THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The exports of the United States for the fiscal year just ended were valued at $847,000,000, as against $1,030,000,000. The imports increased from $827,000,000 to $941,000,000, a gain of $115,000,000. The decline in the total foreign trade is $70,000,000. These figures do not include the shipments of coin and bullion.

The trade returns of Canada for the fiscal year ended on June 30th were issued on the 21st. inst. The exports are valued at $115,187,665, an increase of a million and a quarter. The imports were $121,463,617, a decrease of six millions. The duty collected was $21,161,872, an increase of $611,000.

The current number of the Railroad Gazette contains an article upon the welding of rails which ought to have particular interest for Ottawa engineers in view of the track-laying that is going on in our streets just now. The writer starts out by enumerating the experiments that have led to the conclusion that rails welded together were no more liable to change of alignment or lineal expansion through variations of temperature than rails fastened with fish plates in the ordinary way. He then proceeds to describe the welding process as it is now being carried on by contract in Cambridge, Mass. The street railway track there has, it seems, been in use for two years and the welding is now being done without disturbing the track or pavement except to remove a few paving blocks at the rail joints. The old fish plates are removed and the ends of the rails scraped free of rust. Then a thin wedge of steel, the shape of the rail, is inserted and the welding is done by electricity obtained from the trolley wire over the track.—OttawaCitizen.

"Scarcely had the law for labelling American cheese passing through Canada gone into operation," says the Monetary Times, "than doubt of its validity was expressed, a doubt which has since taken a more pronounced form. The desirability of distinguishing American from Canadian cheese is as strong as ever, if not more so. Of all the medals awarded to cheese at Chicago, the great majority of them has fallen to Canada. The temptation to pass American cheese off for Canadian becomes, by this fact stronger than ever, and it will be a matter of profound regret if the distinction between these two national products cannot be maintained. It is still hoped that all cheese, other than Canadian, will be prevented from being exported under this designation." In due time the doubt to which the Monetary Times refers will probably be removed. Meantime our contemporary may rest assured that the Controller of Customs in carrying out the intention of the Act of last session will not stay his hand merely because the enemy within the gate has raised his accustomed cry against Canadian interests.—Ex.

Those Grit politicians, who are in the habit of pointing to the United States markets as superior to all others, and who advocate the theory of Canada's total dependence on these markets, will not glean much comfort from the following extracts. Especially will this be the case when it is considered that the ideas here set forth, find expression in a leading Yankee newspaper. This is what the Boston Transcript says: "The interdependence of this country and Europe has shown, and is showing, itself in so many different ways that the most incredulous must acknowledge the force of the lesson it teaches. There are political economists and politicians who affect to believe that the United States can get along well enough alone, and can flourish without business relations to any great extent with the old world. But the old and new world are bound together by commercial and financial ties, the sundering of which is not an agreeable operation to either." But this is not all. Our Boston contemporary continues in a strain still more alarming. "What," it says "is this country largely depending on at this time as an expedient which will bring back a larger measure of prosperity to the United States? Why, simply that European necessities will create a large demand for staples the United States can easily supply. The commercial heart-beats across the Atlantic are heard all over our broad land. The ocean has changed from being a disintegrator to a unifier. The laws of the universe have decreed that Europe and America cannot be disassembled from each other. Selling American securities in London produces a shrinkage in stocks, and more or less loss throughout our country. The old lady of Threadneedle street cannot be reduced in circumstances unless the pinch causes curtailments and liquidation around the globe." From this it will be seen that those papers in the United States, honest enough to give expression to the true state of things, cannot help advocating the British market theory, which the Conservative papers of Canada have, for the last five years, been trying to drum into the heads of our Grit friends.

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance and Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of agriculture, arrived here last evening. The primary object of the visit of them [illegible] is already stated [illegible] formation regarding the tariff as it affects the interests of this Province. They have, however, consented to address a public meeting in the Market Hall, on Friday evening, and also to attend a political picnic on the grounds of the hotel Acadia, Tracadie Beach, on Saturday afternoon. These public meetings will afford our people an opportunity of hearing two of the best public speakers in the Dominion. Mr. Foster's career as a public man and a Minister of the crown has been exceptionally successful and brilliant. Mr. Angers has also established for himself an exalted reputation for ability and statesmanship. He was, as our readers will remember Lieut. Governor of Quebec during a very critical period in the political history of that Province, and his heroic act in dismissing Premier Mercier should entitle him to the gratitude of all lovers of good Government.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A DESPATCH from Denver, Colarado, dated the 20th inst., states that a deplorable condition of affairs exists among the laboring classes, caused by the closing down of silver mines and smelters, and the reduction of the working forces of coal mines, railways and manufactories, in consequence of the reduction in the price of silver. It is estimated that, on the date in question, there were in the city of Denver ten thousand men unable to secure employment, and that, in outside towns there were twenty thousand in the same condition, one half of whom were making their way to the city where they would necessarily become a public charge if conditions dit not speedily change. A conservative estimate of the men discharged by railways, mines, business houses and factorites since the silver panic srarted places the number at from twelve to fifteen thousand. It is estimated, moreover, that Colorado, Utah, Montana and New Mexico merchants had, in the meantime, countermanded orders on New York wholesale houses for goods amounting to more than $12,000,000. These occurrances taken in conjunction with the numerous bank failures throughout the state make the business outlook for Colorado anything but encouraging.

