

## Hardie's Hardihood

A British M. P. Belittles the Birth of a Royal Babe, And Calls It "An Every-Day Occurrence."

Elaborate Preparations for the Burial of Carnot's Remains.

The New President of the French Assembly the Reins of Power—Talk of Trouble Between China and Japan.

Many Workmen Killed.  
VIENNA, June 28.—An unfinished building in Reichenburg, Bohemia, fell this afternoon. Eleven workmen were killed and nineteen others were injured severely.

China and Japan May Clash.  
LONDON, June 28.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Chronicle says that in well-informed native and foreign circles there are fears of an immediate armed conflict between China and Japan over the Korean complications.

Preferred Death to Capture.  
PARIS, June 28.—An Anarchist named Granier in Monticellier was heard to prophesy Carnot's death on Sunday. The police to-day went to arrest him. As they approached he seized a large knife and stabbed himself to death. The police are now certain that the murder of President Carnot was the result of a conspiracy between Santo, Labadie, Granier and others to avenge the executions of Vaillant and Henry.

Rosebery and His Racers.  
LONDON, June 28.—Replying to a communication addressed to him by the Anti-Gambling League, protesting against horse racing, Lord Rosebery in the course of his letter says: "My position is simply this: Like Cromwell, whose official position was higher than mine, and the strictness of whose principles cannot be questioned, I possess a few race horses, and I am glad when one of these happens to be a good one."

President Perier.  
PARIS, June 28.—President Casimir-Perier has accepted the resignation of Premier Dupuy and other members of the Ministry, to go into effect after the funeral of M. Carnot on Sunday. The President has asked Deputy Auguste Burdeau, who is his particular friend, to form a Cabinet. In observance of Casimir-Perier's election to the Presidency all disciplinary punishments in the army and navy have been remitted.

Gen. Fovier, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, formally delivered to President Perier the insignia of the grand cross and collar of the grand master.

Outrages on Greek Protestants.  
LONDON, June 28.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says: On May 13 members of the Greek Orthodox Church attacked a house in Ordu, Asia Minor, where Greek Protestants were worshipping. The rioters bombarded the house with stones for several hours. The Turkish police were present, but refused to interfere. Finally they escorted the Protestants to their homes and canceled their permission to worship in the town, despite the rights guaranteed by arms and treaty. Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador and the American charge d'affaires vainly protested. The Porte has prepared a memorandum on the subject for the powers.

A New Coffin for Carnot.  
PARIS, June 28.—The oak coffin in which M. Carnot's body lies had a large crack in one side this morning. As the inner lining of lead could be seen the police commissary ordered that a new and larger coffin be made at once. The new coffin is being prepared at the workshop of the Pantheon. It will be beside that of his famous ancestor and organizer of victory. The florists are showing wonders of their art. Carnot wreaths are exhibited at every shop. More than 1,000,000 francs have been spent here already for flowers. Four hundred wreaths have been received at the Elysee Palace in the last 48 hours. A society of Paris women has ordered a funeral wreath costing 5,000 francs. Mlle. Chiris, who is betrothed to M. Carnot's son, will send to the palace to-morrow a superb wreath eight yards in circumference composed of Countess Chambray daisies, veiled with white tulle, over which black crape will be crossed.

Hardie's Hardihood.  
LONDON, June 28.—Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords to-day moved a vote of congratulation to the Queen upon the occasion of the birth of a son to the Duke of York. The motion was seconded by Lord Salisbury and agreed to. Sir Wm. Harcourt made a similar motion in the House of Commons. James Caird-Hardie frequently interrupted the Chancellor of the Exchequer during his introduction of the motion, which he said "elevated to importance an event of every-day occurrence." When the House of Commons, representing the nation, was asked to join in such congratulations, it was not calculated to raise the dignity of the members in the eyes of the nation, and he therefore protested against the motion. It was also unworthy of the House of Commons that a Cabinet Minister, a member of the House, should be present on such occasions. The custom was a relic of the past and ought to be abandoned. It was a matter of small concern to him whether the future monarch was a genuine article or spurious. (Cries of "Order!" "Withdraw!" etc.) Mr. Hardie declined to withdraw his remark and continued, saying he had a right to ask what particular blessing the royal family had conferred upon the nation that the House should be asked to take part in this motion.

Major Sanderson moved that the House refuse to hear Mr. Hardie any further. Mr. Hardie, resuming, alluded to the Prince of Wales as being sometimes seen in the gallery of the House and sometimes on the race track. The Speaker directed Mr. Hardie to confine his remarks to the resolution. Mr. Hardie then challenged a division on the motion. The House was cleared and the motion repud, when it was carried without a division.

Mr. Chas. E. Vincent asked the Govern-

## A DISMAL SATISFACTION.



MR. MEREDITH (getting out from under): Well, I've got the cause, and there must be a lot of dead Grits under there yet.

ment how many regular troops, militia and volunteers, were in readiness to be mobilized for local defenses throughout the empire. Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government refused to supply any such information.

