

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The result of the voting yesterday in the various ridings in which an election was held has proved satisfactory, and is a decided victory for the Government.

Returns from the Lower Mainland are very incomplete as yet, but at least seven out of the eight representatives to be elected there will be Oppositionists.

The Island has gone solid Government, and while the victory all along the line has been complete, at the time of writing the counting of the ballots has not been completed, but the result so far shows that not one of the Opposition candidates will save his deposit.

As to the Lower Mainland, its attitude is to be attributed wholly to the sectional feeling which was aroused by the leaders of the Opposition, who depended upon that lever to defeat the Government, and they used every unscrupulous method known to political warfare to achieve their object.

The Government has shown every disposition to treat that section of the Province fairly and liberally, and on a par with every other part of the Province, and we are sure, when the excitement of the election campaign has subsided and the electors of Westminster District as a whole calmly consider the situation, they will perceive how grossly they have been deceived, and will regret having taken the counsel of men who had only their own ends to serve.

We will in a future issue refer to some of the features of the campaign just closed, but in the meantime, regarding its issue, we think that the people of the Province as a whole have every reason to congratulate themselves.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.

The Labor situation in the United States is most serious. The question now seems to be in that country can business be carried on at all? If a dispute between a single firm and its employees can, in a short time, without reference to any of the regular courts of the country, develop to such an extent as to embarrass the business of many States, and perhaps the whole Union, how is business to be carried on? Furthermore, if when property is attacked the Government is both unwilling and unable to protect it, what security have the men who invest their money in the industries of the country? If a man who the other day was unknown to all but a limited circle of acquaintances, at a single bound, so to speak, can become so powerful as to set Governors and Legislatures at defiance, what confidence can men have in properly organized government? If the mob in a large city can without let or hindrance, openly destroy and endanger millions of dollars' worth of property, where are property owners, both high and humble, to look for protection.

A little farther development of the Pullman boycott and the people of the United States will be in the presence of bold and undisguised anarchy. The man who is now more powerful over a large area of the United States than any king ever by his dominions, threatens to extend his sway. If the owners of property, the men engaged in the various industries and the railway companies do not accede to his terms, he declares that other combinations will be called upon to aid those already engaged in carrying out the boycotts, and that he will bring about such a state of things that it will be impossible to carry on the business of the country.

It will naturally be asked, how is it that this man is permitted to lord it over the country and to terrorize millions of well disposed citizens? It appears that, for the moment, he is so powerful that no State Government dare call him to account for the way in which he exercises his power.

The only comfort that the friends of the United States, and the upholders of law and order generally, can extract from this dreadful state of things is contained in the old saying, "When things come to the worst they mend." When Dictator Debs exhausts the patience of the vast body of other loving people in the United States, they will rise in their might and sweep him out of existence. If it is found that a regularly constituted government is both unable and unwilling to protect life and property, and to maintain the supremacy of law, volunteer organizations will be formed which for a time will take the place and exercise the function of regular government. This, as our readers know, was done on a limited scale in California not very many years ago. Government by vigilance committees then proved a complete success. It put an end to the tyranny of the mob, and placed the affairs of the state in such a condition that the regular authorities were able to take their proper places again and perform their constitutional functions. But a resort to irregular methods to redress great grievances is always dan-

gerous. During the turmoil a strong man, who is also ambitious, may arise. The people who suffered from the tyranny of Debs and his like having lost confidence in republican institutions may gladly hail the Strong Man as a deliverer, and aid him in forming a powerful government, which may not be republican. They will be willing to exchange what is now regarded as freedom for security and peace and quiet. This will not be done without a force struggle. Are not the lawless doings of the boycotters and the tyrannical mandates of Debs the beginning of this struggle?

It is just possible that President Cleveland may be the Strong Man to whom other loving citizens may look for relief in the present crisis. There are indications that he is fully aware of what is needed to curb the turbulent and to instill into the lawless a wholesome dread of authority, and what he has said very lately leads them to believe that he is prepared to use the means which the nation has placed in his hands to protect property and to enforce the laws. It is to be hoped that he will be equal to the occasion and that he will deal with the disturbers of the country and the violators of law by constitutional means, and that he will find men in the United States firm enough, independent enough, and courageous enough to second his efforts to maintain law and order. Here is where the difficulty lies. The fear of the voter appears to have taken the backbone out of the men in authority in many parts of the United States. Men of them, so far from withstanding the lawless and disorderly, are not only afraid to take the first step to check them, but actually truckle to them and play into their hands. It is no wonder that many American citizens, when they witness the pullmanism and the demagoguery of some men in office and the unscrupulous demagoguery of others, despair of their country.

