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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 14, 1898.

DEATH OF DALTON McCARTHY.

Dalton McCarthy died at Toronto last evening. Whether it was the intention of Mr. Dalton McCarthy to emerge from the political self-effacement of the last two years may never be known. A week ago he seemed to have before him many years of active public life, in which he might again hope to occupy the controlling position to which he once aspired and for which he had many high qualifications. How he would have shaped his course toward the existing government and in respect to the national questions which lie in the path of Canada, we shall never know. The active political career of Mr. McCarthy closed with the general election of 1896. Before that time he had served twenty years in the house of commons, always as a private member, but much of the time in the possession of greater influence in the counsels of the government than some of the ministers.

Coming to parliament in a by-election as almost the first fruits of the reaction that ended with the defeat of the Mackenzie government, two years later, Mr. McCarthy at once took rank as one of the leaders of the opposition party. For ten years after Sir John Macdonald came into power again Mr. McCarthy was his right hand man and his chief adviser in constitutional questions. A strong federalist, he marked out the line of legislation which was doomed to condemnation as an invasion of provincial rights in parliament. On the hustings and in all the courts, to the highest in the empire, he contended for the constitutionality of these measures. If the law lords decided against him he had the satisfaction of knowing that the ablest judges in Canada could not reconcile the privy council's earlier judgments with the later decisions, nor did his legal reputation suffer, for at the time of his death he stood at the head of the Ontario bar, and probably commanded the largest professional income of any lawyer in Canada. It is not easy at this hour to assign to Mr. McCarthy his place in the political history. He had his strength and his limitations. He was a man of strong convictions and the courage to fight for them. He desired to rule, but had no desire for office. Constantly refusing to become a colleague of Sir John Macdonald or his successor, he thought that his advice should be taken by the premier, whose responsibility he did not share. Probably it was rather love of his professional work and the dislike of official restraint, rather than the necessary sacrifice of an income and personal comfort, which kept him from official life. As it was, he looked at the course of the government from the outside, and so perhaps did not always appreciate the difficulties to be overcome. If he had been a minister he migh have adopted some measures which as an outside member he opposed, or he might have pointed out to his colleagues an easier or better way out of some grave difficulties. As it was, he made his fight for the principles that appealed to him, sometimes with a party about him, sometimes alone, but always strenuously and manful.

The liberal conservative party received many blows from him in late years, but it will not forget the service he performed for the country, nor will it overlook the fact that he was in its earlier days an advocate of the national policy on all the lines of Canadian development, and at all times devoted to the unity and consolidation of the empire.

"CANADA'S CHIEF WINTER PORT."

Under this head the Toronto Daily World of the 10th inst. publishes editorially the following article, calling attention to the manner in which St. John is providing Canada with a winter port capable of rendering the dominion independent of all American outlets to the Atlantic:

Several years ago the city of St. John, N. B., began the construction of extensive wharves on the west side of the harbor in the part of the city formerly known as Carleton, but now called West St. John. As a result of these improved facilites and the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railway, which is making St. John its Atlantic winter port, the volume of business has considerably increased. The exports from the new wharves on the west side alone amounted in value to $4,888,918 during the past winter, and it is expected that the total exports of the port will be over eight million dollars for the year 1897-8, as compared with $3,810,215 three years ago. The business would have been larger during the past winter if the elevator capacity had been greater, and as the Canadian Pacific railway proposes to build a new grain elevator of 750,000 bushels capacity at West St. John this summer, it may be expected that there will be an increase of business next year. The Canadian people of the west as well as of the east are interested in the progress of St. John. It is a matter of vital importance to have a great Atlantic port open throughout the year with business sufficient to attract large ocean steamships. The relations of Britain and the United States are particularly friendly just now, and we all hope that they will ever continue to be so, but it is impossible to tell what complicatons may arise in the future to cause another Cleveland to threaten to withdraw the bonding privilege. In any case nothing will tend so much to show Americans the disinterestedness of our friendly attitude as the knowledge that we are independent of them and do not need to ask for any favors.