Sir George Russell asked if in view of the murder of President Carnot and other crimes committed by Anarchists the Government intended to act in concert with other powers in taking means to prevent further outrages.

Sir William Harcourt said the question was much too important to be answered now.

## TRAINS TIED UP.

Serious Embargo on Travel Caused by the Pullman Trouble.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—The community was startled yesterday by the announcement that Chairman Doyle, of the American Railway Union grievance committee, had telegraphed every division point on the Northern Pacific Railway system directing employees of the company to cease work. The strike is the direct outgrowth of the Pullman boycott.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—The great Pullman boycott has been in effect only three days, but in that time the American Railway Union has succeeded in tying up over 20 railroads which insisted upon handling Pullman cars, and the indications are that eight or ten more will be deserted by their employees within the next 24 hours. At Chicago sixteen or eighteen roads are now tied up.

At a meeting of the general managers of the 21 roads centering here, it was unanimously agreed that the roads would fight the boycott to a finish. They decided to import new men.

At St. Louis, Mo., the switchmen at the union depot yards went out on strike this afternoon.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—The firemen on all the suburban trains of the Illinois Central Railroad went on strike at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

It is reported the General Managers' Association of Railroads held a meeting to-day and decided to give Mr. Pullman until to-morrow to consent to arbitration, and making a demand on him to do so.

At Cincinnati 1,200 yardmen went on strike this afternoon. All the roads are affected except the Big Four and the Pan-handle.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The feature of the union's work to-day was the speedy settlement effected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. This morning a special committee was sent to the general manager of the Milwaukee with a request that the road refuse to haul Pullman sleepers. Through a misunderstanding a number of the Milwaukee men struck before an answer was given, and this led to the report that the road was tied up. The company's officials lost no time in informing the committee that no Pullmans would be hauled over the road, and within an hour the nine objectionable cars which are run on that line were side-tracked. President Debs immediately ordered the men back to work, and the road suffered but little inconvenience.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Pullman strike and consequent boycott has assumed the proportions of the greatest battle between labor and capital that has ever been inaugurated in the United States. The trouble has spread to nearly all the important railroads in the United States.

west of Chicago. The result is that the entire system is tied up. Over 20,000 men have either quit work or have announced their intention of so doing in Chicago, and added to this are the many thousands on the systems all through the west who have gone out on strike in obedience to requests from the officers of the American Railway Union.

It was estimated to-day at the headquarters of the American Railway Union that fully 40,000 men are now on strike on account of the refusal of the Pullman Company to settle its differences with its employees in the shops. By to-morrow night nearly double the number will have been ordered out, and the strikers will include not only members of the union, but the Knights of Labor, Brotherhood men and other organizations which can in any way affect the interests of the roads which have decided to stand by Pullman. It was given out at headquarters that to-morrow morning the different railroads out of Chicago handling Pullman cars would be sufficiently crippled to warrant the renewal of the base of operations of the American Railway Union from Chicago to St. Louis.

Marion Elliott, a representative of the union, was sent to St. Louis to-night to call out the men on all but two roads entering the St. Louis Union depot with Pullman palace cars on their trains. To-morrow night, if necessary, President Debs and Vice-President Howard will go to St. Louis to take charge of the strike there. It is confidently asserted that within two days all railroads out of St. Louis handling Pullman cars except the Missouri Pacific will be asked to cancel Pullman contracts or incur a strike. Trains on all of the roads were gotten out in fair shape to-day, although the most of them were made up by the officials and their assistants.

## BLASTS THAT KILL.

Death and Destruction Caused by a Tor-nado in Minnesota.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., June 28.—The tornado which caused loss of life at Sleepy Eye and Windham passed within two miles of Litchfield last night. It covered a strip ten rods wide and four or five miles long and killed two persons. Several others were injured, some fatally. Six or seven farm houses were destroyed and trees and crops were swept from the ground. One house caught fire and was destroyed. The dead reported are Miss Jennie Lindstrom, of St. Paul, and Mrs. John Sanders.

A tornado struck five miles northwest of Glencoe last night, injuring many persons and destroying a large amount of property. Five persons in one family were severely injured and several in another. The industrial school and outbuildings of St. John's University at Collegeville were wrecked. The loss to the college is \$60,000.

Near Pipestone Mrs. G. T. Hick was killed and Mr. Hick seriously wounded. A dozen or more farm houses were blown to pieces and crops were destroyed.

At Melette, S. D., two cyclones formed last evening, one moving northeast and one southeast. A number of store fronts were blown in here and several buildings unroofed.

Mrs. C. Jeffery, manufacturer of ordered corsets, owing to increase of business, has removed her office and factory to 270 Dundas street, east of Wellington.

## AFTER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

How a London Lady Found a Long-Lost Brother.

Left Komoka in 1860 and Was Never Heard of Again—A Veteran of the United States Civil War—A Wandering Soldier's Story.