THE U. S. TARIFF.

The United States tariff having passed the ordeal of the Senate and come out of it completely transformed in again before the House of Representatives. Whether it will undergo retransformation in that body or whether it will be further improved in conference is hard to say. The bill when it left the Senate was very different both in detail and in principle to what it was when it was sent up to that body to be considered. It was, when it left the House of Representatives, to a very considerable extent a tariff for revenue. Most of the raw materials of manufactures were placed upon the free list and the duties on manufactured goods were considerably lowered and their classification simplified. The Senate did its utmost to bring it back as near as possible to the McKinley tariff, and in a great measure it succeeded. Coal, for instance, was on the free list in the original bill. The Senate lowered it to forty cents. Lumber was taken free in the original measure. The Senators placed a duty on it and afterwards took it off. It is free in the bill as it stands. Silver ore has also undergone a change and, if we do not mistake, it is very much in the new bill as it is under the McKinley tariff. There was a big fight over the sugar schedule, and the sugar interest has come out victorious. There are millions, it is said, in the new tariff for the sugar, as it is in the country, is still tacked on to the tariff. Will the House take it off or will it be modified in conference? It is not likely that there will be much more dawdling over the tariff. The House of Representatives did not take very long to consider it in its original shape and it is more than probable that the members who have closely watched its progress through the Senate have made up their minds what changes they will adopt and what reject. The new tariff is no doubt an improvement on the McKinley one but it is very far indeed from being the measure promised the people by the Democrats immediately before the election of President Cleveland.

PRENDERGAST'S FATE.

The assassin Prendergast is, we see, to be hanged on Friday next. It is now some months since he was sentenced to death. There was no doubt about his guilt. Mayor Harrison was murdered openly and the murderer did not try to escape. The only question to be considered was whether the man was responsible for his act when he fired the fatal shot. It might be supposed that the question of the man's sanity would be first inquired into. But it was not. The man was tried, and after a long trial he was found guilty and sentenced to death. Then came the usual delays, and at last it was decided to institute an inquiry to find out whether or not the courts of the United States had tried and condemned a madman. This is evidently reversing the common-sense order of things. As it is nothing more than a mockery to try a madman for committing murder or any other crime it is clear that the question of Prendergast's sanity should have been settled in the first place. But the Americans have a peculiar way of dealing with criminals, sane and insane.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.  
South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

RIOTING AT CHICAGO.

The Night Occupied by the Strikers in Breaking Up Tracks and Cars.

Details of the Train-Wrecking Troops to Be Concentrated in the City.

CHICAGO, July 6.—This afternoon, while a gang of about twenty men were engaged in slipping a car on to the Illinois Central tracks at Kensington, they were fired into by Special Detective Stark, of the Michigan Central R. R. Two men were hurt, but not fatally. Stark was protected by the police and taken to the Hyde park station. The crowds have burned about 200 cars this afternoon at Kensington and Burnside. Company F, 13th Infantry, is now at Kensington and the 1st regiment, I. N. G., started at six p. m. from its armory for the scene of the trouble.

At a meeting of representatives of the local labor unions held this morning a resolution was passed asking every trades union in the city to develop at the meeting with power to attend a meeting which is to be held Saturday night and participate in such action as may seem best calculated to insure the success of the American Railway Union. The present struggle against the Pullman Co. is the first step in the Pullman Co. day everything is quiet. The stockyards railroad officials are waiting the arrival of more troops before resuming operations. The stockyards the company's tracks present a scene of desolation this morning. The tracks are torn up and the cars broken into and their contents scattered along the tracks. On the Lake Shore tracks a number of box cars have been overturned and the road is completely blocked. All night long the mobs continued the work of destroying railroad property. During the night thirty-one fire alarms were sent in to the fire department in the stockyards district, but the blaze was extinguished before serious damage was done. All the United States soldiers were astray at an early hour this morning. To-day a Western Indian wrecking train started under police protection to clear the tracks. At the crossing of the Lake Shore road at Twelfth street 1,000 men had gathered by 8 o'clock, and trouble is expected if the wrecking crew attempt to clear obstructions from the tracks and set up a milk train on the Fort Wayne track at Kensington to-day and stoned the engineer. The police fired into the mob and several persons are reported fatally injured.