But, altogether apart from the preservation of friendly relations with the United States it is clearly to our advantage as a commercial nation to have a great winter port of our own. The harbor of St. John is the only one north of Baltimre which has never been frozen over in winter, although Halifax, like New York and Boston, is practically always open to navigation. It is a question whether Halifax or St. John will be the terminus of the Canadan Atlantic fast steamship line, the matter being left to the decison of the steamship company. Halifax has a truly magnificent harbor and is nearer to England, but St. John is much nearer to the centre of Canada, and its people, being more enterprising, have done much more to provide shipping facilities to handle the trade of the dominion. St. John will probably be Canada's chief winter port.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PROMPT ANSWER.

It does not happen every day that the Telegraph gets its answer promptly, as it has in the case of its attack on the fairness and truth of the Sun's Ottawa correspondent in reference to the Drummond railway enquiry. The brief despatch printed in Saturday's Sun and the fuller account given in the Ottawa letter today will be counted in the correspondence with the sworn evidence. The Telegraph's report has not only been repudiated by the grit chairman of the committee, and contradicted by Sir Charles Tupper, but has been withdrawn by the correspondent himself. Naturally the Sun's account of the proceedings at Ottawa does not agree with that of the Telegraph. It could not agree with the Telegraph's account and be true.

FEARFUL MORTALITY IN CUBA.

Cuba is far from being an ideal health resort. Dr. W. F. Bruner, sanitary inspector of the United States marine hospital service, who has been investigating the death rate among the Spanish soldiers, as well as the availability of the hospitals there, preparatory to the invasion of the island, declares that but few of the fifty-six hospitals now used by the Spaniards are fit for American soldiers. Of the five hospitals in Havana the best and largest is a wooden building with room for 3,300 beds and stands on an eminence in the outskirts of the city. Its equipment is very nearly perfect, and the surface drainage is complete, with ample facilities for caring for yellow fever and smallpox patients. Most of the hospitals are filthy and poorly equipped. The total number of deaths in the Havana and Regla hospitals from yellow fever during 1897 were:

	Havana.	Regla.
January	162	109
February	43	74
March	42	56
April	76	112
May	89	102
June	181	234
July	211	227
August	185	112
September	179	138
October	71	57
November	48	53
December	17	15

The deaths in these two places in the same year from smallpox were 2,583, representing about 10,000 cases of that disease. The deaths from yellow fever in other parts of Cuba in the military hospitals were: Cardenas, 235; Matanzas, 238; Cienfuegos, 235; Santiago de Cuba, 658; Manzanillo, 230; Sagua la Grande, 378; Holguin, Guines, Remediaos, Sancti Spiritus and other places, 1,500, making in all 3,451, which, with the deaths in Havana, gives a grand total of 6,047 deaths from yellow fever in military hospitals in Cuba in 1897. The deaths in Cuba's military hospitals that year from all causes were, says Dr. Bruner: From yellow fever, 6,034; enterio fever, 2,500; enteritis and dysentery, 12,000; malarial fever, 7,000; other diseases, 5,000; total, 32,534. And these figures do not include hundreds of deaths among troops sent back to Spain on the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month in the last stages of diseases. Fully ten per cent of the 30,000 sick sent home in 1897, says Dr. Bruner's report, were destined to death.

In Dr. Bruner's judgment, proper food and medical treatment would have reduced this fearful death rate fully fifty per cent, but the Spanish troops were neither fed, clothed or cared for properly while sick. He believes that profiting by the experience of the Spaniards in Cuba, American troops could be largely protected against the ravages of diseases incident to the island.

UNCLE SAM'S ONLY FRIEND.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald quotes a high official of the administration as saying: "Great Britain's attitude of strict neutrality will prevent continental Europe from attempting mediation between the United States and Spain. The president is delighted with the way Great Britain has acted, and it need not surprise you to find that the bonds between the two governments are more securely forged at the close of the war with Spain than they have been at any time in our history." This official, whose position, the correspondent affirms, requires him to be conversant with the correspondence which is in progress with the British government, does not go so far as to say that the McKinley administration contemplates an actual alliance with Great Britain, but he holds that as a result of the occupation of the Philippines by the United States the commercial and financial interests of the two governments will move on identical lines, and for its own protection the American government with Great Britain will be compelled to assume the position that China must be kept open to the trade of the world. The official above quoted goes on to say:

Naturally, Great Britain is taking a course which she believes will reap the most benefit for herself. She appreciates the mistake she made at the time of the civil war and does not propose to repeat it. With the United States in possession of the Philippines, by the observance by herself of a most impartial attitude, and with her sympathies so decidedly leaning toward the United States, she will have with us a common interest in the far east, and have insured for herself the regard of the American people.

