IN CHINA.

Great Britain Will Make Hong Kong Impregnable.

The Port is Already Armed With the Famous and Costly Watkins Position Finder,

By Which All the Guns of All the Chief Batteries Can be Aimed and Fired by One Man in a Commanding and Secure Position.

(London Telegraph, June 10.)

When, after the war with China in 1839, Great Britain acquired the island of Hong Kong in January, 1841, it was a desolate place, sparsely inhabited by fishermen. Though ceded to us by the treaty of Nankin, it did not become of much commercial importance until the discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 and the consequent Chinese emigration. Its trade has gradually grown with the opening up of China to foreigners, especially since the construction of the Suez canal. Today it has a population of nearly a quarter of a million, and during the fifty years 1841-1891 the inhabitants increased from 7,000 to 221,000. Of these 8,500 were Europeans and Americans, 1,900 were of various nationalities, and the great bulk were Chinese. It has of late years become a recognized fact, which recent events in China have emphasised, that the security of the trade of Hong Kong, which is the great entrepot in this part of the world, cannot be insured unless a stretch of the adjoining mainland also becomes British property. All strategists agree that Mirs Bay, which with Deep Bay is now leased to Great Britain, is absolutely essential to the safeguarding of the island.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the southeastern coast of China at the mouth of the Canton River. It lies about forty miles east of Macao, a declining Portuguese colony, and ninety-one miles south of Canton. The island is formed of an irregular mountainous ridge, stretching nearly east to west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to the height of about 2,000 feet. Hong Kong, with an area of less than thirty square miles, is only one-third larger than Guernsey. In length it is about eleven miles and in breadth from two to five miles. A narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-Moon Pass, in no part wider than half a mile, separates it from the mainland. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon (two and two-thirds square miles) was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the government of China, and now forms part of the colony, which also embraces, besides Stonecutters' Island, the islands called Green and Apleechow, and the Middle, Round, and other islets that are within the bays or off the coasts of Hong Kong. The waterways of the island form one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, having an area of ten square miles, and the surrounding lofty granite islands blend, as has been said, "the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy." The city of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills which protect the south side of the harbor, and contains, with its suburbs, more than 200,000 inhabitants. Built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, in tiers, the town, as seen from the water, is very striking and picturesque. Well grown and handsome trees shade many of the streets. Wonderfully impressive, too, is the view of Victoria city and the harbor from "The Peak" at night.

OF MIRS BAY

little information beyond what is supplied by the admiralty chart is obtainable. The entrance between Fing Head and Mirs Point is about seven miles in width, and the distance to the furthermost shores of the bay is fully fourteen miles. Hills and mountains rise from its shores, the highest elevation attained being 1,540 feet, the altitude of Sharp Peak. The indentations of the bay provide, in addition to the chief basin, the Long Harbor, with a depth of six to seven fathoms, and the Tolo Harbor, from four and a half to six fathoms, which is approached by the Tolo Channel. The main waterway in the bay ranges from twelve fathoms to nine. There are inlets called the Double Haven and the Crooked Harbor. Various small islands are named the Pingchau, the Crooked, the Crescent, and the Double. On the shallower side of the bay on the Mirs Point shore some space is taken up with fishing stakes.

Hong Kong, with Mirs Bay in English hands, can be made impregnable. An imperial garrison of about 3,000 men, including the Hong Kong regiment sent out in 1891, is maintained, towards the cost of which the colony contributes £40,000 annually. There is also a volunteer corps, armed with artillery and Maxims. The port is the headquarters of the China squadron of some twenty vessels. It is well provided with docks; there are no fewer than five, and three slips, which are fully supplied with shears, engineers' and carpenters' shops, foundries, and every requirement for repairing large ships of war and merchant vessels. A recent writer gives the following details: "The admiralty dock is 500 feet long and 86 feet in breadth at the top and 70 at the bottom, and 29 feet deep. The land defences of the colony consist of six divisions: Stonecutter's Island, Belcher's Bay, Kowloon West, North Point, Kowloon Dock, and Lyeemoon Fort. The armament of the chief of these consists of the justly-abused 10 in. and the admirable 9.2 in. guns. This place is probably quite impregnable from the sea on the harbor side, but to make sure there is need to fortify Green Island, since otherwise ships coming round the island would not be visible from Stonecutter's or Belcher's until they were almost in sight of the town. Any nation except our own would have fortified these points years ago. Hong Kong is one of the few defences armed with the famous Watkins "position finder," for which the British government paid so much. By this all the guns of all the chief batteries can be aimed and fired by one man in a commanding and secure position. With the principal entrances mined—all preparations for which exist in the most complete and detailed manner—any hostile fleet attacking Hong Kong harbor would in all human probability come to grief. The weak point, it is well known, was the other side. In the military manoeuvres the attacking force has got in again and again. Now, however, all anxiety on that score is allayed.