The riotous demonstration of yesterday began shortly before noon at Thirty-third and the Lake Shore tracks, at the crossing of the Union transit line. Word came that with the aid of the cavalry and deputy marshals a heavily loaded train for the N. Y. C. and Hudson river road had been moved out of the yards and was on its way over the transit line. With a yell the mob, about 2,000 strong, moved west to Stewart street and the empty freight cars stood on the main track. The mob stood on the main track and in the twinkling of an eye two of them had been turned completely over, trucks upward, and effectually blocked the track over which the approaching cattle train was making its way. The mob then retraced its steps eastward to the tracks of the Rock Island & Lake Shore road and proceeded to overturn cars by the hundreds. At 10 o'clock, shortly after noon, one of the string of freight cars was overturned and the flames were soon put out. Fuel was added to the strikers' fury at 2 p. m. when two Rock Island trains, one bringing the troops and the other the deputy marshals from Blue Island, and the other a Pullman coach filled with through passengers, were seen in the distance. South of Thirty-ninth street two empty freight cars were lying on the track.

The passengers concluded to disembark and trust to the cavalry to reach their destination. In the meantime the regular troops had left the first train and were drawn up on either side of the cars. The mob gathered in front of the cars and the regular troops were ordered to raise the blockade. Just before the cars could be cleared off the tracks, a mighty shout was heard, and immediately after a rumbling hollow noise told that more obstructions had been placed in the way of the trains and that the regular troops were being used to break up the mob. It was nearly dark before the main track had been cleared off the two overturned cars, and then the three trains proceeded until Thirty-fifth street was reached. Here the cars were again worked with a will, and did good work in getting the crossings and keeping the tracks clear of the mob. Most of the latter had been moving north in the blocks in advance of the trains and did not get into the way until the trains had cleared off the tracks. At Twenty-ninth street the mob succeeded in rolling two cars of extra heavy build. The volunteers again went to work with a will, but over an hour elapsed before the forward train was cleared off the tracks. These experiences were repeated in every block.

A mob of strikers held up a train on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne track at Fortieth street and compelled the passengers to leave the cars. They then dragged the engine and fireman from the cab, derailed the engine and set it on its side. The regular troops were ordered to break up the mob and to clear off the tracks. The regular troops were ordered to break up the mob and to clear off the tracks. The regular troops were ordered to break up the mob and to clear off the tracks.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Every effort of the administration in conjunction with the General Schofield is being directed to arrange for the speedy concentration of troops at Chicago. The Federal Government is in the conflict to bring about compliance with the several injunctions issued by the U. S. Court. An official officer is authority for this statement. It is further stated that the purpose of the Government is not to bring about compliance with the several injunctions issued by the U. S. Court. An official officer is authority for this statement. It is further stated that the purpose of the Government is not to bring about compliance with the several injunctions issued by the U. S. Court.

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The fall of the California state militia to preserve order at Sacramento has caused the government to consider the advisability of sending regulars there, and the Federal officials are confident that the Fifth regiment of California militia, under the command of the President of San Francisco, would not be sent there, but just there the difficulty comes in. It is not considered good policy to withdraw the troops from the Pacific coast at this time, for the opportunity for mob movements there. It is the same all over the West, and Major-General Schofield is sending several regiments of regulars to watch every indication of mob activity. He may call for action on the part of his soldiers. General Schofield says he will not order the President's troops from San Francisco unless on the urgent request of the department of California. The War department has thirty-three companies of infantry, forty-four batteries of artillery and eight troops of cavalry in the East. Most of these could be drawn on for service in Chicago and elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—A general order for a strike on the St. Paul & Duluth road was issued at 11 o'clock to-day, and every switchman in the yards had quit his post by noon. Yesterday this road discharged a number of switchmen who refused to handle cars from the St. Paul & Duluth road to Minneapolis. General Manager Plough was walked upon this morning and asked to reinstate the men but refused to do so, hence the strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—A cattle train on the bed road was delayed by the strikers to-day. Eight o'clock they had the train on the Fort Wayne track at Kensington to-day and stoned the engineer. The police fired into the mob and several persons are reported fatally injured. The riotous demonstration of yesterday began shortly before noon at Thirty-third and the Lake Shore tracks, at the crossing of the Union transit line. Word came that with the aid of the cavalry and deputy marshals a heavily loaded train for the N. Y. C. and Hudson river road had been moved out of the yards and was on its way over the transit line. With a yell the mob, about 2,000 strong, moved west to Stewart street and the empty freight cars stood on the main track. The mob stood on the main track and in the twinkling of an eye two of them had been turned completely over, trucks upward, and effectually blocked the track over which the approaching cattle train was making its way. The mob then retraced its steps eastward to the tracks of the Rock Island & Lake Shore road and proceeded to overturn cars by the hundreds. At 10 o'clock, shortly after noon, one of the string of freight cars was overturned and the flames were soon put out. Fuel was added to the strikers' fury at 2 p. m. when two Rock Island trains, one bringing the troops and the other the deputy marshals from Blue Island, and the other a Pullman coach filled with through passengers, were seen in the distance. South of Thirty-ninth street two empty freight cars were lying on the track.