This can be set down as a fact: Had Great Britain shown any disposition to interfere in the Hispano-American war continental Europe would have joined with her to immediately end the war in order to save Spain. Russia, which has always been regarded as the warm friend of the United States, has become lukewarm, and the change is found in the fact that Great Britain has made advances which have been well received. France, also, has had much to do with Russia's change of front. France is a Latin country, thousands of dollars of Spanish bonds are owned by her citizens, her property interests in Spain are large, and she is a Catholic country. Italy is influenced by religious ties, and Austria for dynastic reasons. Anticipating the extension of the power of the United States, and jealous of her commercial position, Germany stands ready to do anything she possibly can to take from the United States the fruits of its victories.

Great Britain is, therefore, the only real friend the United States has abroad, and her unshaken position on the side of this government has prevented any interference from continental Europe.

In the far east Japan is also friendly to the United States, and has expressed her satisfaction at the seizure of the Philippines by the American forces. But were it not for Great Britain, the notes which have been exchanged between the European governments would have resulted by row in the submission of a collective note, having in view the immediate cessation of hostilites and the withdrawal of the American forces from the Philippines.

NO USE FOR THE TRUTH.

When the liberal party was in opposition and its most prominent leaders were engaged in the work of vilifying the conservatives and making scandalous charges which they have never been able to sustain, there might have been some excuse for the fact that the Ottawa correspondents of the liberal papers were utterly reckless in their disregard for the truth. But, when the liberal party came into power and the alleged reign of truth and righteousness was ushered in, we had a right to expect better things. In this, as in about all other things founded on liberal professions, the people have been sadly and completely disappointed. The Sun has had occasion several times to call attention to the utterly unreliable character of the information supplied to the Telegraph and other liberal papers in the provinces by their Ottawa correspondent. Possibly some trustful members of that party disagreed with the Sun, and continued to believe that their own organs were truthful. Any such belief has been shattered by the exposure of the falsehood sent broadcast with reference to Mr. Farwell's evidence in the Drummond railway enquiry. Mr. Farwell was explicitly declared to have made a statement about Sir Charles Tupper which he did not make. Even after Mr. Magurn, the correspondent of the Toronto Globe, felt compelled by the glaring nature of the falsehood to telegraph a correction to the maritime organs, that correction was ignored, and yesterday the Telegraph editorially repeated the false statement. The most brazen mendacity could not go farther.

THE REPULSE AT CARDENAS.

The ease with which Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay has apparently led the commanders in Cuban waters to underrate the fighting qualities of their opponents and to magnify their own power. But for Dewey's success it is doubtful of the attempt to destroy some Spanish gunboats in the harbor of Cardenas would have been entrusted to a 7,400 ton cruiser and a couple of smaller vessels. The attacking party were lucky to escape with the loss of five men killed, several others wounded and a torpedo boat badly smashed up. The lesson might have been much more costly, as the Spanish guns appear to have been well handled. In war as in politics it does not pay to underrate the strength of your opponents.

Dr. Nordenkjold, with a party of eight Swedish scientists, is making a geological study of the Yukon basin. The party's investigations in the north will be made in the interests of the Upsala university. Dr. Nordenkjold expects to return home next fall, while the remainder of the party will spend two years prosecuting their researches and incidentally gathering Indian relics. The doctor is a nephew of the celebrated Swedish Arctic explorer.

Bicycle Minstrels, May 18th, 19th and 20th. Seats on sale at A. Chipman Smith's drug store, beginning Thursday, 12th.

DALTON M'CARTHY DEAD.

A Distinguished Lawyer and Well Known Politician Passes Away.

A Sketch of a Man Who Has Occupied a Prominent Position in Canadian Politics.

TORONTO, May 11.—Dalton McCarthy died this evening.

Dalton McCarthy, M. P., descended from an Irish family, his father being a solicitor of Dublin, and Bucknell Henry McCarthy, a member of the Irish bar. He was born at Oakley Park, near Dublin, October 10th, 1836. He was educated at Rev. Mr. Hornman's school, Blackrock; at Rev. Mr.

DALTON McCARTHY, Q.C M.P.