IT IS NOT BECAUSE

Hong Kong produces much that it is a prized colony. It grows, indeed, little or nothing; but its position has made it a centre of trade in opium, sugar, flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandalwood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, etc. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are largely controlled by Hong Kong arms—large local banking, dock, steamboat, and insurance companies having been established. Its factories produce rope, sugar, rum, paper, vermillion, sauce, bricks and bamboo work, and ships' sores of every description. As Hong Kong is a free port, the only way of estimating the extent of its trade is to take the shipping returns, and, on this basis, it is calculated that the total exports now may be valued at 25 millions sterling, and the imports at 20 millions sterling. Nearly half of this trade is with China, and a third with India, mainly in tea, silk and opium. The importation of goods into China from Europe, the United States and India almost entirely takes place through Hong Kong in the south, and Shanghai, one of the treaty ports near to the mouth of the Yangtasze River. Hong Kong supplies Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Holhow, and Pakhoi. It is at Hong Kong and Shanghai that are established the British firms that supply the China market. At the other ports, or the "outports," as they are known in the China trade, the British merchant, and the foreign merchant generally, is ceasing to exist. British merchants are not distributors. Once the goods have left his warehouse in Hong Kong or in Shanghai the British importer has no longer a direct interest in their fate. At Shanghai the Chinese are beginning to import on their own account.

There is telegraphic communication between Hong Kong and nearly the whole world by a cable to Shanghai (and thence to Japan and Russia), and two cables to Singapore, and there is very extensive steam communication to Europe, Amercia and Australia. Daily steamers leave for Macao and Canton, and very frequently for the Chinese treaty ports. There are no railways in the island, and as roads are almost absent, the usual means of conveyance outside Victoria is by boat.

Since 1843 there have been twenty-seven governors of this crown colony. The governor is assisted by an executive council, and he presides over the legislative council.

PEKIN, June 9.—At the Tsung Li Yamen this morning an agreement concluded by Sir Claude Macdonald with the Chinese government for an extension of the boundaries of Hong Kong, including Kowloon, was signed.

This will give the colony the security long desired by those interested in it as a naval base.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT SKIPPER SLOCUM.

(London Times.)

Capt. Slocum of Boston, Mass., whose adventurous voyage around the world in the tiny craft of which he is at the same time owner, master and crew, has excited considerable interest in the various British colonies at which he has touched, writes to us from St. Helena on April 20: "I sail today for America and home, via Barbados. If there is a word I could dare ask the Times to publish it would be to say that the kind receptions I have met with from my British cousins all over the world have been for this reason more than any other, viz., that I sail under the United States flag. In a few days I shall have finished what I know is a very unusual voyage, but a voyage of commercial value to me. It is not 'the greatest show on earth' sort of scheme, neither am I 'a dime museum navigator.' My vessel is nine tons register net, 12.70 gross. Half that size would, I think, go round the world safely enough, if well appointed and sailed with proper skill, and so I disclaim any attempt to show what may be done in the line of 'fool-hardy' navigation. I have in the hold several tons of freight on ship's account, which will pay me shipmaster's wages and more for the whole voyage. A pleasanter voyage I have not made in my whole life. I am an old shipmaster and not a stranger to ports in Great Britain, and, perhaps, am not forgotten in China and Japan. If I am able to sail my vessel quite alone I save the expense of wages to others. I am today ten years younger than when I felled the first tree for the construction of the Spray."

