42 King Street, Champside, St. John, N. B.

60 CENTS WILL BUY 16 1/2 FEET OF 4 FEET HIGH.



IS STRAIGHT BARS IN A HEIGHT OF 4 FEET

Is the Farmer's Best Friend

MANUFACTURED BY THE WIRE FENCE MANUFACTURING CO., ST. JOHN N. B. A. J. MACHUM, Manager. E. B. KETCHUM, Secretary.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 20.—The Reform Association held a meeting here the other night to consider ways and means of giving Premier Laurier a grand demonstration upon his return from Europe...

Ottawa, July 21.—Edward T. Hubbell, of Rogers & Hubbell, stock brokers, left the city on Saturday, about several thousand dollars in his accounts with the firm...

Ottawa, July 22.—It is reported that A. Brunese, M. P. for Richelieu, has been promised a position in the justice department...

Ottawa, July 23.—The deputy minister of marine received a telegram today from D. Torrance & Co. of Montreal, asking that a vessel be sent to the Strait of Belleisle to assist in saving the cargo of the wrecked steamer City of Baltimore...

British territory of the two principal trails leading from the Tyeant, the privilege having been accorded of a landing place at Tyea on the Lynn canal. The additional police will consist of a detachment of eighty men...

WAYS OF GETTING UP HILL.

A man who can run up hill has got to have good muscles and good wind. The great majority are content to walk up; and a fair proportion of us (including the present writer) are often resigned to the fate of riding up...

Mr. Endicott had been a strong, healthy man all his life, yet early in 1882 he felt (very unexpectedly) that something was wrong with him. He couldn't put a name to it, naturally enough, for things in that line were novelties to him...

"After a time, as my system got weaker, my breathing became awfully bad, and at times I had fairly to gasp and fight for my breath. (This was asthma, a functional ailment of the lungs. That is to say, the lungs were not affected or diseased in any way; they merely worked badly as a bellows does when the handles are so tied together that you can't get the bellows more than half open.)

"I struggled on with my work as well as I was able," he goes on to say, "but I got about only with pain and difficulty. Sometimes I worked only half a day, and now and then I was completely done up. My breathing grew so much worse that when I tried to walk I had to stop and rest."

"Friends and neighbors would look at me and say one to another, 'James won't do much more work; he is going home fast.'"

by this remedy and the date of his letter, proving that the cure was genuine and permanent. Furthermore, speaking of his present condition, he says what we have already quoted, 'I can now run up the top market hill as I had to crawl.' That's good evidence enough; who wants better? His neighbors say that he is even a better man than he was ten years ago.

It was the sad old story of indigestion and dyspepsia, and the weary years of suffering and complicated disorders that grew out of it. Long busy our friend lives to lead mankind up the hill, and the top market hill may we all discern the approach of happier times.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

QUEBEC. Montreal, July 20.—It is now told that Sir Donald Smith's new title will be Lord Montreal or St. Lawrence, or Montreal and St. Lawrence, with a probable likelihood on the latter of the latter's part for the latter. It is also said that Sir Donald Smith, James Ross, Wm. McKenzie and other Canadian noblemen will join Peterson, Tate and Co. in forming the company to be named the St. Lawrence Paper Co. going to northern Italy and will return to Canada in the fall.

Montreal, July 21.—The Star cable says: London, July 20.—On the 19th and fifty guests attended the banquet of the Paris-British chamber of commerce in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier last night. The affair was a grand success, and one of Wilfrid Laurier's speech in French was applauded to the echo. Especially was the applause loudly and enthusiastically rendered when the Canadian premier spoke in English to the committee of the Paris-British chamber of commerce...

Montreal, July 21.—The Liberals say that Hon. C. A. Geffrion took with him to England to be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the resignation of Mr. Madore, M. P. for Hochelaga. This is a protest against Mr. Tarte's rule in the Montreal district. Mr. Madore, it was said, had better served the resignation to the speaker direct, but was induced by Mr. Geffrion to let it go to Mr. Laurier first.

Montreal, July 23.—It now transpires that E. Hubbell, the Ottawa defaulter, attempted to commit suicide in a broker's office here, but the revolver was taken away from him and Hubbell left the office. It is surmised from this that he made way with himself in some other manner.

Quebec, July 23.—Hon. D. A. Ross, who was the attorney general in the Joly government, died today.

Montreal, July 23.—A Star cable from London says: The provisional chairman of the Georgian Bay canal scheme, expects to have an interview with the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain in a few days in the interest of the project, which is regarded as being of great importance. He will also see Lord Lansdowne.

Montreal, July 23.—Lt. Col. Tucker, M. P., returned today, although he says the interests of the dominion would have been better served if the Canadian military contingent had been permitted to stay longer. Great Britain's Queen, the government and the people received the colonial royalty, which has been better served if the Canadian military contingent had been permitted to stay longer.

Montreal, July 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter addressed to a friend in London, he says: 'I was repelled as saying at the banquet of the old tariff, a bill providing for the creation of a currency commission, was crowded through in the closing hours and the spectators in the galleries were treated to oratory for several hours. The house recessed until after the senate had adopted the conference report and soon after the house re-opened the engrossed bill was signed and was on its way to the president. The demonstrations which marked the events were enthusiastic. When the president's message came in recommending the creation of a currency commission, it was answered by the republican leaders with great promptness.'

By means of a special order the Stone bill, introduced some days ago, with the approval of the administration, was brought to a vote after a debate in which considerable feeling was manifested on both sides, and in which there were some sharp exchanges. When the vote was taken the republicans presented an unbroken front with two exceptions, Mr. Linyer of North Carolina, and Mr. Mahany of New York, who voted with the opposition along with the bill, which was passed by a vote of 134 to 94. The final act of the speaker announced the appointment of the committee.

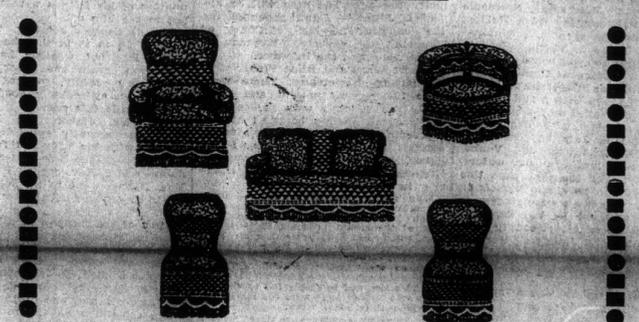
The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m., when the senate, by the vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber, after a stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the senate concurred with the house with a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock tonight. The president's message for a currency commission was received, but the house bill creating the commission was not acted upon.

An analysis of the vote shows that the affirmative vote was cast by 37 republicans, one democrat (McHenry), one silver republican (Jones of Nevada), and one populist (Stewart). The negative vote was cast by 28 democrats and two populists—Harris and Turner. Mr. Teller (silver) and two populists—Allen and Butler—were present and did not vote. One populist (Kylie) and one silver republican (Pettigrew) were absent without pairs. Early in the day the debate was lively, though calmed at times with violent criticisms by Mr. Allen and by a speech from Mr. Burrows of the finance committee. After the vote was taken there came a long parliamentary battle over the

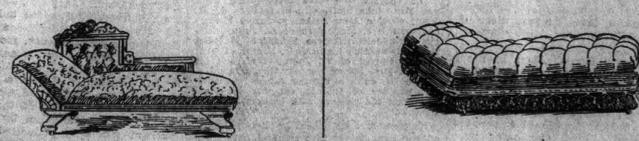
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,

St. John, N. B.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.



Above illustration shows one of our leading Parlor Suits. This is a very handsome 5 piece suit of superior make, and materials, consists of Sofa, Arm Chair, Corner Chair and two small chairs, covered with Silk Brocatelle and trimmed with Fringe, \$48.00, or covered with Silk Tapestry, \$43.00.



Solid Oak Frame Lounge, upholstered in Figured Tapestry, at \$9.50, or in Heavy Plushette, at \$8.75. Couch, with adjustable head in Corduroy, at \$21.50.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

IT IS LAW.

United States Tariff Bill Signed by President McKinley.

Boston Lumber Importers Raise a Point of Much Importance.

Did Saturday Legally End at Midnight With Close of Custom House?

Washington, July 24.—The last session of the house was marked by many interesting events. In addition to the final act of the speaker in affixing his signature to the Dingley tariff bill, a bill providing for the creation of a currency commission, was crowded through in the closing hours and the spectators in the galleries were treated to oratory for several hours.

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After the vote was taken there came a long parliamentary battle over the

final adjournment. The opposition attacked the majority for not acting on the president's recommendation in his message. The main desire of those opposing adjournment was to secure a vote on the Harris resolution calling upon the president to stop the sale of the government interests in the Union Pacific railway.

Finally Mr. Morgan withdrew further opposition and the resolution for final adjournment was passed. Complimentary resolutions to vice president Hobart were adopted and at nine o'clock the session ended.

The tariff bill has been signed by the president and is now law. It was signed about 4:07 p. m.

Boston, July 25.—The difference between the nautical and calendar day is the chief topic of speculation among a number of lumber importers in this city. This is due to the fact that four schooners from the maritime provinces, all laden with lumber of the classes admitted free of duty under the old tariff, arrived in port Saturday, just a few minutes after the new tariff bill, imposing a duty on the kind of lumber in their cargoes, had been signed by President McKinley.