The New York Tribune, discussing the financial situation in the United States, places the blame partly on the Democrats and partly on the Populists. The former, it alleges, have alarmed industry by threatening a tariff revolution, while the Populists have frightened capital out of the west by threats of civil war, repudiation and other extraordinary things, if silver is demonetized by the nation as it is almost certain to be. In reference to this latter phase of the trouble, the Tribune says:

"The crash of Denver banks is the answer of the civilized world to the crazy governor of Colorado. The connection is direct and undeniable. The banks had securities on which, even in the worst stress of two weeks ago, they could realize money. They arranged for large sums from the east if needed. Then the governor showed what he was, and the civilized world inferred what forces were predominant in Colorado. Prudent men who had property in that state made haste to draw their money out of institutions where it could be found by a revolution against the rights of property. Runs of extraordinary magnitude resulted. The banks telegraphed for the expected Eastern aid, and found nobody here willing to risk a dollar in Colorado. Widespread suffering must follow, for companies and firms employing thousands of hands will have to stop, and thus workingmen and miners, as well as merchants of Colorada will discover the cost of having a populist governor. . . . . .

Kansas has the same lesson to learn, and is learning it. Governor Lewelling, the populist lawbreaker who trampled on all law and decency in order to steal control of the legislature, is breaking up the State militia, while his populist organizations are arming and drilling to seize all power. He is encouraging strikers in coal mines to take virtual ownership, by force and bloodshed, of the mines in which they have been hired. Men who have any money do not care to risk it within reach of such a government. Depositors are drawing their funds from banks, without regard to the solvency or good management of the banks in question. The run on many banks in that State has been of astonishing magnitude and persistency, and it would be utterly incomprehensible except in the light of the late election and the conduct of the present governor. In neither of the adjacent States, in no other Western State except Colorado, has there been such a collapse of banks as in the one State where the Populists made most effective use of their power at the last election.

He who dances must pay the piper. The Democrats and the Populists did much dancing last November. They voted for a change, and they have it. Closing mills and mines answer a free trade victory. Closing banks answer the votes of those who declared that money lenders were robbers."

No doubt the Tribune is a very able and well-informed journal, whose judgment of financial and political questions is generally correct. But in this case it looks as if it had been carried away by its partisan zeal. It must not be forgotten that the Republicans have to take their share of blame for the present series of collapses. The silver men are talking wildly, without any doubt; but it cannot be said they are doing so without reason. They are confronted with ruin, largely the result of Republican legislation which attempted to make silver worth more than it really is. Of course the collapse has come under a Democratic Administration, but it would necessarily have come in any case; no [illegible] action could have averted [illegible] in turned to a gold standard all the wisdom in the Republican party would have been powerless to keep up the price of silver in the United States. If, in 1890, the Harrison Administration had done what India has just accomplished, instead of passing the Sherman Act, the present crisis might have been averted, or, at least, rendered less disastrous in its results.

WEDNESDAY'S STORM.

A rare visitor paid us an unpleasant call on Wednesday afternoon last, and for a time spent its fury upon us in its own peculiar manner. It was none other than one of those admixtures of wind, hail, rain, thunder and lightning, of which we read as occurring so frequently in the western portion of Uncle Sam's dominions, and known as a cyclone. Of course it was not so violent in its effects as those experienced by our republican cousins, which fact it is difficult to attribute either to the goodness of our people, or the desire of the visitor not to act too badly with us on the accasion of its first coming. How the wanderer managed to drift so far away from its moorings in the cyclone belt is difficult of comprehension; but it is to be hoped that in the future the person in the weather department who has this article under his control will see that the mooring lines are more securely fastened. For should it so happen that the occurrance were to become one of our staple commodities, and increase its field of operations and grow in violence, the country would reap no material benefit. Be all these things as they may, however, while the storm lasted it made things both lively and disagreeable for both biped and quadruped.

During the half hour the storm lasted the rain poured in torrents, flooding the streets in places to the depth of several inches, and carrying all moveable articles, in the shape of planks etc., before it. Many of the hailstones were as large as the ordinary sized marble, and in some places the ground was whitened by the fall. The wind blew violently in gusts of short duration, while both the thunder and lightning were very heavy. Off Victoria Park, at the entrance to the North River, a large waterspout formed. Without doubt the storm was the heaviest for some years, and seemed to break directly over the city. Sections some few miles distant experienced only a slight shower of rain, and some none at all.