CIGAR BUTT SANDWICHES.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Sandwiches made of cigar butts inclosed between slices of bread were what Fred Lind of 220 East 104th street fed to the New York Central Park bears, until Detective Savage took him to the lockup. The bears placidly munched the tobacco sandwiches and signified an appetite for more.

DR. CHASE'S REMEDIES

Some of their Remarkable Cures.

E. J. Lasalle, Dunnville, Ont.—Cured of severe Kidney and Bladder Trouble by Chase's K.-L. Pills, a cure that created a sensation.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Folgar, Ont.—Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine saved her little boy, who was sinking rapidly from Lung Disease.

R. D. Robbins, 148 Cowan Ave., Toronto, Ont.—Cured of an Eczematous Sore extending from knee to ankle. Eight doctors failed. Dr. Chase's Ointment cured.

Miss Anna A. Howey, Eden, Ont.—Cured of Catarrh of 10 years' standing and Catarrhal Sore Throat by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Mrs. Jos. Querin, Ethel, Ont.—Cured of Eczema of the Head and Face from which she suffered 9 years. Head a mass of scabs. Dr. Chase's Ointment cured her.

Dr. Chase's remedies may be had of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

The man whose home is menaced by midnight marauders isn't slow to grasp a weapon to defend it. The same man when threatened by an enemy ten thousand times more dangerous, will calmly go his way and make no effort at defence. The most dangerous of all mankind's enemies is consumption. There is but one effective weapon with which to combat this grim destroyer. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood and throat and nasal troubles. Thousands have testified to their recovery under this remedy after they were given up by the doctors, and all hope was gone. Many of these have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Any sufferer may write to them. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life giving elements of the food and the nerves strong and steady. Acting directly on the lungs, it drives out all impurities and disease germs. It is also a wonderful medicine for all nervous troubles. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Jno. M. Hite, of Audubon, Audubon Co., Iowa, says: "I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest. Several of our best physicians gave up all hopes of my recovery. I would cough and spit blood for hours. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and recovered."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a book of 1,008 pages and over three hundred illustrations. This book is free. You may have it in all its usefulness, and in strong paper covers, for 31 one-cent stamps, which pays the cost of customs and mailing *only*, or in cloth binding for 50 stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The following is extracted from a letter of Capt. W. E. Cooke, who is seconded from the Royal Canadian Artillery and now holds a position under the foreign office for three years in eastern Africa.

NGONGE, Kikuyu, B. E. Africa, April 6th, 1898.

Here I am, 350 miles, more or less, from the coast, 260 of which I have marched, having left Mombassa February 22nd. I am alone here, in charge of this station, which consists of a square stockade, with a ditch around it, a row of mud barracks at one side for native troops, thirty of whom I have here on detachment duty, and one native lieutenant. These men do escorts and guards and police duties, and about one hour's drill per day. They are very smart and handle their Martini-Henri rifles very well indeed.

This is called the White Man's Country in Africa, being 6,500 feet above the sea, and is a comparatively healthy climate, though subect to great changes of temperature, being at times 40 degrees Fahr. at night. My old tweed suits are the thing here, and one must sleep between blankets. Fires are lighted at night, and in the centre of my grass-roofed hut I have a small one at night, from which there is always some danger. "There's the rub," and one must do as others in this country. The land is parched and dry; water is scarce and bad most of the time. Twice on the way up I had to dig in dry river beds for enough water to make a cup of tea. I think I told you in a former letter that a lion came into my camp one night and carried off one of my porters bodily. It was a little demoralizing, I assure you. The cattle plagues are rampant now, also pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest, to say nothing of the trouble caused by the tsetse-fly. The cattle are the natives' wealth, and consequently they at present will not part with them, except at great cost or in need of medicine or anything which they covet from the white man. There is comparatively little wood for such a large country, and the natives gather bundles and bring them in to buy flour, etc.