The schooner Parisian, from Fort Hood, N. B., brought 14,900 railway ties and "hack" knees, arriving at four o'clock. The schooner Seraphine, from Clementon, N. S., brought 18,500 feet of ploring. She arrived at 5:20 p. m. Just before her was the schooner Grace Rice, from Gaspe Port, P. O., with between 2,500 and 3,000 railway ties. She, Stella Maud came in a little later with shingles and 20,000 laths from St. John, N. B. Under the new tariff railway ties must pay 20 per cent ad valorem, laths 15 cents per thousand, shingles 25 cents per thousand and lumber for wharves one cent per cubic foot, there being no duty on any of these under the recent tariff. Whether these cargoes are dutiable is thought to devolve on whether Saturday legally ended at midnight or with the close of the custom house at four o'clock.

Boston wool and sugar importers say they have no big cargoes of either article afloat. The Cunarder Sylvania brought 3,000 bales of wool on Friday, but the Allen liner Parisian now due, may have a small quantity of that article aboard.

Treasury Board Decides that It Became Law on Saturday Morning.

Washington, July 26.—The secretary of the treasury holds that the new tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the president, and therefore became operative after midnight on Friday, July 25th. Assistant Secretary Howell today sent the following telegram to collectors of customs:

"Department holds that the new tariff law covers and includes all customs business on July 24th."

A formal circular of instructions covering more fully the department's views on the subject will be printed and mailed to all customs collectors.

The opinion of the attorney general has not been requested on the matter, the department holding that the question is of sufficient importance to justify them in taking it to the courts for final determination, independent of what the views of the law officers of the government might be as to the merits of the case.

Senator Allison was at the treasury department today, and in the course

of a conversation on the subject said that in his opinion there was no responsible basis for the act covered all of the day on which it became a law.

This also is the view of all of the prominent officials of the treasury department, including the collectors of stamps at New York and several of the leading ports of the country.

Sufficient data upon which to base a close estimate of the amount of duties involved has not been received, but it is stated roughly that it probably will be between \$100,000 and \$200,000.

The internal revenue department probably will save even a greater amount by the new ruling than the customs branch of the service. During the five days from Tuesday, July 20, to and including Saturday, July 24, the internal revenue stamp agencies sold approximately \$5,181,800 in beer stamps alone, and of this amount it is estimated that not more than one third, or \$1,727,266 reached their destination before the act went into effect.

The saving to the government on these sales of beer stamps alone is expected to aggregate not less than \$183,000.

Commissioner Norman today telegraphed all stamp agents to settle only on the basis of the increased rate of 1-1/2 cents per barrel, and it is expected that these instructions will apply to all cases where the stamps were not actually affixed to the packages before the new rate became operative.

No figures as to the amount of cigarette stamps disposed of have yet been received, but it is believed that the sales have been abnormally large, as the rate of tax on cigarettes, speaking generally, was increased 100 per cent, from fifty cents per thousand to one dollar. The inducements to tobacco manufacturers to lay in a large supply were even greater than in the case of the brewers.

ALBERT CO. Funeral of the Late Captain Solomon Edgett.

Hopewell Hill, July 25.—The funeral of Capt. Solomon Edgett, whose death occurred at the Cape on Thursday, took place this afternoon, and was largely attended. Interment was at the new cemetery at this place. The deceased gentleman was a native of Germantown, A. Co., and was one of the oldest and best known of New Brunswick shipmasters. For many years he resided at Riverdale, but removed some years ago to St. John, where he spent the last years of his life. He was a member of the St. John's Episcopal church, where he purchased a fine residence. Some weeks ago the deceased became afflicted with paralysis, which, in conjunction with heart trouble eventually caused his death. The deceased leaves a wife, who was formerly a Miss Kumbly of Germantown, and a grown up family. Two of his sons, Capt. Judson Edgett of Hillsboro, and Capt. Miles Edgett of St. John, are well known shipmasters. The wife of Capt. Edmund Kinney of Riverdale is a daughter of the deceased.

CONGRATULATIONS. "I have just been congratulating Smithers. He's had a sun-stroke." "Congratulating him?" "Yes; the twelve-pound boy."—Chicago Journal.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST.

Amherst, July 26.—A sad blow fell here this afternoon on receiving the startling news that Fred B. Robb had been drowned at Fox Harbor, N. B., on the 25th inst. at the age of 36 years.

Mr. Robb was a well known and popular man in Amherst. He was a member of the Amherst Baptist church, and was a member of the Amherst Y. M. C. A. board.

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Mr. Robb was a member of the Amherst Baptist church, and was a member of the Amherst Y. M. C. A. board. He was a well known and popular man in Amherst.

Halifax, N. S., July 22.—Ralph G. Melvin, son of A. L. Melvin, hardware merchant, of this city, was killed on the I. C. R. bridge at Bedford, N. S., on the 21st inst.

Halifax, N. S., July 21.—The Tercer won the Venomach cup in today's yacht race. She was the last to cross the finish line, but won on time.

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P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

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NO ELEMENT OF UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THIS PREMIUM OFFER.

How does \$38.50 CASH and the Wrappers from Three Boxes of "WELCOME" Soap for a High Grade Guaranteed Bicycle STRIKE YOU?

The only thing cheap about it is the price we are selling at to increase the sales of our famous "Welcome" Soap. It is one of the best known and largest makes of the Standard Bicycles and guaranteed to stand up with any wheel made in Canada.

THE WELCOME SOAP COMPANY, - - St. John, N. B.

If Horses Could Talk . . .

what a hum there would be on the streets about the wonderful way in which

QUICK HEAL!

cures Scratches, Galls and Sores. Every man who owns a horse should try it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

total failure on account of a frost under the apple tree was found.

Charlottetown, July 22.—A number of farmers have already commenced hay making. While there is a decided falling off, yet it is not so serious as expected.

Charlottetown, July 21.—The provincial election returns so far indicate the return of the Peters government. The new houses will probably stand seventeen to thirteen.

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Prilla.

Prilla as it was laboratory it is speed to kill in the same old year of cures. We are using the berries. "Doubt" a better berry. Why don't we use the berries and the Indians and the And since we can't get the berries, if we were to use the berries, we might get the berries.

MARRIAGE MATTERS.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 28, 1897.

(From Daily Sun 22nd inst.) THE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Despatches received last night indicate that the Peters government has been sustained by a reduced majority. The conservatives of Prince Edward evidently made a brilliant fight against terrible odds, but it was almost too much to expect that they would defeat an administration which carried intimidation and bribery to an extent hitherto unknown in the island province, and which had at its service the full campaign machinery of the federal government.

At the last general election in December, 1895, the conservatives carried only seven seats; two in the third district of Kings, two in the fifth district of Kings, one in first Prince and two in the third district of Prince. One of these seats, that held by Hon. J. O. Arsenault, was captured by the government, in July, 1895, when Mr. A. was elevated to the Canadian senate.

CANADIAN BUTTER IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Daily Post of the 10th inst., in noting the inaugural shipment of dressed beef from Canada per steamer Labrador, points out that a country which is so favorable to dairy cattle as to enable a large trade to be built up in cheese, must likewise be conducive to the profitable conversion of the bovine species into beef. The Post reviews at some length Prof. J. W. Robertson's successful efforts to diffuse among the farmers of the Dominion practical information on the most improved economical methods of manufacturing butter and cheese, and pays a well deserved tribute to the legislative precautions taken to prevent the adulteration of cheese with foreign fats. Referring to the fact that recent writers on the economics of the dairy have dwelt with almost unanimous voice on the importance of winter butter-making, the Post remarks: "So far as Great Britain is concerned, first grade butter is almost as much a season luxury as strawberries or green peas. The bulk of winter made butter has a tallowy and unwhisking aspect, in some cases accompanied by unmistakable suggestions in its flavor of a houbous diet on the part of the cow. There are indications in the record of Canadian experiments, however, that winter may be as favorable as summer for the manufacture of butter if the conditions as to maternity and food are met in a sufficiently accommodating spirit." The Post, while believing that Prof. Robertson's doctrine as to the digestive capacity of Great Britain "as the market to which perishable food products from all civilized lands on the surface of the globe are sent," will receive more cheerful endorsement from the British consumer than from the British farmer expresses the conviction that "Canada should have Britain's custom, rather than Britain's custom, rather than an overwhelming affection, especially when Canada "is determined to conquer by virtue of a superior article and that alone."

THE LUMBER MARKET.

The stock of N. B. and N. S. spruce deals at Liverpool, Garston and other ports of that group on June 30th was 13,950 standards, compared with only 2,202 standards on June 30th, 1896. The consumption during the month of June had been 9,025 standards, compared with 7,601 standards in June, 1896. Stocks of birch were much lighter than a year before, but consumption was less than one-third as great, and sales of birch last month did not yield satisfactory prices.

Regarding the spruce market an English journal points out that the influx of deals by cheap steamers has for the time put an end to contract buying, but when the heavy stocks in sight are reduced there will be a more favorable condition from the forwarder's standpoint. Alluding to the figures just given, the Liverpool correspondent of the Timber Trades Journal of July 10th says: "The statistics given show the stocks to be heavy; perhaps too much so for this time of year, especially as the imports during the next few weeks are likely to be abundant. This will be the case most notably with spruce deals from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotian ports, and with a weakening market prices will in all probability have a downward tendency." The Bristol

correspondent of the same journal says: "Prices have been very good, and many articles have increased considerably in value, and all along there has been a very fair demand, so that, apart from bad debts, which have been rather heavy, there are all the elements of a successful half-year's trade. As was to be expected, prices, now new goods have come so freely to hand, are generally a little easier, this being most noticeable in spruce, of which there has already been a heavy import."

A LIBERAL EDITOR SPEAKS OUT.