HOW IT ACTED WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

An Amherst, N. S., despatch says: Wednesday there passed over parts of Cumberland county one of the heaviest rain storms ever experienced for many years. The storm broke over Amherst shortly before three o'clock. At Maccan, River Hebert and Barronsfield the effect was most severe, due to an unprecedented fall of hailstones. Capt. Travis had 101 out of 105 panes of glass broken. Herbert Harrison 50 out of 60, the Baptist church 65 and the school house 39, besides many other places with smaller numbers. Three young ladies walking from Maccan were caught in the storm, and only reached a place of refuge when completely exhausted. The country near Captain Travis' for nearly a mile wide is completely swept, crops of hay, grain and potatoes being levelled down in places and cut off as with a scythe. On the road hail lay two inches thick and piled to considerable depth against fences, remaining on the ground until noon the following day. Some of the hail was seven-eights of an inch in diameter. At Athol station boards on buildings were torn off and split up and the platform had the appearance of having been punched with a blunt instrument. In Amherst some telephone wires were burnt out. At Minudie and Barronsfield fences were blown down and limbs of trees broken off and carried away. A box car at Maccan station was blown some distance from the line.

At Liverpool, N. S., the storm came up very suddenly in the form of a tempest of thunder and lightning, followed by an increasing northwest wind, which blew a hurricane. The rain fell in torrents, flooding the streets. Hailstones the size of a marble flew, breaking windows and damaging everything in their way. The Methodist church was struck and considerable damage done to the chimney, etc. Trees were uprooted in all directions and crops damaged to a considerable extent. Old inhabitants say they never witnessed anything like it. It lasted two hours.

At Moncton such heavy rain was seldom ever before experienced. The streets at some points were flooded, the catch basins being clogged by the quantity of rubbish washed off. Some block pavement put down the previous afternoon was floated out of place. The incandescent dynamo at the electric light station was burned out by the severe lightning. The flag pole on the Fawcett's flour mill was split, and a cow belonging to Mr. Childs was struck and killed, on the road near Mr. Donald's residence at Sunny Brae. The storm broke directly over the town. A few miles out, on the Shediac road, there was a moderate fall of rain but not a severe storm.

Franco-Siam Embroglio.

BANGKOK, July 24—M Pavie, French minister, has lowered his flag over his offices, and has notified the Siamese government that he will leave the city to go aboard the French warship on Wednesday. He requested the government to provide pilots to conduct a latin and comte down river. The French subjects in Bangkok will be placed under the protection of the Dutch consul.

LONDON, July 24—Franco-Simese complications have been the one absorbing topic in the house of commons today. The question is regretted with apprehension by all parties. On all sides regrets are expressed that the British warships in Siamese waters were not reinforced a month ago, as British interests in Siam outnumber the French a hundred to one. This afternoon a council of ministers was summoned at the instance of Lord Rosebury, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to meet in the prime minister's room of the commons. The only subject discussed was the situation at Bangkok.

A despatch from Paris to the Central News states that the blockade of the Siamese coast will become effective on Thursday or Friday next.

AT Halifax Sunday night as an elderly woman named Ann Olsen was leaving her house for church a heavy thunder clap came. She was so startled she staggered and almost immediately expired.

Get rid of your indigestion before the threatened outbreak of cholera. K. D. C. will cure the worst form of indigestion. It will prevent cholera.

An Aeronaut in Great Peril.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—Nearly three thousand people saw what came very near being Mme. Karlotta's last balloon ascension and parachute jump yesterday at Crystal Beach. At the time appointed for the ascension a strong wind was blowing from the shore across the lake. It was thought this might deter the aeronaut from making the ascent, but neither she nor her dog Columbia, which travels through space with her, appeared in the least nervous. Like an arrow from the bow the balloon ascended when the rope which held it was cut.

When it reached an altitude of five hundred feet it was caught by the wind and in a few minutes was drifting out over the lake. The dog dropped in safety with n a few feet of the shore, but Karlotta appeared unwilling to let go. When about three miles from the shore she suddenly dropped, falling into the water

A tug stood off the shore and started for the spot and found the aeronaut afloat. She had a life belt about her waist which kept her up, but she was in a terribly exhausted condition. Although much shaken up, she announced her intention of continuing her ascensions daily.

Treated Like a Desperado.

OTTAWA, July 21—Samuel McGregor, of Hintonburg, aged sixty, was before County Magistrate Harvey yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a number of cucumbers from the garden of Mr. Alex. Stewart. Anyone to see McGregor in the dock would suppose he was being tried for murder or burglary at least. He had the handcuffs on during the whole of the sitting of the court, a very unusual proceeding, and rather an inhuman one, especially in the case of an elderly man, who, as he says himself, never appeared in court before. McGregor pleaded guilty to the charge, but prayed for the clemency of the court, stating that his wife had quite recently gone out of her mind and there was no one at home to take care of her except a fifteen year old daughter. The magistrate sentenced his to a month in gaol.