We have two great tribes here adjacent to each other, the Masai and the Wakikuyu, the former a fighting people and the latter more inclined to agriculture, though always ready to fight the Masai. Both are rather treacherous and uncertain, but at present peace exists, and I hope for my comfort it will continue. The Masai know no fear and are devils to fight, as you will understand when I tell you that the government is not strong enough to cope with them yet, and our policy is to make friends with them. On the march up I saw such herds of game, utterly impossible for me to describe, thousands of antelopes of many sorts, wildebeests, hartebeests, etc. I saw no rhinos, or elephants, though some of my porters did; rhinos are the most dangerous, and you must look sharp when one is around.

As to my duties, I am a sort of magistrate and administrative officer, including in that term what the government does in looking after the country generally, watching the natives and their lands, allowing no land purchases without sanction, opening up roads and building bridges over streams, checking caravans and collecting revenue on ivory that passes through, and looking after the pay, rations, etc., of the troops under me. The country is governed by the Indian penal code, just being introduced, but not always followed, as the native needs the stick on all occasions. Under the code I have the power to give twelve lashes or a month's chain-gang or imprisonment.

The trouble in Uganda I understand is about over, Commissioner Berkely, C. B., having reported that he did not wish any more troops sent up, but the rest of the Indian regiment, which has been going up by companies for the last month or so, will be pushed on, so as to concentrate it.

It is believed that its destination will ultimately be up the Nile to check the French aggression, and then on to Khartoum.

QUESTION OF DIVORCES.

An Anglican Synod Pass a Resolution Condemning Marriage Between Divorced Persons.

TORONTO, June 18.—At the Anglican synod this morning the subject of marriage between divorced persons, adjourned from last night, was taken up again on a resolution submitted by Bishop Sullivan and accepted by Dr. Langtry, who had introduced the subject deploring the evil of such marriages and asking for an authoritative declaration from the provincial synod on the subject. Hon. S. H. Blake in the discussion which followed said that the case which had given rise to this discussion was one in which an innocent girl had become the wife of a debauched husband, with the result that a divorce followed. She desired to marry again, and the clergyman, after carefully considering the question, concluded that there was nothing in the law of the Church of England to justify him in withholding his consent. A motion by Bishop Sullivan to accompany the request for a declaration from the provincial synod on the subject with a condemnation of the evils of marriage between divorced persons was carried by 61 to 13, the amendment to send forward the request unaccompanied by any such condemnation being first defeated by 35 to 13.

To the naked eye not more than 6,000 stars are ordinarily visible. A powerful telescope will reveal 5,000,000 stars at once.

CAMPBELLTON CELEBRATES

The Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Coronation in Right Royal Style.

Speeches by Gov. McClelan, Premier Emmerson and Dr. Stockton—All Kinds of Sports and a Torchlight Procession.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., June 22.—Today Campbellton celebrated the anniversary of her majesty's coronation in royal style, the day's programme being away in advance of anything of the kind ever held in the town. The principal attraction of the day was the first official visit of Lieut. Governor McClelan to the town, his honor having graciously consented to be present and formally open the handsome new school building which was recently completed. The day's proceedings opened with a magnificent trades and polymorphian parade, many elaborate features having been arranged by the committee in charge. At the close of the parade the lieutenant governor was presented with the following address by Mayor Alexander:

To His Honor the Hon. Abner R. McClelan, D.C.L., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick:

Sir—On behalf of the citizens of the town of Campbellton, we beg to extend to your honor and Mrs. McClelan a cordial welcome on this your first official visit to our town. To appreciate the high position now occupied by you as an honor fittingly bestowed upon one who in a long and honorable career in the service of his country has ever taken a prominent part in its affairs. Beginning political life at an unusually early age, your honor has participated in many of the most critical events of New Brunswick's political history, including that policy of confederation, which, uniting the provinces, has given to Canada of today a position of first importance with the mother country, not only because of its rich and varied resources, but also on account of its pronounced loyalty. It pleases us to recognize in your honor's public career qualities which have reflected to the credit of your native province. We beg you to convey to Mrs. McClelan an expression of our highest esteem, and assure your honor that it has given us much pleasure to receive both of you on your present tour of northern New Brunswick.