Flynn's school, Dublin, and at Barril Grammar school. He was first married on October 21st, 1867, to Emma Katharine, daughter of Edmund G. Lolly of Barrie. His second wife he married on July 15th, 1873, Agnes Elizabeth, relict of Richard B. Bernard. The deceased was called to the bar in 1859 and was appointed a Q. C. in 1872. The deceased occupied many important positions in his constituency of North Simcoe. He had been in parliament since 1876.

CHATHAM NEWS.

CHATHAM, May 9.—The W. C. T. U. held their annual meeting, which was largely attended, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Anderson, on the 5th inst.

In the absence of Mr. Joyce, who was to lecture at the last meeting of the Natural History Association, Dr. Baxter delivered a very interesting lecture on the classification of birds. Dr. Cox supplemented the lecture by a talk on a few of the specimens shown.

At the last meeting of the town council T. M. Gaynor was elected town clerk. There were six applications in for the position.

Town Clerk Gaynor has issued his proclamation calling for an election to fill the vacancy in King's ward caused by the resignation of Ald. F. E. Neale. Nomination day is Friday, May 13th, and election day Monday, May 16th.

The manse property of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, offered at auction last week, was withdrawn at $4,001.

W. B. Snowball is repairing the Dr. Pallen residence, and will occupy it when repairs are completed. W. T. Harris is moving his warehouse to the George Dick lot, the site of the old steam laundry. Chatham's new steam laundry is now in operation. F. E. Neale has removed from Sheriff street to D. T. Johnston's Sunny Side, corner of Duke and Howard streets.

A. Eagles, with John Bassett as a silent partner, has opened a boiler shop in the Allan building.

The s. s. Cordova, the first of the deal fleet, passed up Friday to Sargeant's mill.

A LETTER FROM COUN. DEAN.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—Kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to call the attention of the public to some features of the session of the municipal council yesterday that did not appear in the reports of the proceedings. Previous to the meeting, the most noticeable figure was his worship the mayor in the outer hall, surrounded by a number of men, including R. C. John Dunn, Joseph A. Balcom and Councillor Rose, canvassing him to assist them in the scheme they had laid to subvert the will of the ratepayers of the parish of Musquash. When the session convened, a ring had been formed which voted to illegally pay money out of the parish funds and to appoint persons to office who were not eligible, and that, too, in direct opposition to a strong petition of the ratepayers.

The leader in this party was his worship the mayor (by office Coun. Sears) and he displayed most intense zeal as seconder of the motion of Coun. Rose, in a very able and lengthy address to the council.

I had not before known of a mayor of the city taking sides in affairs that concern the parishes alone. His action and that of those who supported him and Coun. Rose is all the more open to censure in the face of the fact that the man whom they voted to appoint as a member of the highway board was the very man whom the ratepayers of the parish so forcibly thrust from the office of councillor in the election just one year ago.

So far they have succeeded. The wishes of the people have been disregarded.

Respectfully yours,
W. J. DEAN.

An old fellow of seventy-one walked a long journey to Melbourne to see the test-match. Seemingly he fell exhaused into the Moonee Ponds Creek, where he was found in a dying state. Babbling of cricket, the luckless ancient was taken to Melbourne hospital, and the nurses brought him bulletins of the game until he at last died unconscious.—Sydney Bulletin.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

NOTES ON PRISON REFORM.

By Jeanette C. Bullock.

At the late county convention of the W. C. T. U., held at north end, March 10th, the following recommendations of the committee on jail and police matrons were adopted, viz.:

1. That a series of articles setting forth the result of our investigations be published in the press.

2. That a petition be formulated to the municipal council for the appointment of a jail matron and the classification of the prisoners under her jurisdiction.

3. That the petition be presented to influential bodies for their endorsation, and then circulated for general signature throughout the city.

For some years this matter has been agitated to a greater or less extent by the union, but the financial aspect has always been presented as the chief drawback. Though the necessary changes might entail some expenditure, we think it would be wise economy, as according to the testimony of those having practical experience, the prisoners under these conditions are more easily managed and more succeptible to reformatory influences. Why cannot our city afford the proper care of its criminals and thus materially aid in the reduction of its pauperism and crime? We know that the reforms stipulated would not only be more humane as regards the prisoners, but would react for the public good. We believe, as we have read, that "the greatest concern both for the benefit of the prisoner and the state, should be how to restore the criminal as an honest and useful member of society. A sentence having only punishment in view is most demoralizing. Reformation must be the great aim. That prison life demoralizes and degrades none will deny." To make prison life reformatory there must be a proper classification of prisoners and a sufficient staff of officers in charge.