Shot and Hanged.

YET ISAAC JENKINS ESCAPED AND NOW TELLS THE STORY.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special to the World from Norfolk, Va., says: Isaac Jenkins, colored, set fire to the barns owned by Mr. John Cartwright, at Cartwright's wharf, Nansemond river, and poisoned several valuable animals. Jenkins was captured on Saturday. He admitted that he set fire to the barns and poisoned the horses. He further said that he would not be satisfied until he had killed Mr. Cartwright. A party of citizins hanged the barn-burner from a tree, leaving the body hanging, after having fired half a dozen shots at it. When some of the lynchers returned to the spot on Sunday morning they found the body gone. A colored man was arrested in this city on suspicion, who proved to be Jenkins. He said that as he was losing consciousness while hanging he heard several pistol shots. "Hanging is a pleasant death," he continued. "Everything looked bright around me, and then all was darkness. When I recovered it was near daylight and I was lying on the ground The rope had been shot through and had been broken I got up and made my way to Norfolk through the woods." The man's neck was badly cut and swollen and one of the pistol balls took effect in the right side of the head, but did not enter the brain.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

THE HACKNEY HORSE.

To an ardent admirer of the Hackney, and one who has no vested interest in the breed, The Gazette's late report of the horse trade, throughout the Western States reveals many indications of a brilliant future for the breed which has so much to recommend it to breeders universally.

The report discloses some facts not altogether flattering to the wisdom of breeders of horseflesh, such, for instance, as the breeding to trotting sires and to jacks. As The Gazette wisely remarks, in the latter case the breeder knows what to expect and is little likely to be disappointed. But the widespread running after the trotting sire, undoubtedly in the delusive hope in many cases of producing a horse with racing ability, suggests a mental condition very surprising at this juncture, when the very inconsiderable number of horses with excessive speed is demonstrated daily in the case of either trotting or running horses, even when they possess the best of blood and breeding. The trotter, like the Thoroughbred, has become so much of a mere racing machine that his other original good qualities have become almost obliterated. Such being the truth it should be at once apparent to the simplest mind that these breeds, possessing so little of the qualities so much in demand at the present, and so profitable to the producer, should be left for those well-by admirers who can well afford to stand the loss through misfits and total failures.

Every day furnishes fresh evidence of the great and growing demand for and the profitable production of good saddle and harness horses; and for these purposes no other breed possesses to so high a degree the qualifications necessary as do the Hackney, a breed whose splendid characteristics have been preserved intact for many generations. These are conformation, soundness of wind and limb, style, action, high courage, good manners, power of endurance, and speed. A visit to a good horse show and a perusal of the prize lists, on either sides of the Atlantic, will at all times furnish unfaltering evidence of the superiority of the Hackney over all other breeds for the above mentioned uses; and if other proof were wanting of the outstanding merits of the breed, its present popularity and the ever-increasing demand for it would suffice to insure for it the unrivaled position which it so richly merits. And the saddle and harness purposes by no means define its limits of usefulness, for the Hackney's compactness and docility render him extremely useful for most kinds of farm and road work. So great is the proptoency of the Hackney sire that when mated to good sound mares of any breed or grade he indelibly stamps his likeness on his progeny and produces an animal not only eminently useful but also very attractive—a valuable adjunct in any animal when accompanied by soundness. Bred to the Thoroughbred mare, the offspring very often develops into an almost ideal saddle or harness horse and a most profitable one to the breeder, as the many New York sales of Canadian horses bred in this manner testify. The celebrated show horse Lord Loudoun, owned and bred by Mr. Fairfax of Virginia, is the son of a Hackney sire and a trotting-bred mare. At the recent show at New York and Philadelphia were exhibited several very valuable animals bred in like manner or from light grade mares. Bred to mares of the heavier breeds and the result is an excellent horse for general purposes or for the heavier single-horse carriage.

It is at all times an extremely pleasant sight to see a good-mannered and true-actioned saddle horse doing duty, or to watch the dashing, high-mettled pair of carriage horses covering themselves as though conscious that life itself depended on the perfection of their pace and grace of carriage, but [illegible] the lover and owner of them it is an indefinable pleasure to indulge in a rattling spin on his favorite colt, ever ready to respond to the demand of his master and eager to lead at the appearance of a rival; or to call forth the plaudits of an admiring crowd while handling to advantage his dashing pair, whose looks indicate their splendid courage and whose manners prove their prompt yielding to their master's wishes. However well individuals of other breeds may occasionally acquit themselves the one breed that eclipses all others in this sphere of work is our friend the Hackney.

JAMES E. SPARGO.

in *Breeder's Gazette.*

HORSE-RAISING, PAST AND PRESENT.