A very influential section of the liberal press of the upper provinces has no confidence whatever in the present government. Such journals as the Huntingdon Gleaner, the Simcoe Reformer, the St. Thomas Journal and the Goderich Signal, have not attacked the administration without justification. But their plain speaking has brought down on their heads the wrath of the boodling element that rejoices to see all Canada ruled in the same manner as Mercer ruled the province of Quebec. H. B. Douly, editor and proprietor of the Simcoe Reformer, in last week's issue explains over his own signature why the Reformer has taken its present stand against Laurierism, and all that that word involves. We make the following extracts: "I am told that some wise people are busy these days circulating as widely as they are able a story to the effect that the Simcoe Reformer has turned traitor to the liberal party, and that John Charlton is responsible for the same. Both statements are devoid of truth. "One does not need to look long for the cause leading to the publication of these articles in question. Most Reformer readers know that during the last session of parliament I was much in Ottawa. I saw legislation and government at short range and had excellent opportunities for forming judgment. The articles are the result of what I saw, heard and learned there. "I see today the old liberal party of Canada being driven into the mire, the principles we fought for repudiated, the men we long looked up to as our leaders turned down or relegated to the rear ranks and the high commands snatched by men, previously unknown, or if known, then malodorously, as high priests of torquism. I see going on the same Saturdays, of waste, corruption and speculation that has prevailed under toy regiments, the same gang of boodling contractors to the front, even more outrageous railway deals than those we have inveighed against for nearly two decades. "Am I to keep silence? Is the price of speaking out to be hailed as a traitor? I can scarcely think, it so. Surely the sober second thought of the search for the liberal of Norfolk will discriminate between the false and true friends of the party. "I am no traitor, I am further from Toryism than I ever was in my life. But I would, if my feeble voice is able, warn Canadian liberalism from the dangers that threaten it. The true friend is he who speaks out. Such an one I claim to be.

In the Sun's despatches recently was given the story of a Kentucky lynching event. No evidence was found against the man lynched, but he had an evil reputation and was hanged "on general principles." Only a few days ago the governor of Kentucky, in pardoning a negro who had used a gun in self defence against a mob of this kind, said: "Too long have mobs disgraced the fair name of this commonwealth no man, however obscure and friendless, shall be punished for killing a member of a mob who elect to take his life or drive him from his home." Governor Bravly evidently has a sask of considerable magnitude to perform before the reign of law and order will be universal in Kentucky.

Speaking of the judgment in the Warwick case, the Montreal Gazette says: "When it is the opinion of Sir Louis Davies against that of Captain Smith, backed by the British Board of Trade, there cannot be much doubt as to the side on which the weight of evidence lies."

The new United States tariff is now in full force. The bill, after passing both houses, was signed by President McKinley late Saturday afternoon.

Col. Donville, M. P., got his name in one of the London papers. He wrote a letter to the Times.

LAURIER AND MERRY DEL VAL.

London, July 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister, returned to London on Sunday and had a conference with Monsignor Raphael Merry Del Val, the papal delegate to Canada, who arrived on Saturday from Rome, and important results are expected.

RICHBUCTO.

Working on the New Record Office.—Bought a Fine Farm. Richbucto, July 24.—Work on the new record office was commenced this week. One of the jury rooms in the court house is being used for an office until the new structure is completed. Father LeBlanc of Chatham held a big picnic on Tuesday and Wednesday. Sheriff Leger and B. E. Johnson, collector of customs, have purchased the Chandler farm at the north end for one thousand dollars.

BOSTON LETTER.

Does Not Know What to Make of Laurier's Politics.

A Sample of the Vigorous Way in Which Great Britain Protects Her Subjects Abroad.

The Lumber Market Far From Exhibiting a Satisfactory Condition.—The Fish Trade.—New England and the Klondyke Gold Fever.

(From our own correspondent.)

Boston, July 24.—Americans are breathing much easier now that the so-called Dingley tariff bill has become a law. Although the republican party was placed in power by the voters last November, yet it took nearly nine months to put a new tariff in operation. Among the most unpopular features of the new law are the duties relating to pine lumber, the tax on hides and sugar and lead duties, all of which will enrich the various trusts controlling those products in this country. Already the American Sugar Refining company, better known as the sugar trust, has made over \$20,000,000 since the duty on sugar was finally decided upon by the rise in the company's stock. Incidentally, the price of sugar itself has been increased by the trust.

The fish trade is generally quiet. Mackerel are very scarce, and the outlook for higher prices is very good. Box and barrel herring are quiet and unchanged. Sardines are reported from several sources to be in short supply. Fresh and canned lobsters are very fresh and scarce. Fresh fish continue high, owing to fewer arrivals. Quotations at first hands are as follows: Fresh fish—Market cod, \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; large cod, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stock cod, \$4 to \$4.50; large hake, \$1.50 to \$2; medium, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1 to \$1.50; steak pollock, \$2 to \$2.50; white halibut, 10c to 12c per lb.; gray, 8c to 10c; chicken, 12c to 14c; eastern salt cod, 20c to 25c; heavy mackerel, 12c to 17c; medium, 6c to 8c; live lobsters, 15c; boiled do., 18c.

Salt fish—New large No. 3 mackerel, \$12 to \$12.50; new large No. 2, \$14; old No. 1, \$8, \$7 to \$8; small salt shore No. 3, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5; No. 1, \$17 to \$18 extra; No. 1, \$19 to \$20; large dry bank cod, \$4 to \$4.25 per qt.; medium, \$3.75; large pickled bank, \$3.75 to \$4; medium, \$3; large shore cod, 12c; small, 10c to 11c; salted, \$3.25; pollock, \$2; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$2.25; Nova Scotia large split herring, \$5 to \$5.50; fancy Scatter, \$5.50; Newfoundland, \$5 to \$5; round shore, \$3; medium, scaled, 5c; herring, 12c. No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 6c.

Canned fish—Navy brand, three-quarter cans, \$2.10 to \$2.15; lobsters, 24c, \$2.75 to \$3; uprights, \$2.75 to \$3; macaroni, 10c; onions, 14c to \$1.50; 2 lb. do., \$2.25 to \$2.50; 3 lb. do., \$2.50 to \$3.

MORE ST. JOHN HONORS.

New Brunswick Artillery, Lt.-Col. Armstrong, Secures the Places of Honor. The Canadian Military Gazette announces the general efficiency returns for the garrison artillery for the year just closed. There are two competitions, which are quite distinct. One is among the companies on the old establishment, and the other is among the N. C. O. and men per company, while in the other the increased establishment, a company numbers over double that strength. The Halifax, Montreal and British Columbia regiments are the augmented, and the 42nd, 43rd and 44th are the new units. The New Brunswick and P. E. Island regiments, composed of ten companies altogether, and five other independent companies remain on the old establishment. In the former competition, the New Brunswick regiment takes first, second and third places. No. 1 company, under Capt. Crawford, has at last attained the position of first in Canada, for which both officers and men have long fought. The score is 252 points out of a possible 260, and has only been equaled once, No. 2 company of Carleton, Capt. Baxter, has second places with 251 points, by far the highest score that has ever been made for three officers. Third in the list comes No. 4, Capt. T. E. G. Armstrong, with 248 points.

The Gazette says: "Lt. Col. Armstrong, commanding, should be proud of his regiment for the positions they hold in the competition." The work of our local regiment is done quietly and unostentatiously, but it is always well done, and both officers and men are glad to note, year by year, a marked increase in both attendance and consequent efficiency. The regiment will parade for battalion drill on Thursday evening, and the inspection of the corps will take place during the early part of next week.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Owing to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway taking large numbers of the Northwest laborers, and also because of the large increase in the acreage of wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest territories, it is expected large numbers of farm laborers will be required to safely harvest the immense wheat crop of that country. The Canadian Pacific railway, therefore, contemplates running some very cheap excursions for farm laborers to points in Manitoba and the Northwest, towards the latter part of August. Anyone desiring to see that country cheaply and to work at wheat harvesting would do well to bear the matter in mind, and watch for definite announcements of rates, dates of excursions, etc.

Boots and shoes that have become hard-wood can be made soft and pliable by the application of kerosene.

Wine; 300 barrels flour, 100 barrels rice, in, to St. John, per schooner Flash; 300 barrels flour, 302 bags oats, 593 packages fruit, to Halifax, per steamer Olive; 500 barrels flour, 50 barrels cornmeal, 10 barrels rice, to Tuxet, N. S.; per schooner Caylor; 300 barrels flour, 75 barrels bananas, 250 bags oats, to Yarmouth, per steamer Boston; 615 barrels flour; 175 barrels cornmeal, to Charlottetown and Antigonish, per schooner Adair.

