THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The exports from Canada for the ten months of 1893 amount to $93,500,000 an increase of $4,100,000. The imports are $98,312,000 an increase of $7,500,000. The duty collected increased $1,500,000.

A second edition of the list of unclaimed balances lying in the chartered banks of Canada for five years or over, has just been issued. At a result of the publication of the blue book last year, $29,115 reached the rightful owners.

It has for some time been a moot question among our U. S. cousins whether or not "the United States," as a nominative, demanded a plural or a singular verb,—whether one should say "the United States *are*" or "the United States *is*." Judge Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court, decides in favor of "the United States *are*," and cites the U. S. constitution in which a plural verb is always used where the name of the Republic is the nominative. This, one would suppose, should settle the matter; but it hasn't. The fight still goes on.

The Patriot has not yet given any satisfactory explanation to the public regarding the extras paid on certain Government contracts, during the past year. Why does it not, for instance, publish a detailed statement of the $640.45 paid R. N. Cox, for extras on Morell Bridge; why does it not explain the particular service for which $82 in extras were paid on the contract for the bridge at Grand River, King's County; what induces it to hold from the public an explanation of the $425 extra given for work on Alexandra wharf, where the contract price was $835? These are matters in which the electors are much interested, and the Government organ should not be guilty of the injustice of keeping back such valuable information.

It has been discovered at the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, that the great majority of the immigrants passing through Canada to the Western States, are coming out on prepaid tickets, that is, they have been sent for by friends already located in the west. The prepaid system is undoubtedly the great factor in inducing immigration to the United States, and in lesser volume to Canada. Once the practice becomes generally prevalent in Manitoba and the Northwest, a great volume of immigration to Canada may result. Hundreds of Scandinavians have already arrived this spring, showing that the Minister of the Interior was fully justified in devoting attention, during the past winter, to the Scandinavian countries as a field from which to draw settlers.

The operating expenses of the Chicago Show are placed at $45,000 a day. To meet these and other outlays a daily average attendance of 100,000 is deemed necessary. So far the daily average attendance has been but 30,000. Speaking of the Show the New York Evening Post says: "Chicagoans with great expectations of amassing large fortunes out of the visit of crowds to the World's Fair have not a monopoly of the disappointment arising out of the refusal of the American people to make haste to go to the great show. Railroad men here, and of these passenger agents especially, are also much disappointed at the lightness of passenger traffic to Chicago from here. They had anticipated a busy time by now and have realized comparative idleness.

Recently the United States government, in an official circular, estimated the amount of gold in the Republic at $740,000,000. The New York Engineering and Mining Journal declares this estimate to be "manifestly erroneous." And it shows very good reason for saying so. It shows that gold has been rapidly leaving the country ever since the passage of the Sherman silver purchase act. The net loss by export since January 1st, 1891, has not been less than $100,000,000, while every "American turist" who visits Europe takes a certain amount of gold coin with him, which he does not bring back. The Journal estimates the loss in this way at $93,000,000. On the whole, therefore, it regards $500,000,000 as an outside estimate of the quantity of gold in the United States at the present time.—Exchange.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

W. H. Thorne, editor of the Globe Review, Chicago, in the last issue of that periodical, deals in a most vigorous manner with the conspirators who deposed the Queen of Hawaii and tried to bring about the annexation of those islands to the United States. Mr. Thorne expresses the opinion that "the four wrongs of our international policy as illustrated through the American rascalities perpetrated in and toward Hawaii" should be thoroughly exposed. In this connection he speaks as follows:

"The first thing to be recalled is that Minister Stephens was but an underling, a tool in the hands of the late ex-Minister James G. Blaine, that what Minister Stephens did he did under distinct instruction from the home government, or under such pledges given him by the American conspirators that they, through an understanding with Blaine, Wanamaker & Co., would protect him against punishment if ever blamed. Hence Stephens is not to blame, is not big enough to blame, was simply a tool and a rascal in the hands of more important and responsible knaves."

"The second thing to be recalled is that the action of said American conspirators in Hawaii, revealing Mr. Blaine's international policy, was only another expression of one of the weakest and most abortive international policies ever pursued by any secretary of state in this or in any so-called civilized land or time."

"It was Mr. Blaine's fixed policy—either through the Irish question, the Canadian question, the fisheries question, or the Hawaiian question, to involve this nation in a war with Great Britain, and on the pyramids of slaughter raised by such war, to avenge his own personal lights and lift himself into immortality. Thank God, he failed and died without adding the crime of this accomplished fact to the poor story of his exaggerated life."

"The third thing to be recalled is that ex-President Harrison had to espouse Blaine's policy in this regard in order to secure the Republican patronage that only made his defeat all the more humiliating; and this nation can never be too thankful to Almighty God for the fact—whatever its sources in reason or policy—that President Cleveland recalled the rascally so-called Hawaiian treaty, before that company of pig-headed gentlemen known as the United States senate, had a chance to vote in its favor."