Those who have watched the horse-raising industry of the Mid-Western States for the last ten years have seen it pass through many changes, but notwithstanding the present depression it seems to me the future of the business is quite hopeful if only those engaged in it will profit by the lessons now being taught them and try to obviate past mistakes in future.

Now the question seems to be, does it pay to raise horses, and what kind pays best? To the first I may most decidedly it pays to raise horses, but only good horses, and the first thing to be done seems to get rid of this absurd and oft-repeated cry of raising a horse "for my own use." This is often a totally unsalable animal although he may be a very useful one on the farm. We must raise horses in the future with a definite object in view if we want to make it pay. We have plenty of material at hand and can utilize it to advantage if we will study the matter closely and profit by the mistakes of others which stare us in the face at every corner.

Many farmers will say that they have not the time to "fool away" in breaking and handling these fine horses. I say to those, then sell your colts at weaning time to some one who has the time and the appliances for breaking and the ability to put them in proper shape for the market when they get old enough. Every farmer is not a successful horseman and horse-breaking is best left to those who thoroughly understand it and make a business of it. To illustrate more forcibly what I mean, I would refer your readers to W. D. Grand's recent sale of Canadian horses in New York city, at which 130 Canadian harness horses, largely of Hackney and Thoroughbred blood, brought the splendid average of $304 each. It was not accidental, which to many seems to be the only object in horse-raising, that was the factor that helped produce this highly satisfactory average; it was what everybody who can afford to buy and pay for a good horse now demands, viz.: action, smooth appearance, style and good manners. If we are content to sit still and see the Canadians quietly carry off the cream of the driving-horse business I shall be more than surprised and acknowledge myself mistaken in the national character to "get there" if anybody can.

But to attain this desirable object we must breed with more circumspection and alter our modes of breaking and handling colts to conform with the requirements of the market. It has been stated above that most of the horses referred to were of Hackney and Thoroughbred blood, while some I see, were sired by imported Yorkshire Coach and Cleveland Bay stallions, but the majority were of the high knee acting Hackney type. I will for a moment give my ideas on raising a profitable horse for the present market from such sires. Action—and by that I mean high knee action as well as free movement behind—will at present sell most any horse if he has an appearance at all. The Hackney being particularly smooth, closely coupled, and with well-arched ribs is undoubtedly one of if not the most desirable horse to which to breed any nice blood-like mare of 15½ hands with the object of raising a good selling horse of the "trappy" coach-horse type. He always gets a horse of smooth appearance and no other horse on earth gets so much action, so that a person cannot go far wrong in using a Hackney sire on any nice blood-like mare whatever the blood may be. Of course it is desirable to use mares with clean limbs and nice long necks, and coupled with these the more size the better. When I say size I do not mean weight.

If you breed such mares to a good Hackney stallion you will come nearer getting what the market demands than anything else I know. Chicago wants such horses; New York wants them and every large city in the Union, and the people who buy them are those who are both able and willing to pay a handsome price for what they want. It can be called anglomania or anything else you like; the demand is there and if we do not cater to it the Canadians or some one else will.

A great many people are "quitting" raising horses at present, and those who are staying in the business seem to be hunting up the cheapest instead of the very best sires. Depend upon it this is the worst thing a man can do. It is far better not to raise a horse at all than to raise a poor one and one that is not what the market demands.

R. P. STERRICKER.

in *Breeder's Gazette.*

Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, July 20.—The last eleven clauses of the Home Rule bill were brought through the committee's stage this evening. On Thursday evening of last week the work of the House in Committee had been pushed forward to clause 27. This clause concerning judges and other persons having salaries charged on the consolidated fund was carried on Monday. Clause 28 concerning persons in the civil service and clause 29 concerning pensions were passed last evening. Ten o'clock this evening was the time fixed in the government schedule for closing the debate on the other eleven clauses. At that hour the committee was discussing Mr. Gladstone's amendment which provided that acts relating to the royal constabulary be repealed at the end of six years and that none but civil police be created under an Irish act. This amendment concerned clause 20 which deals with the Irish Royal constabulary and Duluth metropolitan police. The

DEBATE WAS CUT SHORT

as the clock struck and under the closure the amendment was carried by a vote of 537 to 49. Clauses 30-36 were then passed in rapid succession by majorities varying between 24 and 34. The subjects of these clauses are:—Police Irish exchequer law, applicable to both Houses of the Irish legislature, supplemental provisions as to the powers of the Irish legislature, limitation of borrowing by local authorities temporary restriction on powers of the Irish legislature and executive, with regard to land and transitory provisions. Clause 37 concerning the continuance of existing law court, officers, etc., was carried without division. Clause 38 concerning the appointed day was for the purpose of the bill was carried by a vote of 295 to 261. Clause 39, concerning the significance of terms used in the bill was lost. Clause 40 concerning the title of the act was carried without division. The committee then rose. There was a total lack of excitement throughout the evening. The next work in committee will be the consideration of the postponed financial clauses 14, 15 and 16 of the new government clauses on finance, and post office, of the schedules and the preamble. The debate on these subjects according to the government programme will be closured one week from to-night.