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The mob was augmented every minute by a seemingly never-ending string of strikers and their sympathizers, and at about 8 o'clock fully 4,000 people were massed along the tracks from 45th street south. They were the stockyard crowd intent on a repetition of last night's destruction, and the few police who remained duty were powerless. They were not even notified by the strikers, who went to work at once. "Down the tracks" was the cry and with a rush the mob started southward. A bunch of waste was stolen from the switchman's shanty and soaked "dope" used in oiling the cars, made an excellent torch. At Forty-seventh street, five cars standing on the Grand trunk line were the first to meet destruction. Some of the fringed covers from their work were blown from the cars and the doors slid back. A bunch of burning waste was thrown inside, quickly igniting the contents. In less than three minutes the five cars were blazing fiercely. Without waiting to see that the work was complete, the crowd surged on. They kept to the Pan-Handle tracks, and at 49th street were fired in a twinkling and on went the crowd.

In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Pan Handle four trucks were full of freight cars, more than half of which were loaded. At this crossing it looked as if a switchman's tower, and this was first to be destroyed. The mob turned its attention to the cars on the sidings, but for some reason fired but one of the cars of dressed beef which had been started outward several days ago. They suddenly stopped their intention of turning their attention to tearing up the switches. After a number had been rendered useless the mob continued on its way southward. A strong wind was blowing, and the flames were quickly spread across three or four tracks which were filled with cars. The railroad people say that there were fifty cars, forty of which were loaded. All were soon massed with fire. About thirty of the cars were filled with coal and the heat was intense. Fifteen of the cars contained meat from the big pack-houses of Armour, Swift and Nelson. By this time the fire department was advised of fire, further north on the tracks and had sent their forces there. But on learning of the seriousness of the situation at 58th street they abandoned their fight further northward and came to the scene of the conflagration which promised to be serious. Upon the approach to the fire of the police department, the mob turned about and started to the west. They had by this time reached the crossing of the Grand trunk line, and they set fire to all the cars they had missed in their hurried trip southward. No water could be obtained near the Garfield boulevard yards and the cars were slowly smoldering. It was noticed that the leaders of the mob were mostly foreigners, and as they retraced their steps a few of the leaders, accompanied by hundreds, started off in the direction of the stock yards. There are 350 cars in the district now in the possession of the mob and it is probable all will be destroyed by midnight.

11:30 p.m.—A mob of three or four hundred is burning cars in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards at Hawthorne, seven miles from Chicago. Four have been destroyed up to this hour and it is reported that there are many other fires springing up in different parts of the yards. A mob of about three hundred people has held almost constant guard in the town of Kensington, Ill., since the town of Kensington, Burnside, Fordham and Grand crossings on the outskirts of the city along the Illinois and Rock Island tracks since 3 o'clock this morning. During the day two men were shot by a railroad detective, who with difficulty pulled from the infuriated mob. Upwards of 200 cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. These depredations continued until midnight. At midnight it is reported at the headquarters of the A. R. U. that the general workman workman had issued an order calling on the K. of L. in the state of New York to send 25,000 men to Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa., were ordered to-night by the board of directors. President Debs, it was said, is en route to Buffalo, for the purpose of soliciting the general support and co-operation of the employees of all the roads entering at that point.