The lumber market here is not in a very satisfactory condition. There are large quantities of stock on hand, although they will undoubtedly stiffen in the near future, since the new tariff has gone into effect. Some of the Maine and New Hampshire mills have closed, owing to the high price of logs and the unsatisfactory prices paid for sawed lumber. It will take several weeks for the market to get straightened out. Spruce is selling fairly well, but hemlock is quiet. Prices quoted here are as follows: Spruce—Car lumber, from ten inches and under, \$12.50 to \$13; frames 2 in. to 14; very wide and long, \$15 to \$16; yard standard, \$17 to \$18; boards planed on one side and matched, \$12.50 to \$14; kiln dried floorings, clear, \$22 to \$26; No. 1, \$19 to \$22; No. 2, \$16 to \$17.50; air dried floorings, \$15 to \$18; extra clearboards, \$23 to \$28; clear, \$27 to \$28; second clear, \$24 to \$25; boards, \$12.50; laths, 1-5-8 in., \$2.25 to \$2.30; do., 1-1-2 in., \$1.65 to \$1.70; cargo lumber, \$10 to \$12; boards, planed on one side, \$10.50 to \$12; laths, \$1.90. Hemlock—Fredericton hemlock, No. 1, 8 in., 12 feet, \$10; 14 to 16 feet, \$10.25; rough cargo hemlock, \$9 to \$9.50; extra cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$2.60; clear, \$2.10 to \$2.15; second clear, \$1.80 to \$1.75; extra No. 1, \$1.25. Pine—Covey No. 1 eastern pine, \$16 to \$17; out, \$8.50 to \$9.50; rough edge stock, \$9 to \$11.50; matched boards, \$19 to \$22; extra sap claps, \$35 to \$40; clear, \$30 to \$35; second clear, \$25 to \$30. The fish trade is generally quiet. Mackerel are very scarce, and the outlook for higher prices is very good. Box and barrel herring are quiet and unchanged. Sardines are reported from several sources to be in short supply. Fresh and canned lobsters are very fresh and scarce. Fresh fish continue high, owing to fewer arrivals. Quotations at first hands are as follows: Fresh fish—Market cod, \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; large cod, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stock cod, \$4 to \$4.50; large hake, \$1.50 to \$2; medium, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1 to \$1.50; steak pollock, \$2 to \$2.50; white halibut, 10c to 12c per lb.; gray, 8c to 10c; chicken, 12c to 14c; eastern salt cod, 20c to 25c; heavy mackerel, 12c to 17c; medium, 6c to 8c; live lobsters, 15c; boiled do., 18c.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Trinity Church Presented a Gay and Festive Appearance on Saturday Afternoon.

On the Occasion of the Marriage of G. Bentley Gerard to Miss Mary Isabel Christie.

Trinity church was the scene of a brilliant wedding at 1.30 p. m. Saturday, when Miss Mary Isabel Christie, daughter of Dr. James Christie, one of the fairest and most popular of St. John's fair daughters, was united in marriage to G. Bentley Gerard, manager of the Bank of British North America at Kaslo, B. C. Mr. Gerard was for several years stationed in this city as accountant in the bank, and has a large circle of warm-hearted friends here, besides being deservedly popular with everybody. This fact made the wedding an event of great interest to people. Old Trinity never looked prettier. The young lady friends of the bride had decorated the chancel of the sacred edifice with ferns and palms and a profusion of white flowers. Over one hundred and fifty invited guests were present and the bright morning gowns of the ladies made a beautiful picture. The guests were met at the door by the ushers—D. R. Jack, T. D. Walker, Dr. Stewart Skinner, Alex. McMillan, J. G. Harrison and A. George Blair—small No. 3, \$7 to \$8; small salt shore No. 3, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5; No. 1, \$17 to \$18 extra; No. 1, \$19 to \$20; large dry bank cod, \$4 to \$4.25 per qt.; medium, \$3.75; large pickled bank, \$3.75 to \$4; medium, \$3; large shore cod, 12c; small, 10c to 11c; salted, \$3.25; pollock, \$2; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$2.25; Nova Scotia large split herring, \$5 to \$5.50; fancy Scatter, \$5.50; Newfoundland, \$5 to \$5; round shore, \$3; medium, scaled, 5c; herring, 12c. No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 6c.

The Rev. Dr. Decosta, through the British Consul General, Thanks New York People. New York, July 25.—Through the British consulate here, Queen Victoria has sent her thanks to all her subjects in this country who celebrated her jubilee. As jubilee services were held in the Church of St. John, the Evangelist in this city, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Decosta, has received the following letter: British Consulate General, New York, July 23, 1897. Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I have today received a beautiful letter from the Marquis of Salisbury, in which his lordship states that he has been commanded to express the Queen's gratification at the manifestation of respect and attachment displayed towards her majesty on the occasion of the special commemorative services held in New York on June 20th last to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her majesty's accession to the throne. As I am given to understand that the special services at St. John's church, on the day in question, were conceived and carried out by yourself, it gives me much pleasure to convey to you her majesty's thanks, and to insure the same to all those whose participation in the services contributed to make them so great a success. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, A. PERRY BARNETT, Acting Consul General.

Dr. Decosta read the letter containing the Queen's thanks to his congregation at the morning services at St. John's today.

IN CHAMBERS.

Wm. Pugsley was up Thursday before the case of Louis D. Green v. Hon. Judge McLeod on an application of Mr. Pugsley to change the venue. The venue is laid in Charlotte county at present, and Mr. Pugsley wishes the venue changed to York on the ground of his privilege as an attorney. Mr. Pugsley took the additional ground that the cause of action arose in St. John and asked time to file an affidavit. The action is brought for \$7,500, money paid to Mr. Pugsley as attorney for Col. Green in the suit of Green v. Ruggles. Mr. Pugsley claims that \$1,800 of the \$7,500 is due to him for counsel fees and expenditures made in the case of Green v. Ruggles. W. C. H. Grimmer appeared for Mr. Green. Time was given for both parties until next Thursday to file affidavits, when the argument will be conducted. The case of Davidson v. LeBlanc was up before Judge McLeod on review. The defendant was convicted of a breach of one of the by-laws of the county of Restigouche. The conviction was set aside on application of John Montgomery.

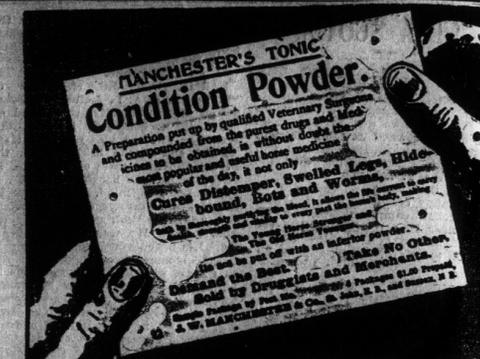
SHELDIAK NEWS.

Sheldiak, July 26.—The bazaar held in the rink last Wednesday and Thursday was a grand success; \$300 was made to help pay off the debt. The lobster fishing at Cape Bald was very good last week, being the best this season, some of the boats catching over two tons per day. Borax will more readily remove stains and dirt from the skin than any other means, and also keep the skin smooth. A jar of borax should, therefore, be on every washstand.

The causes of a board of health of the churches at Port Harbor, near Yarmouth, have been: 1, chronic pneumonia, and every 1, one total, 13.

Rev. G. W. Mac pointed to the churches at Port Harbor, near Yarmouth, as a home mission with his faith Scotland.

Montreal, July of Montrealers will fore setting out.



THE QUEEN'S THANKS.

Her Majesty, Through the British Consul General, Thanks New York People.

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Sheldiak, July 26.—The bazaar held in the rink last Wednesday and Thursday was a grand success; \$300 was made to help pay off the debt. The lobster fishing at Cape Bald was very good last week, being the best this season, some of the boats catching over two tons per day. Borax will more readily remove stains and dirt from the skin than any other means, and also keep the skin smooth. A jar of borax should, therefore, be on every washstand.

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Rev. G. W. Mac pointed to the churches at Port Harbor, near Yarmouth, as a home mission with his faith Scotland.

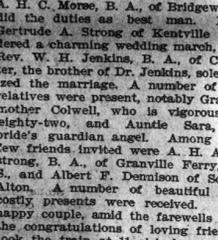
Montreal, July of Montrealers will fore setting out.

CITY The Chief Week In Together With from Corres Exch When ordering WEEKLY SUN the NAME of the which the paper that of the office is sent. Remember! The Office must be ensure prompt of request. NOTICE TO CO News correspond mailed in time not later than 8 to ensure insertion of the following. Herman Allan, board the David ago, is resting in his condition is. We are now in should be chert, however are de Bear River crop failure.—Digby Co. The David Weatman this dantown at 5.30 make the return maring. Frank Gallagher's partment will leary today, partly chiefly to see ab that is said to av. Rev. Mr. Thomast church is woston to the Moody Northfield, Mass., next month. Se people intend go. Reports from Co company has at laing quantities. O to have spurted 15 was plugged with ern Enterprises. A large quantity shipped to the R son, J. R. Warren early in the season. There are seven on there. One has ward. Mr. and Mrs. H John who were m church, Kingston, day, are spending merade, and are Clifton.—Guardian. John Robertson, years St. John m Robertson Co. L ferred to Montre here will be Peter onto. "Thad" Stevens who has been tea, Halifax Co., year, is taking a and botany at the lege, Bible Hill, T was a student at '94 and '95. The F. C. Bapth will hold a plent Tuesday next, a congregation are and this one will standard. Dr. E been secured and may be expected. The funeral of E K. Johnston was Mrs. Armstrong's ad lady, whose de with deep regret friends. An engagement nounced which v people all over C Daisy Robertson, Robertson of the North America, E yllis, manager of bank of the Ban tawa.—Recorder. The causes of board of health of the churches at Port Harbor, near Yarmouth, have been: 1, chronic pneumonia, and every 1, one total, 13. Rev. G. W. Mac pointed to the churches at Port Harbor, near Yarmouth, as a home mission with his faith Scotland. Montreal, July of Montrealers will fore setting out.

Each 10c. Packet

Will Actually Kill A Bushel of Files.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



Frank Jenks of New York, who is an old friend of the groom's, presented a very handsome novelty in the shape of a travelling clock of ingenious device. D. W. Campbell of the Beaver line sent a dozen gold coffee spoons. There were other presents from New York, Windsor, N. S., and other places, and many handsome remembrances from friends in this city. A very interesting affair took place on Wednesday morning, July 21st, at the residence of Councillor Harver Colwell of South Alton, Kings county, N. S., when his daughter, Geraldine Heaton, was united in marriage to Stephen J. Jenkins, M. D., of Johnston.

THE BISLEY MEETING

It Is Over and the Canadians Made a Grand Showing.

Rapid Volley Firing Contest at Disappearing Targets a Farce.

A Change in the Conditions of Which Only the Englishmen Will Get the Tip.