Joseph Francis, an almost unknown inventor, whose ingenuity has been the means of saving hundreds of lives, passed quietly away a few weeks ago. Eighty-two years ago, when he was but a boy of eleven years, he constructed, half in fun, a small boat with cork in both bow and stern. This was the first life-boat built in America. A few years later he constructed other boats on the same principle, and the Governments of England, Russia and Brazil bought them eagerly. In 1842 the inventor completed his corrugated iron water-tight car, which, during a single storm, was the means of rescuing two hundred human beings from a watery grave. Notwithstanding his great services to humanity, he has been but little known, and the paragraphs which now announce his death will convey to many the first intimation that such a man as Joseph Francis ever existed.

Sporting Notes.

At London, Eng, Saturday F W Shoveland beat the twenty-four hour bicycle record making 428 miles 440 yards.

Dot was distanced in the first heat of the 2.29 class at Worcester, Mass, on the 28 h. Judge Austin won the heat in 2 20¼.

At Toronto Saturday the home team defeated the Cornwalls at lacrosse 5 games to 1. At Ottawa the Capitals beat the Shamrocks 6 to 1.

A new half-mile trotting track has been constructed near Wellington Station and will be opened with a trotting meet sometime next month.

The management of the Summerside Driving Park intend holding a midsummer meet on Wednesday, August 9th. The programme will consist of a 240 class, purse $100, and free-for-all, purse $200.

Fides Stanton, the Canadian stallion met his first defeat this season at Detroit, on the 18th inst. With eleven others he started in the 2.24 class for the $8,000 stakes but took only fifth place. Siva, a four-year-old captured the race in straight heats in 2.14¼, 2.12¾, 2.16¼.

The little stallion Sea King formerly owned by A L Slipp, of Truro, won the 2.36 class on the half-mile track at Worcester, Mass, on the 18th inst, and made a record of 2.26¼. The pony stallion captured the third, fourth and sixth heats in 2.26¼, 2.28, 2.30.

It is not often that a trotter and a pacer go well together in harness, but "Knapsack" McCarthy has succeeded wonderfully well with Verona, 2.20¼, and the pacer May Belle. To a top waggon they showed a mile in 2.27, and when accustomed to go a mile in company, they will, McCarthy hopes, beat 2.20.

E W Goff, of the New Jersey A C, has won the amateur all round championship of America, beating his four other competitors rather easily. Goff has been in quest of the honor for several years. M. O'Sullivan, last year's champion, was unable to compete this year, owing to his duties as a New York police officer.

Stanbury's $500 defi and challenge to row any man in the world either 3 or 5 miles straightaway, for $2,500 a side and the championship of the world, has called forth a rejoinder from Peterson, the San Francisco sculler. The Pacific coast champion says he will row the Australian any distance from one half to five miles.

The Wendur has forfeited the Cups May cup to the Valkyrie, and the American yacht Navahoe will have to sail the latter for the same. In case the Navahoe should beat her, it would rob the race for the America's cup of all interest, as any one of the new cup defenders is supposed to be faster than the Navahoe.

The date for the big professional regatta at Worcester, Mass, has not yet been decided on. It will be a handicap race. Hosmer, on Eyck, Rogers, Durnan, Pete Conley, Jerry Cassy, Joyce and Billy Conley will be given 30 seconds start. Teemer and Hanlan will have 10 seconds start. Stanbury, Peterson and Gaudaur will be scratch men.

The grand circuit meeting at Detroit ended Friday with some sensational pacing by Mascot, Hal Pointer and Flying Gib, in the free-for-all pace. It was the fastest five heat race on record. Flying Gib won the first heat in 2.07; Hal Pointer the fourth in 2.07¼ and Mascot the race in 2.04¼, 2.06¼, 2.07¼. Mascot's 2.04¼ in the second heat is just one-half minute below the world's record

Frank S Beedleson, the one-legged bicyclist, who left San Francisco on May 15th, to ride across the continent reached New York Friday evening, having consumed 66 days 9 hours and 45 minutes in making the trip and establishing a new record. His time lowers Neilson's record by 20 days, and that made by Tuos Stevens in 1883 by 37 days. Beedleson had his left leg amputated just below the hip 11 years ago.

At Erie, Pa., on Wednesday last, Hon Charles M Reed's brown team Lunette and Evangeline broke the road record. The race was for a wager of $2,000, the distance from Girard, Pa, to Mr Reed's barn 16 and a half miles, and the time allowed 55 minutes. The team left Girard at 5.30 o'clock, starting from a standstill, with a hundred pound sulky. Ed Beernard, Doble's assistant trainer for several years, handled the lines. The distance was covered in 49½ minutes. The road was rough and full of sand holes, one of the hills being a mile and a half long, with a grade of 20 degrees. The team was quite fresh when it came in, and showed no signs of distress. This record beats the Boston 20 mile track record which was 58 minutes.