The sky is lighted up with the glare of the flames from the thousand or more of freight cars that are burning on the Grand Trunk at 51st street. A hundred of police have gone to the scene with orders to shoot on sight if they are attacked. The loss to the Grand Trunk will be enormous. A mob began work on the Grand Trunk before midnight, burning many cars. In the yards at Hawthorne. It is thought that 500 cars have been destroyed on the Grand trunk during the day and up to midnight. Sixty freight cars on the Wisconsin road at the Fifty-first yards were destroyed by fire to-night. One million dollars worth of property belonging to the railroad and residents of the neighborhood is endangered. President Debs this afternoon said: "The situation is more promising for the railway union now than at any time since the Pullman strike. The trade unions in Chicago and the country over have given assurances of help. In California \$100,000 has been raised for use by popular subscription. A mass meeting will be held here on Sunday night to protest against the calling in of the Federal troops here. It is an outrage to bring them here, and the people will resist. Gen. Miles is quoted in morning papers as saying that he has defeated the mob. He said that he is a disgrace to the position he occupies. The police and state militia could and would put down the rioting if let alone. I regret the disturbances, but we cannot govern the lawless. The Knights of Labor have given assurance to the Knights of Labor and other officers of the A. R. U. At the conclusion he said that he had agreed to issue a general strike order to call on the Knights whenever a request was made by the A. R. U. He further said that this fight was a battle for self-protection and for future life of every workman's boy in the country. The ministers of the city have called a meeting of citizens in favor of peaceful arbitration as a settlement of the great strike. It will be held on Sunday at 3 o'clock at the City Hall. Bishop Fallows and Dr. S. H. Henshaw have the matter in charge as a committee, and have invited Mayor Hopkins and other city officials to be present. They also invite everyone in favor of the arbitration of boycotts and strikes to attend the meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—The United States court has been asked to issue an injunction covering seventeen railroads in this city, restraining the strikers. Two hundred men were put to work in the railroad yards this morning, and an effort is being made to resume operations. The strikers have not interfered.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday wrote to Congressman Amos J. Cummings in Washington, asking government interference with strikers: "In the midst of the great industrial unrest of the country I am constrained to express the hope that the president will not lead a too impetuous policy of corporate action, interests and too readily permit the use of the armed as well as civil forces of the government to overcome our indignant workingmen. All sincere labor men deplore violence, and all recognize that it is not in their motives, at least from practical, if not from as it respects to the detriment of those who may be engaged in the labor dispute. I trust to you that the laws under which the modern judicial injunctions are an ancient and particularly those of Judge Wood and Greenup, were never contemplated by congress when the measures were under consideration. The interstate commerce law was enacted at the instance of the people, and it is to protect them against the outrageous oppression and injustice of the railroad companies. It was never intended that the laws should be made an instrument of oppression and deprive workingmen of the right to cease work or strike to redress a grievance or improve their condition. These drag-net injunctions which are intended to prohibit workmen from exercising rights conceded to them years ago and which are fully recognized even in monarchial countries cannot but produce baneful results to all. Oppression and repression never yet succeeded in crushing the institutions of a free people. I appeal to you to use your good offices upon the president to ally himself with right and justice even if it be against corporations."

WINDYBEE, July 6.—Strike matters remain quiet in Windybee, but the strikers have the sympathy of various labor organizations and are promised more substantial support. A large meeting was held last night.

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White House near the hour of midnight. It came over the private wire and its contents were carefully read. The President distated the following reply: "While I am still persuaded that I have never transcended my authority or duty in the emergency which confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public disaster, discussion may well give way to active efforts on the part of all in authority to restore obedience and protect life and property."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The following telegram received from President Eugene V. Debs to-night by Chas. Naylor, an organizer of the A. R. U. now in this city, says: "We have assurance that within forty-eight hours every labor organization in the country will come to our rescue. The fight is on and our men are acquiring themselves like heroes. Here and there is one weakness, but our case is strengthened by a dozen going in his place. Men must quit work; there can be no half-way ground. The men must be for us or against us. Our cause is gaining ground daily and success is only a question of a few days."