London, July 26.—The following members of the Canadian team, with the aggregate scores, have qualified for the second stage of the Queen's prize: Lt. Col. Davidson, 160; Trooper Langstroth, 97; Corp. Kerr, 97; Sgt. Simpson, 96; Sgt. Corrigan, 95; Lt. Stuart, 95; Capt. Davidson, 84; Lt. Ross, 84; Sgt. Blair, 84; Pte. Swinlow, with an aggregate of 93, will shoot off with others who made a similar total for a chance to contest in the second stage, which is decided on Thursday. The third and final stage is decided on Saturday. Simpson and Stuart are not members of the Canadian team, but went to Bisley at their own expense.

Lt. Col. Davidson, with a score of 84 out of a possible 95, won the first prize in the Daily Graphic match. The prize is a handsome silver cup, the actual value of which is £25 10 shillings.

Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian high commissioner, has offered a cup for the highest score in the grand aggregate, and the Canada club has offered one for the highest score in the volunteers' aggregate.

A prize of £25 is offered by Lord Mount Stephen, but the conditions of the competition have not yet been settled.

Lieut. Ross, on behalf of Mrs. Major Dunbar, offers a prize to the competitor making the highest score possible in the "ladies" match, with seven shots at 600 yards.

Toronto, Ont., July 21.—The first stage of the St. George's challenge vase match was decided today. The weather was most unfavorable for shooting, as there was a steady down-pour of rain and a high wind hampering the marksmen. In the St. George's first stage seven shots are fired at 500 yards and seven at the 600 yards ranges. The one hundred competitors making the highest aggregate at this stage are entitled to shoot in the second stage on Saturday next. At this stage, ten shots are fired at 300 yards. The following Canadians, with their aggregate scores, qualified for the second stage: Sgt. Drysdale, Prince Wales Rifles, 68; Staff Sgt. Smith, 59th Battery, 67; Lt. Kinneer, 8th Hussars, 67; Sgt. Garrison, 13th Batt., with an aggregate of 66, shoots off with others who made a chance to qualify for the second stage.

Lord Mount Stephen gave a cash prize for the colonial making the highest score in the volunteers' aggregate, the prize to be awarded to those whose aggregate in the first stage of the Queen's and St. George's and the Martin's cup match were the best. The highest possible aggregate is 210. The following Canadians with the aggregate stated in the prize mentioned: Lt. Col. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, 134, fifteen pounds; Capt. White, 14th Batt., 130, ten pounds; Sgt. Corrigan, 59th Batt., 127; Trooper Langstroth, 83, ten pounds; Sgt. Broadhurst, Royal Scots, 128; Captain Kerr, 48th Highlanders, 125; Sgt. Drysdale, H.W.R., 125; Capt. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, 125, five pounds each.

Capt. White, 14th Batt., with an aggregate of 125, is the first stage of the St. George's vase, although he did not qualify to shoot in the second stage, won a prize of two pounds.

The shooting in the Armourers company's match was decided today. The number of shots, 10, Lt. King, 45th Batt., made a score of 46 out of the possible 50; Lt. Ross, 13th Batt., made 45 in the same contest. This contest closes on Saturday, but the scores mentioned will give prizes. The Canadians are all well and confident of making a good showing in the second stage of the Queen's prize decided tomorrow.

Toronto, July 22.—The second stage of the Queen's prize was decided today, and three Canadians qualified for the third and final stage, to be shot off on Saturday. The three are Capt. White, 14th Batt.; Corp. Kerr, 48th Highlanders; and Lt. Ross, 13th Batt. Their aggregate scores for the two ranges are 214, 214 and 208, respectively.

Only one hundred competitors shoot in the third stage, and in this number White's score gives him eighth place. Kerr stands tenth and Ross fifty-fifth. Sgt. Blair, 78th Batt., with an aggregate of 206, shoots off with twenty-two other marksmen for one of the nineteen places amongst the hundred entitled to compete in the last stage of this prize.

Sgt. Garrison, who tied with a number of others for a place amongst the one hundred competitors entitled to shoot in the final stage of the St. George's challenge vase next Saturday, won his tie and the coveted opportunity today.

Lieut. Ross, 13th Batt., who tied with nine others in the Daily Telegraph match, shot off today. The ranges were 600 yards and the number of shots seven. Ross and the nine other competitors whom he tied made the possible 35.

A revision of the prize list of the matches was made and the ten who scored 400 possible got £7 10s, each. Other Canadian prize winners in these contests were Staff Sgt. Smith, 59th Batt., £3 6s; Sgt. Garrison, Lieut. Kinneer, 8th Hussars; Capt. Davidson, 14th Royal Rifles; and Sgt. Corrigan, 59th Batt., £2 each. In the Graphic match, today, range 600 yards, number of shots seven, Corp. Kerr, 48th Batt., Lieut. Ross, 13th Batt., and Sgt. Broadhurst, Royal Scots, each made the possible 35. A number of other competitors made possible in this match and the ties will be shot off at the earliest opportunity.

The Canadians, who are all well,

held at "At Home" at their headquarters this evening.

(Special to the Sun.) Toronto, July 23.—The wind today was very tricky and the marksmen were somewhat hampered thereby, consequently the scores were not so high as on previous days of the meet.

The Canadians did well in various contests in which they engaged. Corp. Winlatt, Royal Grenadiers, won the first prize of twenty pounds in the Duke of Cambridge match. The range in this match is 600 yards and ten shots are fired. The highest possible score is 50. Winlatt scored 47, Lieut. Ross, 13th Batt., and Sgt. Broadhurst, Royal Scots, with scores of 46 and 45 respectively won prizes of two pounds in this match.

Sgt. Blair, 78th Batt., shot with twenty-two other competitors for nineteen places amongst the one hundred competitors entitled to shoot in the last stage of the Queen's prize, which will be decided tomorrow. Blair won a place. This makes four Canadians who will shoot in the finals, viz.: Capt. White, 14th Batt.; Corp. Kerr, 48th Highlanders; Lieut. Ross, 13th Batt.; and Sgt. Blair. The following Canadians, who did not qualify for the third stage of the Queen's cup, got the prizes stated for aggregates made over the first and second stages. The aggregate scores given are: name: Sgt. Corrigan, 59th, 204; Sgt. Broadhurst, Royal Scots, 203; Lieut. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, 202; Trooper Langstroth, 8th Hussars, 201; Capt. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, 199; four pounds each. Lieut. Stuart, Vancouver, 200; Private Simpson, Royal Grenadiers, 197; three pounds each.

In the "Alexandria" match, ranges 500 and 600 yards, seven shots each, Sgt. Broadhurst aggregated 67, Capt. White, 14th Batt., Lieut. Carter, 33rd Batt., Sgt. Drysdale, Prince of Wales Rifles, each scored 64. These scores will get prizes.

In the "Kyanok" match, range 900 yards, ten shots, Sgt. Blair shoots off with a British competitor for the second prize of three pounds and 600 rounds of ammunition. Lieut. Stinson of Vancouver shoots off a tie for fourth prize of a pound and 250 cartridges. These ties will be decided tomorrow. The Canadians are all well.

Bisley, Eng., July 23.—Star cable: Of a hundred riflemen who shoot in the Queen's prize tomorrow, the highest aggregate is 219. Canadians in the hundred are: Kerr, 214; White, 213; Ross, 211; and Blair, 206. The Canadian prizes up to today are over 31,500.

London, July 24.—This was the last day of the National Rifle association meet of Bisley. Great interest centred around the firing in the third and final stage of the Queen's prize, in which four Canadians took part. The shooting was magnificent. The prize, consisting of £250, donated by the queen, and the N. R. A. gold medal and badge were won by Pte. Ward, 1st Devonshire (Eng.) regiment. The Canadian prizes in this match with the aggregate given, won the prizes mentioned: Lt. Ross, 13th Batt., 300, fourth prize of £30 and N. R. A. badge; Corp. Kerr, 48th Highlanders, 299, sixth, £15 and badge; Capt. White, 14th Batt., 298, seventh, £15 and badge; Sgt. Blair, 78th Batt., 291, twenty-second, £12 and badge. The highest possible score is 330.

In the Thorborne match Sgt. Blair tied a British competitor for the second prize, which they divided between them, each taking five pounds. Lt. Ross was 19th, and Lt. Carter, 33rd Batt., 24th in this contest, each securing a prize of two pounds.

In the Morris match Sgt. Blair got nineteenth prize, and Sgt. Drysdale, 45th Batt., secured fourth prize of four pounds in the Armourers' match and Lt. Ross got eighth prize of two pounds.

In the "Winter aggregate" Lt. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, won 4th prize, £10. Other Canadian prize winners were Sgt. Broadhurst, Royal Scots, 58th prize; Lt. Ross, 13th Batt., 52nd prize; Sgt. Drysdale, Prince of Wales Rifles, 70th prize; Capt. White, 14th Batt., 75th prize. The prizes were two pounds each.

Their standing in the grand aggregate gave the Canadians the following prizes in the "Corporation City of London" open only to colonial and Canadian volunteers: Lt. Davidson, first, seven pounds, ten shillings; Sgt. Broadhurst, sixth, seven pounds; Lt. Ross, eighth, and Sgt. Drysdale, ninth, five pounds each.

In the "Winter aggregate" prizes of the "Mackinnon" challenge cup, a rapid volley firing competition, Lt. Davidson won ninth prize of five pounds and Capt. White 45th prize of two pounds.

The "St. George's Challenge Vase" match was finished today. Sgt. Drysdale of the Canadian team won seven pounds and the N. R. A. badge. Lt. Kinneer, 8th Hussars, won 45th prize of six pounds and N. R. A. badge, and Gunner Smith, 5th R. C. A., 57th prize of five pounds.