We trust you will both carry away pleasant memories, and should the thought occur to you to come again, you may rest assurred of a most sincere welcome.

On behalf of the town of Campbellton, we beg to remain your honor's most obedient servants.

(Sngned) A. E. ALEXANDER.
J. A. VERGE,
Town Clerk.

His honor made a suitable reply. One of the most interesting events of the day was the presentation to the town of the two historic Athol house cannons, which were captured from the French in the battle of the Restigouche in 1760, and were afterwards mounted at the Athol house, where they have remained up to the present. The presentation was made by D. Ferguson of Chatham on behalf of the heirs of the estate and accepted on behalf of the town by Mayor Alexander.

During the day a full programme of athletic sports was held, including aquatic and field sports, bicycle races and base ball match, which were well contested and interesting throughout between Campbellton and Newcastle, the game being easily won by the visitors.

The most important event of the day was the formal opening of the new school building in the evening, the assembly hall being filled to its utmost capacity. After a brief address by the chairman of the school board, Dr. Murray, Lt. Gov. McClelan was introduced and spoke at some length. The other speakers of the evening were Dr. Inch, Premier Emmerson, and Dr. Stockton, all making addresses appropriate to the occasion.

At the close of the proceedings, the governor was escorted to his hoted by a torch light procession and a brilliant display of fireworks closed the day's programme.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

WINNIPEG, June 22—A despatch from Austin, Man., says Johnnie Powell, a Bernardo Home boy, yesterday shot and killed the four year old son of his employer, E. C. Wheeler, and then committed suicide. Wheeler and his wife were away from home at the time. The motive for the awful crime is supposed to be the refusal of Wheeler to allow the boy to attend a picnic which was held today.

THE NEW WAGNER CARS.

The new Wagner cars secured by the Intercolonial railway consist of six sleeping and three dining cars. They are built in the most approved Wagner designs and are marvels of beauty and comfort. The rich mahogany, beautifully figured plush and tapestries, oriental in their handsomeness, make a finish finer than which it would be harder to suggest. The sleeping cars are named the Raritan, Revenna, Raleigh, Riauvke, Inca and Inex; the dining cars are Nos. 600, 402 and 403. They are identical with the Wagner cars running on the world-famous Lake Shore between New York and Chicago.

COULDN'T ESCAPE.

(From Judge.)

Mistress (greatly distressed as Bridget awkwardly drops the chicken on the floor, when about to place it on the table)—Dear me! now we've lost our dinner.

Bridget—Indade ye've not. Oi hov me foot on it.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

WEEKLY SUN!

Special Notice to Our Readers.

Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st, 1898,

Thus Giving the News to All Subscribers While It Is Fresh and Timely.

Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Family Journal.

With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN; a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated by all subscribers.

Commencing January 1st 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

It has been for years a welcome visitor once a week in thousands of homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons.

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangements of the country will permit.

This great step in advance in the news service of the WEEKLY SUN will not be accompanied by any advance in price. On the contrary the management have decided to make a startling reduction in the annual subscription, and to offer the WEEKLY SUN to Subscribers who pay in advance at a discount of 25 per cent.

Henceforth the WEEKLY SUN will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and subscribers who are in arrears can take advantage of this unparalleled offer by squaring their bills and remitting 75cts. for the new year.

MARINE MATTERS.

S. S. Marie de Larrinega, reported sailed from Greenock for St. John, June 16, will proceed to Montreal.

S. S. Aureola, also reported sailed from Shields for St. John, will go to Sydney instead of coming to this port.

Sch. Genesta goes up to Eatonville to load lumber for Boston. Capt. Geo. Dickson succeeds Capt. Priest as commander of the vessel.

Str. Camperdown has been chartered to carry deals from Bangor to Glasgow at 45s., and another steamer has been fixed to take deals from Bangor to West Hartlepool at 45s. 6d.

Three steamers which have been fixed to take cargoes of spool wood from Miramichi to Greenock will complete their cargoes with deals at from 41s. 3d to 42s. 6d.