The regatta of the Royal Irish yacht club began Wednesday on a course covering 50 miles off Kingstown. Among the yachts that took part in the contest for the Queen's cup were the Britannia, Calluna, and Satanita. The cup was won by Satanita, which came in 2 minutes and 43 seconds ahead of the Britannia. The mainsail of the Calluna fell during the race This put her out of the contest. Thursday the racing was continued, only the Britannia and Satanita starting. The wind chopped round the compass so as to virtually spoil the match, and in the second heat it was stopped. The Satanita led at first, but was overhauled slowly by the Britannia, which won in 5 hours, 2 minutes, 36 seconds. The Satanita's time was 5 hours, 6 minutes, 50 seconds.

HANLAN-GAUDAUR RACE.

ORILLIA, Ont., July 22.—Ten thousand spectators gathered to-day to witness the three mile with turn sculling match for the championship of America and $1,000 a side between Jake Gaudaur and Edward Hanlan; but they were doomed to disappointment. Both men were in fine condition and eager for a race, but the high wind which prevailed all the afternoon kept the water so rough that the race was postponed till the last possible moment. The men were called out at 7 o'clock, and at the start Hanlan secured a slight lead but Gaudaur was soon on even terms with his competitor. It was noticed that the scullers kept dangerously close to each other all the way up the course and a foul was feared and at the mile it occurred, their oars becoming locked. After the pair had disentangled their oars Hanlan shot ahead and covered the course in 21.14, Gaudaur turned and paddled back to referee Douglass' boat and claimed a foul. After hearing versions of both scullers the referee ordered race to be rowed over again on Monday.

ORILLIA, Ont, July 24.—The three mile sculling race between Gaudaur and Hanlan, was started at six o'clock today, in smooth water. Hanlan gained a length in the first mile. Both had pulled 34 strokes up to this point, but here Gaudaur put on a spurt and passed Hanlan a length. These positions were maintained to the turning buoys on the return journey. Hanlan worked hard, but could not hold his competitor, who came in an easy winner by seven lengths, in 19.53.

The trotting races on the Halifax Riding grounds on Labor Day proved a great meet. Some 1400 people were present and witnessed some of the fastest trotting ever done in the Maritime Provinces. Several records were knocked into smithereens. Briefly told the triumphs of the day were the entrance of three new horses into the charmed circle, viz., Claude, Resolution and Stranger; the lowering of the Maritime Province trotting record one quarter second by Brazilian; and the lowering of the track record three-quarters of a second, and the Maritime Province four year-old record 6½ seconds by the same speedy animal. The summaries of the different events are as follows:

3.00 o'clock.

Major, br g, by Melbourne King, Geo Hirschfield	1 1
Chieftain, b g, by Island Chief, T Rockett, (Bush)	2 2
Seylla, b m, by Israel, Jas Wilson, (Hill)	3 3
Rose Lee, br m, by Robbie Lee, A Lamphier	4 dis
Marion C, b m, by Rimpart, A E Currie, (Jas Currie)	5 dr.
Tommy Sexton, b g, by Sir Wm Wallace, J S Hubley	6 dis.

Time—2.42, 2.42.

2.40 class.

Claude, (p) blk g, by Beacon, (Hill)	1
C P R, b g, by All Right, R McGeney	dis.
Barbara Pride, b m, by Brother's Pride, G C Hartlen	dis.

Time—2 29.

2.35 class pacers.

Sam, ch g, by Frenchman, S Caldwell, (Hill)	1 1
Sam Sisk, ru g, by Columbus, E J Fenton, (Shanahan)	2 2
Pilot Boy, b k g, by Pilot, G Hirschfield	d s.

Time—2 44½, 2.46½.

Free-For-All.

Brazilian, b c, by Brown Wilkes, J C Mahon, Truro, (Slipp)	4 2 1 1 1
Stranger, ch g, by Sir John Dean, R McGeney, Halifax, (Learmont)	2 1 2 3 1
Resolution, br s, by Resolution, H C Lydiard, Yarmouth	1 3 3 2 2
Puss (for Sensation), by All Right, A Gibson, Brooklyn, N S	3 5 dis.
Gladstone, b s, by Hartford, F Hill, Halifax	5 4 dis

Time—2 28½, 2 28, 2.27, 2 28½, 2.28½.

Hanlan and his nephew Eddie Duruan are to row double.

Trotting races were held at Orwell on the 19th inst. The Judges were: James Daley (starter) Montague Cross; Samuel Jardine, Orwell; Dr A Ross, Vernon River, Capt J Nicholson, Orwell Cove. Following are the summaries:

Three minute Class.