In the "All Comers" aggregate Lt. Ross' scores in the Daily Graphic, Daily Telegraph and Alexandria won him 19th prize of three pounds. Drysdale won 57th and Broadhurst 71st prizes respectively, of two pounds each.

The Canadians won the following prizes in the Association Cup, which competitors are nominated by lady members of the N. R. A., and may shoot for more than one lady: Lt. King, 11th prize of five pounds; 19th prize of three pounds 6s; 1st prize of one pound; Capt. Windatt, Royal Grenadiers, 14th prize of 2s and 58th prize of one pound; Pte. Swinlow, 14th Batt., 29th prize, three pounds; Sgt. Corrigan, 59th Batt., 22nd prize, three pounds; Lt. Ross, 25th prize, three pounds; Sgt. Blair, 53rd prize, two pounds; Staff Sgt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers, 51st prize, two pounds; Sgt. Drysdale, Prince of Wales Rifles, 69th prize, two pounds.

The Mackinnon cup match, was a farce. It is a rapid volley firing contest at disappearing targets. The executive of the N. R. A. changed the conditions of the match and failed to

notify the Canadian and other teams.

It is alleged, however, that the British team had warning of the alterations and were prepared. When the Scotch team were told today of the new conditions they refused to shoot and expressed their indignation without mincing words. The Canadians decided to shoot and made a good fight, the English team being only two points ahead of them, although owing to bungling on the part of the officials a target at which the Canadians were shooting was lowered before the elapsed time.

This evening the Duchess of York presented the prizes to the successful competitors. The Canadian winners were loudly cheered.

(By the Associated Press.) London, July 25.—Major Mason, the commander of the Canadian rifle team which has been taking part in the competitions at Bisley, will sail for home on August 12. The members of the British team will be accompanied by Major Mason has been an ideal commandant. A valuable present will be bestowed upon him next Saturday at the office of the Canadian high commissioner in London.

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FOUR MEN KILLED, SPORTING MATTERS

Three Others Fatally and Many More Severely Injured, Lacrosse on Saturday.

Shamrocks Defeated the Torontos at Some Phenomenal Cricket Scores at London

AQUATIC. The Lynch Brothers Win.

Halifax, N. S., July 26.—The Lynch Brothers won today's boat race on Bedford basin, leading Whelan and Brennan by a couple of lengths, with the Lovitt crew twenty lengths behind. Time for the three miles was 23.15.

London, May 21.—At the Putney boat races today Blackstaffe won the Wingfield sculls, Howell, the young American, being among the competitors and taking second place at the finish. Blackstaffe won by two lengths.

Cornell men are going to show their appreciation of Coach Courtney in a substantial manner. A circular letter has been sent out by the alumni trustees asking for subscriptions to a fund, known as the Courtney memorial fund, the object being to purchase an annuity for the benefit of Courtney's family. It is thought that possibly ten thousand dollars will be raised among the students and graduates, the list being already headed by several subscriptions of over one hundred dollars each. Cornell men have always been liberal towards their navy and perhaps this is one reason for their great success.

THE KENNEL. Canadian Club Joins the American. New York, July 26.—The American Kennel club has just made an important move, as a result of which the entire Dominion of Canada comes under the club's jurisdiction. In future, all dog shows held in Canada will be conducted under the rules of the American Kennel club, and the executive committee of the Canadian Kennel club becomes the Canada advisory board of the American Kennel club. Under the agreement all awards made at Canadian shows will become records, and all Canadian registrations will be made with the American Kennel club stud book.

THE TURF. London, July 21.—Mr. Dobbells five year old bay gelding Dolara, by Emperor, out of Dolinka, formerly the property of P. Lorillard, achieved a remarkable performance at the Liverpool July meeting today, having tied with Maid of Valletta for first place in the race for the Windermere, all aged plate of 125 sovereigns, and winning the Seaforth velvet handicap of 125 sovereigns, all within an hour and a half.

It is stated in Fredericton that since George Carvell's challenge to trot Speculation against any horse in New Brunswick was accepted by John McCreedy, the latter is hedging and wants the conditions and terms not stipulated in his original challenge. Freeman Goodwin of Riverside has become the possessor of Black Morris, a celebrated local trotter.

Phenomenal Individual Scores at Lord's by Yorkshire batsmen. London, July 14.—The most striking feature of yesterday's cricket was the wonderful achievement of the two crack Yorkshire batsmen, Brown and Tunnicliffe. These two have made many a long stand together, but never more than 100 runs in any one innings, one of which has been so productive as that for the first wicket in their match with Sussex. Previous to yesterday the most runs put on for the first wicket in a first class match was the 144 of H. T. Hewitt and L. C. Paine at Taunton in August of 1892. Curiously this was made against Yorkshire, and it may be that the performance of the two amateurs is still to be regarded as the more meritorious, by seeing the array of bowlers that they had against them. But their actual figures were surpassed and a new record of 378 set up ere Tunnicliffe was caught by Paris at mid-on. The Pudsey man had a somewhat less rapidly than Brown, and took four hours and thirty-five minutes to make his 147, in the course of which he hit twenty 4's.

Brown remained unconquered for another hour and three-quarters, by which time he had made the magnificent score of 311, which, of course, by far the biggest individual innings of the season, although a long way behind the record score of Mr. MacLaren, who made 424 for Lancashire against Somerset at Taunton in 1885. Other contributors of over 300 in first class cricket are not numerous, and they may be stated here, W. G. Grace made 344 for M. C. C. v. Kent, at Canterbury, in August, 1876; W. W. Read 333 for Surrey v. Oxford University, at Kennington Oval, in June, 1888; W. L. Murdoch, 321 for New South Wales v. Yorkshire, at Sydney, in February, 1882; and W. G. Grace 318 not out for Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire, at Cheltenham, in August, 1876, and 301 for Gloucestershire v. Sussex, at Bristol, in August, 1876.

LACROSSE. The Shamrocks Defeated the Torontos (Special to the Sun.) Toronto, July 25.—The Shamrocks defeated the Toronto Lacrosse club yesterday by six goals to five, after one of the most exciting contests that ever took place.

St. John County Rifle Association. In the spoon match on Friday Range on Saturday afternoon the following were the spoon winners: In class A, Sgt. M. Henderson, 62nd Fusiliers, won the desert spoon, with a score of 91; in class B, Pte. C. F. Porter, 62nd, the teespoon, with a score of 80, and in class C, Pte. A. McIntosh, St. John Rifles, with a score of 84. The next spoon match will be held on August 7th next.

PERSONAL INTEREST. McGregor Grant, who has been on a visit to the old country, arrived in the city last night on the English mail special. H. B. McCreedy, editor of the Charlottetown Guardian, and Mrs. McCreedy, are in the city, visiting Mr. McCreedy's father, Mr. James McCreedy.

A. C. Ball, M. P., of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and D. Scott, editor of the St. John B. Sun, arrived from the east by last evening's Charmer, and are guests at the Oriental—Victoria Colonist, July 16th.

WOODSTOCK. N. B., July 23.—At the public meeting in the Opera house this evening in the interests of the local opposition, John A. Lindsay was chairman.

Black, M. P. P., was the first speaker. He pointed out that the net debt of the government in 1884, when Mr. Blair came into power, was \$757,000, while in 1896 the net debt was \$2,740,000. A portion of the debt was for railway subsidies, for which the government was not altogether to blame. He would leave that item out altogether. In 1891 they got power from the legislature to issue bonds to the extent of \$200,000 to wipe out the floating debt, and \$250,000 was raised for permanent bridges. This was all gone before any permanent work of any account was done. With regard to the Woodstock bridge, he claimed that the work could have been done for \$100,000, and a bridge at Hartland well built with the balance. Bonds were issued for \$30,000 for horse importation and \$25,000 for international bridges. Last year bonds were issued for \$400,000 for more permanent structures. Then with regard to the floating debt, it had transpired that the floating debt is \$200,000. The revenue of the province is \$700,000 in round figures, and one-fifth of that is demanded for interest. The people are now face to face with direct taxation. If this condition continues the provincial tax collector will have to call on the people's purses for money to keep up the public works of the country.

J. K. Pinder, M. P. P., was given a rousing reception. This tour of the opposition was made, he said, in order to get people to think over the condition of the province, in which the public debt was running up at the rate of about \$150,000 a year.

Dr. Stockton, who came next, met with a most cordial reception and was applauded again and again through his brilliant address. In a precise, deliberate manner he laid before the audience the true state of affairs of the province and bade them thoroughly examine the state of affairs before casting their votes.

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CLUB OPENING.

al opening of the golf club grounds took place on afternoon. About three ladies and gentlemen from the 62nd Battalion band were in charge of the music. The choice selection of music on the west of the club links were used by a gentlemen. A little rough, the grounds were eminently satisfactory. However, was the attraction to the majority of ladies, owing to the presence of the five o'clock tea by the ladies' committee. The ladies were highly successful. The committee consisted of Mrs. Geo. Mrs. Fred E. Barker, Mrs. Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Geo. W. F. H. J. Ruel, Mrs. James J. James Jack, Mrs. J. D. Mrs. L. R. Harrison. On the side of the club house a man has been laid out. Three foot apart are used for practice on the north a quiet rink, been laid out temporarily, properly made shortly. To women present the quite attractive feature of the lady or gentleman wish the club should apply to Mr. Skinner.

THE CROPS.

erson, one of the largest in this country, says that the crop through-out would be an average rather than a great deal to do and has an opportunity that few people possess. A pretty blue one, but weather of the last two or three days has done much to bring it. A few more weeks of rain will ensure a good crop. On recently returned from the western part of where, he says, the crops will.