Bark Plymouth, Capt. Salter, at New York June 19 from Manila, reports: May 26, Michael Driscoll, aged 45 years, a seaman, died of general debility, and was buried at sea.

Sch. Gypsum Emperor, Capt. Morris, from New York for Windsor, N. S., ran ashore near Cape Split on the 15th, and sustained considerable damage. She is now on the blocks at Summerville repairing.

The following charters are reported: Str. Zanzibar, Saguenay River to Liverpool or Greenock, lumber, 75c.; barks Katahdin, Pensacola to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, lumber, $14.50; Cuba, Montreal to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $12, Rosario, $13; E. A. O'Brien, Boston to Buenos Ayres, lumber, about $11; schooners Preference, New York to Cayenne, general, $1,325; W. R. Huntley, Philadelphia to Bermuda, coal, p. t.; Thistle, Perth Amboy to St. John, N. B., coal, 90 cents, Tay, New York to St. John, N. B., coal, 80 cents; Centennial, Pt. Johnston to St. John, N. B., coal, 80 cents; S. A. Fownes, same; Sackville Packet, New York to Moncton, pig iron, $1; E. J. Pendleton, Hoboken to Halifax, coal, $1.

Barktn. Antilla, Capt. Read, which arrived at Boston Monday from Rosario, will come here to take in deals for W. C. England at 50s.

Str. Algoma sailed from Ardrossan Monday for this port, to load deals on owner's account for Belfast.

Pilot Doyle, who brought the Italian bark Monte Moro in yesterday, reports having spoken in the bay from the pilot boat Howard D. Troop on Sunday the bark Carrie L. Smith, from Rio Janeiro for Hillsboro, and the Norwegian bark Etra, from Hamburg for West Bay.

Str. Aureola loads deals at Bangor for Glasgow at 45s.

Str. Islok, now at Philadelphia, has been fixed to load deals here for Amsterdam.

Sch. Bonnie Doon, Capt. Chapman, now discharging coal at Yarmouth for Wm. Law and Co., will take a return cargo of piling for New York.

Str. Frankfield, which arrived from Sydney Tuesday night, is loading in the stream. Her commander, Capt. Jones, formerly sailed in the bark Buteshire.

Steamer Livonian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal for London, with a general cargo, principally grain, flour and cheese, was ashore at Red Island on the 20th, with one hold full of water. Assistance was sent to her from Quebec.

Schooner Gypsum Princess, owned in Windsor, and partly insured in St. John, was run down and sunk recently by the German steamer Ems. The latter vessel has now been libelled in New York for $30,000.

The crew of the sch. Shenandoah, which was burned at Norfolk, are at the Sailors' Mission, having been sent here. They report that their vessel had been loaded at Norfolk and towed out about a mile outside of Old Point Comfort forts, where she anchored. At 12 o'clock at night the fire broke out and before anything could be done the schooner was in a mass of flames. The fire was in the lower hold and is supposed to have been caused by the men who were loading her. The theory is that live ashes from a pipe fell among inflammable material and passed unnoticed, as when the hatches were battened down there were no signs of anything wrong. The fire gained such headway that when it was noticed there was only time to leave her. The crew lost all their effects. The schooner drifted down across a large American schooner and set fire to her, but the latter was hauled clear with the loss of a jibboom and some other slight damage. Capt. Gibson remained in Boston, but is expected here today.

Dr. Chase's Cures Catarrh After Operations Fail.

Toronto, March 16th, 1897.

My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

H. G. FORD,
Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

WHEN NYE WAS FUNNY.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The late Bill Nye was fond of telling this story of his smaller daughter: At a dinner table one day there was a party of guests for whom Mr. Nye was doing his best in the way of entertainment. A lady turned to the little girl.

"Your father is a very funny man," said she.

"Yes," responded the child, "when we have company."

The harrowing discovery has just been made that "a man who has drawn pay for five years for playing the bassoon in the Atchison, Kan., municipal band cannot play a note, but has simply kept the bassoon in his mouth and made motions." That fellow's salary should be raised; he is an artist.