"The fourth thing to be emphasized in this mention of the matter, is that the indecent haste with which the American conspirators in Hawaii, taking advantage of the patience and the confidence and weakness of a woman, came back to this country with their hearts full of lies and their pockets full of bribes, and the indecent haste with which the republican newspapers of this land led by the New York Tribune, the Philadelphia Press and the Chicago Tribune fell into line as the advocates of the crime, and the indecent haste with which ex-President Harrison, goaded by Congress, or party whips and party considerations, gave himself and the power of his position to the furtherance of the crime, are all, to me, among the most deplorable signs of the absence of any and all moral principles in the republican press and politics of this nation."

It is not a question, Mr. Thorne contends, as to whether the crown of Hawaii is elective or appointive; for in neither case, says he, had the United States any right to interfere. "The simple truth," he says, "is that Lilioukalani was the rightful queen of Hawaii and that, without just or due cause, excuse or palliation, a set of Yankee thieves, in her dominions, goaded by other Yankee thieves at home, have tried to steal her country, to tarnish her good name, and then, like all basest thieves, have tried to make their stealing lawful and respectable."

A PRETTY CANDID OPINION.

A RECENT issue of the New York Tribune contained an editorial article on the proposed Grit convention at Ottawa, which is not without internal evidence of being the product of the pen of Erastus Wiman. The article frankly admits that the Grits expected great things upon the death of Sir John Macdonald; but that these great expectations have not been realized. "On the contrary," says the Tribune writer, "the party built up by Sir John is stronger than ever. The party he opposed is still in opposition, and apparently with less spirit and a vaguer purpose than characterized it during the years of his supremacy." The writer then proceeds to consider the reasons for the weakness of the Grit party. In the first place he thinks the party wants a leader. On this point he says:

"Even Mr. Blake was lacking in the qualities that enable a man to command in the supreme sense, and since his time there has been no single leader who possessed anything like a master's hold upon the confidence and affections of the liberal masses. Mr. Laurier has popularity and the gift of graceful and spontaneous eloquence, but he lacks hardness he is wanting in swiftness of perception, and he has not that sublime audacity which the true commander must always hold in readiness for emergent use. Sir Richard Cartwright is a brave and ready fighter. But he has taken a good deal of trouble to make enemies among his own partisans, and they are always inconveniently turning up. Sir Oliver Mowat possesses both character and ability, but the glitter of the star of St. Michael and St. George somewhat interferes with his political vision."

The Tribune writer next expresses the opinion that the Grit party is poor; that the wealth of the country is overwhelmingly against it. It is difficult to conjecture what his grounds for this opinion can be, unless the piteous appeals for "the sign" made by Grit leaders to Boston and New York. In Canada we have abundant proof of a very different state of things. Indeed, the records of the election courts amply demonstrate that they have always had quite as much money as their opponents, and have used it far more corruptly. Even the Tribune writer does not set much store by this plea, for he immediately proceeds to state what, in his opinion, is the real cause of Grit failure. He writes as follows:

"But these are not the chief difficulty that stands in the way of liberal success. More serious than the want of a leader or of money is the want of a policy. The conservative party in Canada stands for something. It means the holding together of the Canadian provinces under British rule. There was no question in Canada except that of maintaining a form of government. Every other question is subsidiary and dependent for its solution upon the solution of this main question. The conservatives are ready with their answer. They say "Stick to Britain." The liberals are not ready. *They do not believe in sticking to Britain, but they are afraid to say what they do believe.* They will never win a victory until they avow themselves. *What they really mean many know and all suspect.* Perhaps the Ottawa convention will have courage to speak out."

We are inclined to believe that the Tribune writer is far too sanguine. The past history of Gritism is presumptive evidence against any definite statement of policy being made at the forth-coming convention. The probabilities are that the party will there do what it has always done, use language to disguise its thoughts. It would surprise no one to find a resoltuion carried at this convention which, stripped of its redundant verbiage, would declare the strongest attachment to British connection, and at the same time a firm adherence to a policy the inevitable result of which would be to make Canada a commercial and political vassal of the United States. No doubt they feel that an explicit declaration of what they really mean would indicate the end of Gritism in more senses than one.

FARMERS COLUMN.

PASTURING ANIMALS.

There is no other part of farm management that is so often made unprofitable by neglect as pasturing, and there is no other that may be made more profitable by its skillful culture. It is one of the most convenient methods of gathering and using the product of the soil, and the animals do better on this natural feeding than on any artificial substitute for it. But unless the pasture is in the best possible condition, the profit of it is greatly reduced or wholly lost, and the use of the land becomes wasteful.

It is not at all difficult to make a profitable pasture for a short term of years by a due preparation of the soil, and after care. This preparation consists of thorough plowing, fertilizing, and proper selection of the varieties of grass. Draining is indispensable if the soil is not naturally drained, for in such cases the land may very easily be too dry for the growth of grass at one time, and at another time may be too wet and sodden; and drainage often tends to render the soil moist by conserving the water and preventing too rapid evaporation. Moreover, a wet pasture is always injured most seriously by the trampling of animals, and the poaching of the ground.