After a separation of 34 years a London lady and her brother were reunited in a peculiar manner a couple of weeks ago. In 1860 Urban Gyde, the oldest of a family of four, left the "old home down on the farm" in the village of Komoka to seek his fortune in the United States. He was accompanied by a chum and neither got any further than Detroit during that trip. That summer when the corn was ripe both young men came home to visit, and shortly afterwards left again for Detroit. Gyde corresponded regularly with his folks for six months or more, and then the letters ceased. In a short time his chum returned to the village of his youth and Mr. Gyde's relatives naturally inquired after him. The replies received were far from satisfactory and the story told one day would be contradicted by a different story on the following day. In fact, so many different stories were told by the erstwhile chum that he began to be looked on with a great deal of suspicion and many dark hints were freely circulated about what he might tell if he only wanted to. Gyde by this time had disappeared as completely as if he was dead, and as he had been a young man of a saving turn, robbery was thought to have been the object of his death. To make matters worse the young man who had returned alone was said to be in the habit of crying out in his sleep imploring imaginary captors not to arrest him. Feeling ran high and there is no telling what might have happened if the young man had not cleared out one night and left the villagers even more impressed than ever with his guilt.

Then the Gyde family mourned for their brother as dead. Seventeen years passed by and the mother died. A half-dozen years more and the father, too had found a resting place under the sod. The children now began to scatter. Emma came to London and went into the grocery business on Horton street, Edwin Gyde married and drifted into the lumber trade at Edy Mills, in Dawn, while Harriet married Mr. Samuel Whindell and also removed to this city. Mr. Whindell is an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway and lives in a rose-covered cottage opposite Aberdeen school on the Hamilton road.

About six weeks ago a transient chopper was given some work by Edwin Gyde at Edy Mills. He was an American and a G. A. R. man, and in the course of his talk with Mr. Gyde he informed him that he had fought side by side with a Corporal Gyde throughout the Civil War. Their regiment, he said, was the Twentieth Michigan Infantry and they had served in the company "D." He could not think of his comrade's first name, but remembered that they called him "Jack" because life was too short to be always trying to remember the queer name he had. This set Mr. Gyde thinking and he communicated with his sister, Mrs. Whindell. The latter is a lady of decisive and prompt action and she at once wrote to the adjutant-general at Lansing asking for information. She was told in reply that Urban Gyde had served during the war in the regiment mentioned and had been honorably discharged when the regiment mustered out in Washington at the close of the strife. She was further told that in 1888 he had been living in South Lyons, Mich., about 36 miles from Detroit, and was probably there yet.

The postmaster at South Lyons further corroborated this and a couple of weeks ago Mrs. Whindell started for South Lyons to give her brother a gentle surprise party. She inquired of the whereabouts of his house at the postoffice at South Lyons and asked if he was married.

"Oh yes," replied the girl in charge, "he is not only married but has sixteen children."

Mrs. Whindell lost her breath and set down. Then the young lady aforementioned modified her former declaration by assuring her that the Gydes were dead. Mr. Gyde was not at home when Mrs. Whindell called. He was on another portion of his farm and his wife looked suspiciously at her visitor when she asked if she could sit down and wait. After awhile she told who she was and the object of her visit. Mrs. Gyde was doubtful and expressed her doubts freely about Mr. Gyde being the long lost brother. She told how a man claiming to be Mr. Gyde's brother had worked on the family stock of charity to the extent of two square meals and then disappeared. But Mrs. Whindell had family history to fall back on. Had Mr. Gyde a birthmark?

"Yes," answered Mrs. Gyde. "Where?" asked Mrs. Whindell. "No; you tell me where," replied Mrs. Gyde.

Then Mrs. Whindell told her that her brother had a red birthmark on one side. This was too much for Mrs. Gyde and she began to think she had found a sister-in-law. Then Mr. Gyde came in. He was 34 years older than when his sister saw him last and by the same token so was she. But they recognized each other and the meeting was indeed affecting.

Mr. Gyde is 54 years old now and several times a grandfather. His war reminiscences would fill a volume. Mr. Gyde explained the reason why he did not write. After the war he was ashamed of himself at his negligence. Shame grew to apathy and apathy to indifference and the letter was never written. Mrs. Whindell returned home the other day and brought her little 10-year-old niece, Minnie, with her.

## A NEW STATE!

Congress Admits New Mexico to the Union—Still Talking Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The bill providing for the admission of New Mexico as a State was considered by the House under the special order adopted yesterday and finally passed without a division.

At the morning session of the Senate the income tax sections were finally disposed of, and the motion to reject all the sections was defeated 40 to 24. Hill (New York) and Smith (New Jersey) voting with the Republicans.

Many a man has been disgraced for life by a brandy smash on the nose.

Failure has more prophets than success. Most of us have had occasion to envy the deaf.

# ATTEND KINGSMILL'S GREAT SALE. TWO STOCKS IN ONE.

The residue of the Spittal, Burn & Gentleman stock is now removed to our own premises, and will be offered at the same Bankrupt prices, together with our own regular stock, aggregating over two hundred thousand dollars. We have been busy day and night all week getting ready and reducing prices. We have fixed everything your way. Come and take advantage of it.

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