BURGEON FISHERY.

ndricks, the New York has charged of the river, was in town to see the United States to effect the United States would have on these regulations. The side will be admitted free by citizens of the United States. Mr. Hendricks was in the regulations were not. The fishing this year is as good as any that have been taken in all and new York, but no fish. Mr. Hendricks leaves two for Upper Canada the ground will be view in Ontario and the

IN THE BACK.

was troubled with pain for months, and after trying remedies without effect, could use Hagar's Yell-green. Mr. Hendricks was glad to say that after bottles I was completely cured. He recommended this to all.

ANNA CHAPMAN.

South River, Ont.

TS ON VESSELS.

th, R. N. R., chairman of the committee, has following letter to the vessels, which came into force on concerning lights to be carried on vessels and open boats at night. It is expected that the collections at Port Cuddey will amount to over \$10,000.

A STOLEN HORSE.

week ago a man giving J. O'Shaughnessy, went of A. H. McPherson, Fred-horse and buggy. The horse did not turn up at night. Mr. McPherson and he with him by telephone. He yesterday morning, Mr. willing to make any settlement, but this was the horse, Mr. Kierstead by any means the flyer indeed Mr. Kierstead's horse is anything iftery.

THE WARDROBES AND CLOSETS.

every home half-worn goods are stored away and closets that can be as new and fitted for wear. The cost is so simple, the cost is the general result beyond the work of home dress-makers, capes, vests, pants, feathers, and a score of worn and faded can be into things of beauty and cost of from ten to twenty of Canadian families use every year an average of money. All users of say it is so easy to the directions are so simple that a child can do many imitations and is so simple that you can make the Diamond Dyes for them. Common 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 conference 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 surveyor general. For some days negotiations have been in progress with the treasury department at Washington in regard to securing a port on the disputed Alaska coast where goods might be landed in bond destined for the Canadian gold fields of the interior. A favorable reply was received today, President McKinley, under provisions of the treaty of Washington, naming the port of Dyea, which is situated at Lynn Canal, at the head of navigation, on the Pacific coast of Alaska. From thence the headwaters of Yukon, two principal rivers are situated, Chilkoot and White Pass, these trails converge near Tagish lake, in undisputed Canadian territory, and there probably the dominion authorities will establish a custom house and 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 protected against smuggling and the dominion government will be able to collect duty at the border upon all United States and other foreign goods 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. While the ministers and deputies were in conference upon the foregoing scheme a telegram was handed Mr. Sifton announcing that a special session of the British Columbia legislature would probably be summoned to deal with the subject of better transportation facilities into the Yukon. The minister expressed gratification at the news. Duty upon goods for the Canadian Yukon via the long all steam route is collected at Cuddey. The collector there is D. W. Davis. So far he has collected only \$2,000 in duty, and this in the form of a cheque. He feared to send a large sum in gold dust. The amount transmitted represents the collection on a single cargo which Davis followed in an interview before the close of navigation last fall. It is expected that the collections at Port Cuddey will amount to over \$10,000. In his brief letter to the customs department, dated June 31, being only four weeks en route, Mr. Davis says: "This is a hard country to do business in at present." The department of the interior has issued in pamphlet form the reports of Wm. Ogilvie, illustrated with sketch maps of the Klondyke district and half tone engravings of Yukon scenery. "The object is not to induce anyone to go to this 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 winter and he wishes it clearly understood now that the government will not bear any responsibility for getting food into the country to relieve distress. Washington, July 23.—The cabinet meeting today was of short duration and 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 a port 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 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 surveyor department by Canada for permission for Canadian vessels to enter at Dyea, Alaska, and land passengers and baggage there. Dyea is about fifty miles north of Juneau, and it was decided to save passengers the annoyances of disembarking at Juneau and awaiting another steamer for Dyea, the head of navigation on this route to the Yukon frontier. Haventill, Mass., July 23.—The Reynour expedition from this city for the Alaskan mining regions promises to be a success. It was the original intention to form a party of ten, but 12 applications have been made, from parties 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 and the profits from the operations will be shared equally. MR. OGILVIE 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 mining re-

gion of the Yukon, the extracts from the official reports of Wm. Ogilvie, D. L. S., who is now in that country as the officer of the dominion government, will be read and discussed. 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. Ogilvie in his introductory address speaks from accurate information 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 Cuddey, which is in Canadian territory, on the Yukon River and at a great distance from the Klondyke River, where the present excitement is chiefly centred. It is a commanding point to which all the mining news of the country naturally flows. In a letter in 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 of the Yukon. He says: "The quantity in eight rivals 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 upon the most adverse existing terms. Application has been made to purchase it, and an expert is now engaged in putting in a tunnel to test the extent. Indications are strong that the deposit is of the metalliciferous rock." 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 Yukon and are both tributaries of Sixty-mile River. Both creeks are fully located and worked, each claim being 600 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 understand, will yield \$75,000 to \$80,000 this season, and the owner will net, it is said, between \$40,000 and \$50,000. He took out, it is reported, nearly half that sum last year off the same claim, and expects to do so again next year. This is much the richest claim yet found, but all on those creeks do well. There are many other creeks in this vicinity yet to be prospected and many more will have no doubt pay well. Gold is found all along the valley of Sixty-mile River, and under more favorable conditions, both more amenable and climatic, it would yield good results to large enterprises. The present conditions will improve. The climate is a serious difficulty, but will be surmounted in time, I believe."

DISCOVERY IN THE KLONDYKE.

In his letter of September 6, 1896, Mr. Ogilvie gives the first official information of the discovery of gold in the Klondyke River 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 discovery of gold has been made on a creek called Bonanza Creek, an affluent of the river known here as the Klondyke. It is marked on the maps extending as far as the junction of the river a few miles above the site of Fort Reliance. The discovery was made by G. W. Cormack, who worked with me in 1887 on the coast range. The indications are that it is 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 about 200 claims have been staked on it and the creek is not yet exhausted; it and its branches are considered good for 300 or 400 claims. Besides these are two other creeks above it, which it is confidently expected will yield a good crop and they do not have more than 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 the Klondyke River, which is called Indian Creek, flows into the Yukon, and rich prospects have been found on it, and no doubt it is in the gold bearing country between Klondyke and Indian Creeks, 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 into the country, and it is too far to boat them up from here in small boats. This new find will necessitate an upward step on the Yukon and help the Stewart River region. News has been received from Bonanza Creek that 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 the amount 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 I have almost no doubt that the agent be a surveyor. Already on Bonanza Creek they are disputing about the size of claims."

THE FIRST DISCOVERER.

The rich placer mines of gold were first discovered on the branches of this stream. The discovery was due to the report 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 branch, which was named by the miners Bonanza Creek. Cormack located a claim in August, but had to cut some logs for the mill here to get a few pounds of provisions to enable him to begin work on his claim. The fishing of Klondyke having totally failed him, he returned with a few weeks' provisions for himself, his wife and brother-in-law (Indians) and another Indian in the last days of August and immediately set about working his claim. As he was very short of provisions he could only put together a rather defective apparatus to wash the gravel with. The gravel itself he

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 worked out \$75 in about four hours, and it is asserted that two men in the same creek took out \$4,000 in two days with only two lengths of sluice boxes. This last is doubted, but Mr. Leduc asserts 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 the probability is that they got it from Bonanza Creek. A branch of Bonanza named Eldorado has prospected magnificently, and another branch named Tilly Creek has prospected more than 20 or 30 claims. It is said. About twelve miles above the mouth of Gold Bottom Creek joins Klondyke, and on it and a branch named Hunker Creek, after the discoverer, very rich ground has been found. One man showed me \$27.75 in gold 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 are 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 they found gold in a few days, as the miners say in joke, you have to mix gravel with it to stuce it." Up to date nothing definite has been heard from this creek. "From all this we may, I think, infer that the Klondyke district which will give 1,000 claims of 600 feet in length each. Now 1,000 such claims will require at least 3,000 men to work them properly, and as wages for working for three or four months at \$2 per day without board we have every reason to assume that this part of our territory will in a year or two contain 10,000 souls at least. For the news has spread to the coast, and a corresponding number of men are expected to come. And this is not all, for a creek called Indian Creek joins the Yukon about midway between Klondyke and Stewart Rivers, and all along its course gold has been found. All that has stood in the way of working it heretofore has been the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of getting them up there even when here. The Klondyke River and its branches and it is probable it will yield five or six hundred claims. Farther south lies the head of several branches of Stewart River, on which some prospecting has been done, and some good indications found, but the want of provisions prevented development. Now gold has been found in several of the streams joining Pelly river, and it is probable that some of these will be rich. The discovery was made by G. W. Cormack, who worked with me in 1887 on the coast range. The indications are that it is 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 about 200 claims have been staked on it and the creek is not yet exhausted; it and its branches are considered good for 300 or 400 claims. Besides these are two other creeks above it, which it is confidently expected will yield a good crop and they do not have more than 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 the Klondyke River, which is called Indian Creek, flows into the Yukon, and rich prospects have been found on it, and no doubt it is in the gold bearing country between Klondyke and Indian Creeks, 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 into the country, and it is too far to boat them up from here in small boats. This new find will necessitate an upward step on the Yukon and help the Stewart River region. News has been received from Bonanza Creek that 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 the amount 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 I have almost no doubt that the agent be a surveyor. Already on Bonanza Creek they are disputing about the size of claims."

TOO-MUCH-GOLD CREEK.