Nellie C, entered by Charles W McDonald	2 2 1
Sir Garnet, entered by Joseph Acorn	1 1 d
Black Chief, entered by Donald McLeod	3 3 d

Free-for-all class.

Fairy Queen, entered by Joseph McCabe	1 1 1
Della, entered by James Daley	3 2 2
Messenger Boy, entered by James McLean	2 3 3

News in Brief.

Cholera is rampant among the poorer classes in Moscow.

In a freight train wreck at Oxford, Col., seven were killed and a number injured.

The fund for relief of relatives of the victims of the Victoria disaster amounts to £50,000.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court of Canada, died Monday after several months illness.

Bangor, Me, had a slight flurry of snow Monday afternoon. Heavy hail fell 18 miles east of there.

About 1000 men have been thrown out of employment at Plattsburg, N Y., by the closing down of two iron mines and foundrier.

The St Louis (Mo.) Journal of Agriculture calculates there will be a deficiency in the world's crop of wheat this year of 1,000,000.

The C P R, has dismissed 300 of its employes at Montreal. Economy and retrenchment are said to be the basis of the wholesale dismissed.

Postmaster Adam Brown of Hamilton, Ont., has received official notification of his appointment as one of the four judges for the British empire at the world's fair.

A Berlin despatch says Prince Max of Saxony, who created a sensation a few days ago by suddenly leaving the army, has entered a monastery at Eichstadt. The Prince is 23 years of age.

The Nawab of Rampur, who spent Sunday in Montreal is a howling swell. When Earl Derby stayed at the Windsor six rooms were his limit; but his royal highness from the Orient goes the ex-governor general ten better. He occupied sixteen rooms on the ground floor.

The western half of the village of St. Ann de la Parade has been laid in ashes. Fire broke out there at 1 o'clock Thursday and before being controlled destroyed some 40 buildings, and rendered four hundred people homeless. The loss is estimated at $60,000, with but slight insurance.

The Muskoka Free Grant Gazette says: Mr. H S May is to be the next Conservative candidate for the Commons for Muskoka and Parry Sound. Col O'Brien will not receive the Conservative nomination, and it is just possible he will be unable to again be elected, unless the Reformers should take him up.

Personal.

Mr. Geo. Carter has returned from his trip to the World's Fair.

Bro. Prudent, of Montreal, formely Mr. John Healy, is home on a visit to his parents and friends at China Point.

Hon. Edward Blake intends returning to Canada for a short time about the last of August or first of September.

Four Ontario M. Ps., with their wives and families are touring the Maritime Provinces. The party consists of H. Cargill, Q. P. for East Bruce; W. F. Boome, M. P. for North Middlesex; J. Manson, M. P. for North Grey; and A. McKay, M. P. for Hamilton. They intend coming to the Island.

MONTREAL, July 22—The report of a terrible accident comes from Maskinongs. A farmer named Bastien was mowing with a machine, when his only child, a boy four years old who was sitting in the hay, and whom he did not know to be there, was struck by the machine, and had his head cut off. The father and mother are in a state of despair.

OTTAWA, July 22—Canada has been invited to participate in the International Exposition, to be held at Antwerp next year. Mr. Vanbryssel, the Belgian consul general, says that if the dominion makes a representative display her resources will have a beneficial effect from an emigration standpoint. The principal visitors to the exposition will be Dutch, Germans and Belgians.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23—Lightening struck a heap of rubbish near Keiffer Bros.' shoe store, causing a fire that caused $250,000 damage, mostly to that firm.

FRANKVILLE, Ont, July 23—During the heavy thunder storm Saturday John Leacock, farmer, was killed and his son injured by being struck by lightning.

LONDON, July 24—The house of commons sitting in committe of the whole on the Home Rule bill this evening, discussed and adopted Mr. Gladstone's new financial clause, which proposes that Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer shall be a third of her total revenue for six years.

MONTREAL, July 24—Two fatalities are reported to-day. While Max Menard, farmer, 43 years, of St. Michel, Napierville county, was working in a field he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. At two o'clock this morning a man, named McIntyre, a boarder at the London hotel, Chabollez square, who was en route for the World's fair, was found sitting in a chair, stone dead.

A BARN belonging to a man named Wyand, on the Cavendish Road, was struck by lightning Saturday, ignited and was burned to the ground.

THE railway bridge cross the narrows at the upper end of Halifax harbo connecting Dartmouth with Halifax suddenly went to pieces Saturday night, though there was no sea or wind. Some few hours before when a train passed over nothing out of the ordinary was noticeable. About three years ago the same section of the bridge was carried way during a storm, but was rebuilt at heavy expense.

Those suffering from indigestion are the first to be attacked by cholera. K. D. C. is the Greatest Cure of the Age for Indigestion. It is the best cholera preventive.

BOSTON FIREMAN SAVED

Rescued on the Shadowy Shore of Spirit Land.

**His Friends Summoned to His Dying Bedside—