Had our citizens "the arrest of thought" as Miss Willard so frequently expressed it, upon this jail question, we feel assured that the petition about to be circulated would appeal to them as being only reasonable and just. F. H. Wines, LL. D., says: "Finally the prevention of crime depends to a very large degree upon the education of public sentiment. Public opinion therefore needs to be enlightened, informed, and guilded, upon all questions relating to crime, its causation and prevention, and to criminals their treatment, reformation and rehabilitation."

"Why, what kind of a city is St. John? You must be in the darkness of the middle ages," is what was said to me in Upper Canada when I mentioned that we had no female officers in our county jail.

We are at liberty to publish the following communication from A. M. Rosebrugh, M. D., secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, to whom we are much indebted for valuable information on this subject:

"March 16th, 1898.

"Dear Madam—I am very much surprised to learn that you have no matron in your county jail. We believe there should be a matron wherever there is a female prisoner, whether in jail, lock-up, or police cell. We have 40 county jails in Ontario and there is a matron in each and every one. There is a matron at the Toronto police cells and some of us think there should be two. I understand you to say that the appointment of a matron at your jail has been delayed on account of lack of accommodation. One way to get over that difficulty is to build a separate residence for the jailor. That has been done in Toronto and in some of the other county towns in Ontario.

"In the report of the prison reform commission of 1891 a very strong recommendation is made with regard to police matrons. I send you a few copies of our last annual report. By it you will see that the members of the W. C. T. U. in Ontario are very alive to the importance of the question of prison reform.

"I will be pleased to learn more of your jail, the average number of male and female prisoners, what is done for their reformation while in jail, and what is done to give them a helping hand upon their discharge.

"(Signed) A. M. ROSEBRUGH."

The superintendent of the young girls in the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, Miss Elliott, writes me:

"The Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, as its name implies, stands for the redress of the wrongs of prisoners male and female in Canada. It takes the place in Canada, as the Howard Association in Great Britain, of educating public opinion, preventing crime, and giving the imprisoned the best reformatory and penal treatment. I forward the last—24th—annual report. Dr. Rosebrugh, if not the originator, was one of the first members of the society. He is considered an authority on penalogy by the best informed men on the subject in the United States, and has made it a life study."

(To be continued.)

Mrs. J. K. Barney of Providence, the prison evangelist of the World's W. C. T. U., returned home early in April, after thirteen months' absence in the interests of the world-wide work. She visited the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, Palestine, Port Said, and various places in France and England. She has organized a number of new societies, notably one in Jerusalem, on Feb. 17th—the day that Miss Willard died. In all the countries named Mrs. Barney has visited the jails and prisons, and pressed upon the officials the necessity of the appointment of matrons and of provision being made for reformatory work in the interests of the prisoners. In New Zealand at the time of her visit two prisons were in the course of construction, and out of the abundance of her wide experience she was able to give valuable suggestions in regard to provision being made for industrial and reformatory work. In Queensland, Australia, Mrs. Barney was given a special permit by the colonial secretary to visit every prison and jail in the colony.

Mrs. Barney has been engaged to visit New Brunswick at the time of the provincial convention in June, and it is expected will come to St. John in the interests of the appointment of a police and jail matron. C. R. F.

ALBERT CO.

HOPEWELL HILL, May 11.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Archie Bishop took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The services at the house and at the grave at Lower Cape cemetery were conducted by Rev. I. B. Colwell, pastor of the Baptist church. The deceased lady, who was 30 years of age, was a daughter of Hull Sharpe of Hopewell Cape, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She leaves a husband and several small children. Capt. Bishop is now on a voyage south.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carlisle celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage, last evening, at their residence at Lower Hillsboro. Over 100 guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. C. were the recipients of a large number of beautiful presents.

All efforts to recover the body today of Miss Christina Martin of Hopewell Cape, recently drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Petitcodiac river, have, so far, been futile. Miss Martin was to have been married in a few weeks, and it was rather a strange coincidence that the young man to whom she was to be married was pilot on the vessel that effected the rescue of the other occupants of the boat. The unfortunate young woman was highly esteemed.