A few miles farther up Bear Creek enters Klondyke, and it has been prospected and located. Compared with Bonanza it is small and will not attract much attention. It is said. About twelve miles above the mouth of Gold Bottom Creek joins Klondyke, and on it and a branch named Hunker Creek, after the discoverer, very rich ground has been found. One man showed me \$27.75 in gold 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 are 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 they found gold in a few days, as the miners say in joke, you have to mix gravel with it to stuce it." Up to date nothing definite has been heard from this creek. "From all this we may, I think, infer that the Klondyke district which will give 1,000 claims of 600 feet in length each. Now 1,000 such claims will require at least 3,000 men to work them properly, and as wages for working for three or four months at \$2 per day without board we have every reason to assume that this part of our territory will in a year or two contain 10,000 souls at least. For the news has spread to the coast, and a corresponding number of men are expected to come. And this is not all, for a creek called Indian Creek joins the Yukon about midway between Klondyke and Stewart Rivers, and all along its course gold has been found. All that has stood in the way of working it heretofore has been the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of getting them up there even when here. The Klondyke River and its branches and it is probable it will yield five or six hundred claims. Farther south lies the head of several branches of Stewart River, on which some prospecting has been done, and some good indications found, but the want of provisions prevented development. Now gold has been found in several of the streams joining Pelly river, and it is probable that some of these will be rich. The discovery was made by G. W. Cormack, who worked with me in 1887 on the coast range. The indications are that it is 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 about 200 claims have been staked on it and the creek is not yet exhausted; it and its branches are considered good for 300 or 400 claims. Besides these are two other creeks above it, which it is confidently expected will yield a good crop and they do not have more than 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 the Klondyke River, which is called Indian Creek, flows into the Yukon, and rich prospects have been found on it, and no doubt it is in the gold bearing country between Klondyke and Indian Creeks, 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 into the country, and it is too far to boat them up from here in small boats. This new find will necessitate an upward step on the Yukon and help the Stewart River region. News has been received from Bonanza Creek that 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 the amount 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 I have almost no doubt that the agent be a surveyor. Already on Bonanza Creek they are disputing about the size of claims."

A LARGE GOLD-BEARING AREA.

Dalton informed me he has found good prospects on a small creek nearly midway between the coast range and Selkirk in his route. His man showed me some coarse gold, about a pound in weight, and a large quantity of black sand. The creek is called White River near the head of Chilkoot 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 good prospect of gold-bearing gravel, and which will all yet be worked. Good quartz has been found in places just across the line of Davis Creek, but of what extent is unknown, as it has not been worked. 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 expedition has been completed. Some of the reports have got from prospectors that all or nearly all of the northern branch of White River is on the side of the line, and copper is found on it, but more abundantly on the southern 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 native copper brought by the natives from the head of the White River, but of what part is uncertain. I have also seen a specimen of silver ore, said to have been picked up in a creek flowing into Bennett 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, rumors and local news named by the miners a creek named by the miners Bonanza Creek. Cormack located a claim in August, but had to cut some logs for the mill here to get a few pounds of provisions to enable him to begin work on his claim. The fishing of Klondyke having totally failed him, he returned with a few weeks' provisions for himself, his wife and brother-in-law (Indians) and another Indian in the last days of August and immediately set about working his claim. As he was very short of provisions he could only put together a rather defective apparatus to wash the gravel with, and myself not yet knowing

A TOTAL WRECK.

Bark Rothiemay on the Rocks Two 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 Desert, where she encountered thick fog. The bark 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. Strange to say the Partridge Island 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 fog was thick and the sea was heavy on it. It was felt at the time the Rothiemay struck that she was a long distance to the westward of St. John. She took ground first on a ledge which 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 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 situated in the foremast. At daylight 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 Captain and Mrs. Grant and the crew of the vessel were on the rocks near the vessel's stern. They made themselves as comfortable as it was possible to do, and at daylight a boat was sent down the shore to ascertain the whereabouts of the ship. The boat's crew alarmed the people in the Cape Spencer light-house by discharging red rockets, and the keeper, Mr. Blacklock, 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 light-house and Mr. Blacklock came to the city with the 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 Rothiemay, J. K. Dunlop, James K. Dunlop, D. Colahan of the board of portwardens, and others, left for the scene of the wreck. The vessel lies with her head to the westward and her stern to the eastward, with her bows under her forward and aft, the rudder post started, butts all open, copper started and torn, the masts broken, the rigging on the starboard side broken and pulled apart, deck holed up forward and aft, and vessel twisted about fifteen degrees from forward. Her foremast is broken off and all the yards gone, masts and rigging broken along with other damage to her rigging 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 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 to the wharf with materials in the evening. Capt. Grant declined to give a Sun reporter any information regarding the accident. He said he expected an accurate report to be given by the press. He felt it was better for him to say nothing. The weather, as stated above, was very thick and the vessel was unable to get a pilot. The Rothiemay was a vessel of 1219 tons register was built here by J. K. Dunlop in 1881, and was owned by Wm. Thomson & Co., Wm. D. Dunlop, George D. Dunlop, and others. She was one of the finest vessels ever built here. There was in all about \$5,000 insurance on her. Capt. Grant and his crew have arrived in the city.

RUSH TO THE KLONDYKE.

On January 11 of this year he writes to say: "The reports from the Klondyke region are still very encouraging, so much so that all the other creeks around are practically abandoned, especially 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 them hauling their sleds themselves. Those who cannot get claims are buying in the market already quoted. Claims cannot 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 hours as they like. Some claims are so rich that every night a few pans of dirt suffices to pay the hired help, when there is any; as high as \$204 has been reported at a single pan, but this is not generally credited. Claim owners are now very reticent about what they get, so you can hardly credit anything you hear; but one thing is certain, we have one of the richest mining areas ever found, with a fair prospect that we have not yet discovered its limits." In the same letter he reports that some quartz prospecting has been done 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. Some claim owners on a reliable source that the quartz mentioned above is rich as tested, over \$100 to the ton. The lode appears to run from two to eight feet in thickness, and is about nineteen miles from the Yukon river. I will likely be called on to survey it, and will be able to report fully. Place 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 some in mind that 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 sex or age, is usually brought on by overwork 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 ailments. The symptoms of nervous exhaustion are so well known that it is almost unnecessary to name them. Dizziness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, shooting pains in the limbs, paralytic symptoms, constipation and headache are the commonest features of the disease. One of its chief indications of nervous disease is irritability, then ensues despondency, often followed by terrible insanity. How can nervous exhaustion be cured so that insanity and death may be avoided? Past experience and medical testimony answers the question fully. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can surely overcome the troubles of the nervous system. This marvellous curing medicine braces up every nerve, gives strength to the muscles and tissues, makes pure, rich blood, gives perfect digestion and sweet 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 ailments. Medical men and druggists having a full knowledge of the virtues of Paine's Celery Compound are recommending it every day. Its cures attest its superiority and usefulness; its work in pure 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 are looking for.

SWIMMING ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Peter McNally of Boston Attempts to 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 25, telegraphed to the Associated Press from Calais 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 five 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 Gris Nez. McNally left the Admiralty pier at Dover in the presence of a crowd of onlookers at 11:30 o'clock, intending to go merely for a trial swim. He wore blue trunks which were planned miniature American and English flags. He was accompanied by his wife, accompanied him, his trainer, Brown of Eton, 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 the rest 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 the way of numerous passing steamers. Six miles out the fog lifted and the circumstances predicted the possibility of a perfect trial swim by crossing the channel. He was heading direct for Calais, but a strong westward current had drifted him to a point four miles from Calais. He now took refreshments, consisting of beef extract and ginger and a long piece of American chewing tobacco, which he chewed to prevent his tongue from swelling. He swam continually with a occasional change in his position, but he never swam on his back, which he explained, in preference to the other position, as he felt the boat drew nearer to him, so as to be close at hand in case anything should happen. At 10 o'clock he began to show signs of exhaustion, but pluckily continued at his task. From this time until 3 o'clock the temperature of the air and sea gradually lowered. McNally was very tired, but the swelling of his hands giving him great trouble, while from time to time he was seized with cramps in his legs, neck or arms, causing a drawn, haggard look about his face, and the passages of his nose and his mouth became swollen. McNally made a difficult. At 2:30 o'clock he had reached a point of Cape Gris Nez. Here he commenced to splash wildly and to swim in a circle, calling for help. It was over to those in the boat that he was blinded by the salt water which had got into his eyes, and they tried to persuade him to get out. McNally refused to do so, whereupon he was forcibly dragged into the boat, where he immediately became unconscious, but upon being revived, he was revived. Owing to change of tide the boat had great difficulty reaching Calais. It arrived there at 5:30 o'clock. As the circumstances predicted the possibility of a dependent report being taken aboard the craft which accompanied McNally, the British consul in the presence of the American consul describing the boat.

NOTED CONGREGATIONALIST.

Death of Rev. Malcolm McGregor Dana at Brooklyn Yesterday.

New York, July 25.—Rev. Dr. Malcolm McGregor Dana died at his home in Brooklyn today. He had been ill for a long time with a complication of ailments and his death had been hourly expected for several weeks. Malcolm McGregor Dana was born in Brooklyn about sixty years ago. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1839, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1843, and began his ministerial career at Winsted, Conn. In 1844 he was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational church of Norwich, Conn., where he remained ten years. In 1854 he, with 105 other members, separated from 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., and began his pastorate there. In 1893 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 Congregational 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 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 late years was in the line of temperance reform and sociological study. Since he left Lowell in 1884, 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.

FOOT AMPUTATED.

Two British Steamers, Sugar Laden, Scudding Like Mad for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Two British steamers laden with valuable cargoes of sugar are tonight scudding over the sea 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 Dingler 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 Elton, Captain Burright, and the Haverthorpe, Captain Marck, both from Java with their cargoes constrained 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 become worse than usual and the bone became dislocated, necessitating the 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. —Times.

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