NOTICES.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes Bessie Hubbard, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. I was, at the age of 15 years, afflicted with swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. My family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me. For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Cures others, will cure you."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: 20th June, 1894. To be Justices of the Peace: Charles Maclean, of the Village of Fort Steele, Esquire, M.R.C.M., within and for the West Kootenay Electoral District; George Henry Raley, Esquire, Skookan River; and George Robson, Esquire, Skookan River, Esquire, within and for the Cassiar Electoral District. JY13-11W

[L.S.] E. DEWIDNEY, CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, etc., etc., and Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc. To all to whom these Presents shall come: GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ARTHUR G. SMITH, WHEREAS it is expedient that Fort Simpson should be the place for the nomination of Candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly in the Cassiar Electoral District, and whereas by the "Electoral Regulation Act" the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered from time to time to appoint by Proclamation the place for the nomination of Candidates in each Electoral District; And whereas it is unnecessary to continue the Polling Place at Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands, in the said Electoral District; and whereas it is advisable to appoint, in lieu thereof, a Polling Place at Whonnock Cannery, River's Inlet, in the said Electoral District; Whereas it is desirable to establish an additional Polling Place in the said Electoral District. NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the authority contained in the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities in that behalf enabling, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declares, and it is hereby declared, that Whonnock Cannery, River's Inlet, shall be, and is hereby appointed, as the place for the nomination of Candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly in the said Electoral District; And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Polling Place at Massett shall be discontinued, and further that Whonnock Cannery, River's Inlet, shall be, and is hereby appointed, as the place for the nomination of Candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly in the said Electoral District; And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that an additional Polling Place at Green Creek, in the said Electoral District, shall be, and is hereby appointed and established.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these OUR Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, and the Honourable EDGAR DEWIDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the fifty-eighth year of Our Reign. By Command, JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

POLICE AND

Severe Fighting—No Killed and Wounded—Treated With Attempts to Burn the Stock and Chicago

CHICAGO, July 7.—A 49th and Loomee street and began setting fire to the road property. The po Hunt charged, but the shot. Then two companions of the State militia were killed, but six wounded, two probably Late last night an ord manding officers of all po that all tracks must be and soldiers within the order goes on to say the tracks must be kept clear are necessary to enforce a The more conservative they will keep away and send out trains if they man them. They also as the law. Battery E with in the better part at fighting the force in the numbers three thousand. The Mayor's proclamation recent events render it extraordinary measures be the public peace and safe the legal right to demand every able-bodied man in upon the militia, if nee of the police and avoidg will certainly exercise e in him by law for the pro and the preservation of asks every citizen to do h false promises and avoidg; to attend to h affairs, and to see that all are kept away from t The police force is further force every assembly on public streets and on or n and to promptly arrest al fuse to disperse on deman Six dead and an indejured is the record of a strike. It is reported vvolunteers have gone f thinking people that the situation had not been ap the day Debs sent a larg false promises and avoidg assemblies of the Americo ordering them to stand twenty-four hours longe the strike situation has a better Mr. Debs will ized labor all over the coning and Trades Council of membership of 25,000, al organized labor through to strike. It is reported Workerman Sovereign, Labor, has called on all organization in the State o will still establish headq for the strike. It is also reported that De have left for Buffalo, altho at headquarters. Present Debs issued t explanation. "To all striking in employ ports of disturbances in v dem it my duty to caution any party who violat public peace and avoidg difficulties. We have re that we respect law and o duct must conform to our who commits violence in a member of our org promptly arrested and p should be the first to appo and bring him to ju triumph as in striking di all. Those who engage in are our enemies. "We have it upon rella thugs and toughs have creats trouble, so as to pre against our law. The every citizen should be made of the law. I appeal to orderly and law abiding. the public is with us, and to fear. Let it be borne in mind that the railroad companies own their trains they have th away from the railroad ay congregated. A safe plan is to be followed where the hood" of there being an railroad managers have so appear that their trains do of the interference of the State. It is in a quality no one knows this better themselves. They make their purpose of calling out the law, conduct yourselves and are to be ordered. WASHINGTON CITY, Jul General Olney said yest Aligned's letter to the p hardly worth while to disc false promises and avoidg Aligned's manifesto. As form it is a safe prediction will be the only person t The soil of Illinois is the States. The parliament of the United States laws of the United States court, and in the discha is not hampered or cri be permitted to contact h been ordered which, gneral criticism can cond vation of state rights. The general case is arranged made to send more Feder ogo, if necessary, from these were inadequate the militia of New sylvania, number 20,000 ney says that if necessary massed in Chicago, suffic strike. There will be no o the strikers. The railroad be permitted to contact h molested if the entire b brought to bear. Gen. Mil with all necessary force and if the forces are forcements will be given troops will be withdrawn i is able to control the mob. The report sent out of th morning is not true. The 8:30, quiet. Four regi are camped at Thirty-fifth avenue. The most effecti R. I. and Western Indiana ditions are that the emba