The members of Golden Rule Division, S. of T., paid a fraternal visit to Progress Division at Riverside on Thursday evening.

Fifty books have recently been added to the Hill public school library, which now contains about 260 volumes.

Special religious services opened at Lower Cape this week, Pastor Colwell conducting.

Manning Smith's steam mill moved this week from Mountville to New Ireland. W. J. Cornwath's mill has moved to the Cape.

MR. McLELLAN'S FINE PROPERTY

Chas. Watters of Carleton, who has been for some months employed at St. Margaret's Bay by the McLellan Lumber company, is home. Mr. Watters describes the property as a very valuable one. The concern have immense tracts of timber lands, which are covered with an excellent growth of timber. The logs when cut are conveyed to the river, by which they are carried down to the mill. The mill is about the size of the Purves mill at Carleton, and will, it is estimated, cut 75,000 feet of lumber a day. The mill will be ready to be put in operation in less than a month. Vessels drawing up to 18 feet of water can load alongside the mill, and there is sufficient water a couple of hundred yards out from the mill to float any vessel afloat. The anchorage is good and the harbor a safe one in all sorts of weather.

QUEENS CO.

COLES' ISLAND, Queens Co., May 9.—The wharf near Patterson Bros.' steam mill caught fire on Thursday last, and before the fire could be extinguished about two thousand feet of good boards were consumed. Fortunately the wind was blowing up river, else the loss would have been greater.

The new public wharf is about completed.

Two gentlemen from St. John came up by steamer Star the other night, on their way to Canaan Rapids, where they are hoping to find gold in the pasture fields of that vicinity.

Thomas Philips is out after his late illness.

Rev. E. K. Ganong is still continuing his revival meetings in this place. Two converts were led to the baptismal waters last Sabbath.

J. N. Fowler has been very lame of late from a bruised heel. Mrs. James Batey is visiting friends in this place.

MARINE MATTERS.

Str. Marian sailed from Algiers on the 10th for this port to load deals for France.

Ship Forest King and bark Avonia have been chartered to load deals at West Bay for W. C. England at 50s.

Bark Adona, Capt. Jorgensen, from Liverpool, April 5, for Grindstone Island has put into Lisbon, leaking.

Bark Levuka, Capt. Harris, from Cardiff, was slightly damaged above the water line by collision at Cape Town with ship Annie M. Smull (Nor), from Cardiff. The Smull was also damaged above the water line and lost an anchor.

Sch. Sower, which stranded at Vineyard Haven, Oct. 12, 1896, subsequently floated and since been laid up at Edgartown, is now on the railway making temporary repairs to enable her to proceed to St. John, N. B., for permanent repairs.

The Yarmouth ship Vanloo, reported sold a few weeks ago, is still in the possession of her original owner, Capt. Geo. H. Lovitt. It appears that after the agreement of sale had been made the purchaser failed to carry out the contract and Capt. Lovitt would not delay the sailing of the vessel for Shelburne.—Yarmouth Herald.

Sch. Ellen M. Mitchell, which fell off in the river at Parrsboro on Saturday, is more seriously damaged than was at first thought of. The port bilge is broken in and three deck beams, besides other small damages. Mr. White, the owner, has decided to take her to Sand River, N. S., and put her on the blocks there and thoroughly repair her.

Wednesday's New York Herald contained the following despatch, dated St. Johns, N. F., May 4: It is reported that a wrecking company from New York has agreed either to raise the sunken British steamer Gerona or else blow it to pieces in order to save cargo. Work will begin next month. Steamer Gerona, from Portland for London, was abandoned off Seal Island, Jan. 1. The vessel struck what the captain supposed to be a floating wreck, but it was thought the steamer struck on Elbow Ledge, off Seal Island. Cargo was valued at £210,000 and insured for £150,000.

Kate Zeehan, a girl who came out from England with the last batch of immigrants to Perth, and who was living at the depot awaiting engagement as a domestic servant, committed suicide in a remarkable way. She got up dressed herself, saturated her clothes with kerosene, and went into an outhouse and set herself on fire.—Sydney Sunday Times.

"It works this way," said the agent. "When a burglar tries to open the window this bell begins ringing and wakes you up." "Bell rings and wakes me up?" said Popper. "And it wakes the baby, too. I don't want it. Take it away. I guess you don't know that kid of mine."

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.