When by the skill of the farmer the pasture has been made, its preservation is not to be neglected. It will not do to leave it to its chance. It must be fed quite as much as the animals that feed upon it. It must be repaired continually by fresh seed and fertilizers, as time and season make inroads upon it. To leave any pasture without due care to avoid certain injury by neglect, is to encourage the loss of the grass and the substitution of weeds for it. And in addition, it must be so used as to give all needed opportunities for the grass to make a sufficient growth before it is eaten down at the beginning of the feeding season. This is an important consideration at this time.

Plowing for pasture should be done in the most thorough manner. The land must be all broken up and made fine and mellow. If any hard spots are left, these will soon be bare of grass, and weeds will take its place. It should be made evenly fertile, for this same reason. And the seed must be evenly sown, and in liberal quantity, for this with a thick and strong growth of grass. If the seed is timothy and clover, which will make a five or six years' pasture, if the perennial clover is used, not less than twenty pounds of each to the acre will be needed.

But it is one thing to make a pasture and quite another to keep it as it should be. The use of a thing is very often of greater importance than the mere making of it, as regards its value; and this is especially true of a pasture, which is so easily ruined by bad management; and this is a timely consideration now when the pastures are about to be occupied. The growth of the herbage is yet weak and in its first stage, when it needs time to gain strength for its full luxuriance. If it is fed down now, the weak roots cannot recover from the shock and will perish, and this is the most frequent cause of the disappearance of the grass, which occasions surprise to the farmer who cannot understand why this should be so. It is like the cutting of weeds or brush, by which the leaves being prevented from growing, the plant cannot be nourished and quickly dies; for the leaves, and not the roots, are the principal sources of the nutriment of all plants, which derive twenty times as much of their substance from the atmosphere as from the soil. It is in vain to feed the roots by the most liberal manuring or fertilizing, if the supply of atmospheric food is cut off by depriving the plants of their leaves. And yet this most obvious principle of plant growth is rarely ever thought of in regard to pastures. This early feeding of the herbage too is often followed by too heavily stocking the land, and the continued damage is still more destructive. The final ruin then comes more quickly, for the starving of the grass is continuous. This is the common fate of the pasture, and farmers cannot understand why this should happen, when by a little thought of the very nature of plant growth it should be as clear as anything can be. Another error or neglect is the gathering of the droppings of the cattle on the grass. This is so much permitted that some good pastures are largely spoiled by the covering of the grass to the extent of one-fourth or more of the surface, counting the actual spaces covered, and the borders of each that are fouled by the spread of the manure by the rains. The rank growth that rises around these spots that disfigure the fields, is not eaten, and rotting down by luxuriance enlarge the surfaces of the injured places. This is to be prevented by scattering these accumulated obstructions at short intervals.

Any pasture may be trebled in its usefulness and value by dividing it into two parts, using one while the other part is left to recover its growth. As the constant dropping of water will hollow a rock, while if the whole quantity falling in ten years should be poured on it at once, it would show no trace of wearing, so the pasture constantly eaten down is worn away, when by feeding it to an equivalent extent at intervals, it will suffer no injury, and furnish food for twice the number of stock. It is this continuous gnawing at the short, weak herbage, giving no opportunity for recovery, that ruins pastures so quickly. Thus twenty acres of good pasture may be made to feed twenty head by this alternate method of use and rest, when ten head, or even five, will keep it bare, and themselves as poor as the herbage is. And the effect of this resting will be even more apparent if, when the animals are turned off one section, the grass is stimulated by a dressing of 100 lb. of nitrate of soda, and the same of gypsum. Then by such liberal management, with the precautionary care suggested, the liberal soil will be made fat, along with his well-fed stock.

HENRY STEWART, *in Breeder's Gazette*

SOWING ROOT SEED.

I prepared my ground for Canada and Mammoth last October except making the ridges. I do like to sow upon ridges. I saw plenty of seed, scattering evenly as I ran upon the ridges. The same amount of seed sowed in a continuous line would not do at all. By sowing upon the ridge I can do most of the thinning with a drag, which makes a vast difference in their cost.

You can best decide when to thin. The sun must shine warm and the ground be quite dry. Do not leave too many plants. This can be best learned at harvest time.

In covering a little dirt packed upon the seed while rolling is best. I sow by hand. I can walk along the rows, working my fingers a little, as easy as to wheel a planter, and my fingers never clog or run without seed. Roots sown upon ridges harvest easier and stand dry weather amazingly. Upon the ground I am trying to sow I had rutabagas four years ago and kept it absolutely free of weeds. I even killed the Canada thistles that were upon it and no weeds have grown there since. So I do not expect many weeds.

I feed my tops as I draw them to the barn and cut them off. My thirty cows that had been milked some eight months gained in a few days 150 lbs. of milk by adding tops and some roots to their pasture and sweet corn well eared.

I commence about the first of October to harvest and for the first fifteen days pull just enough to get what tops I want for my herd of cattle—some seventy. I only pull when the tops are dry. I cart them to the barn and dump them into piles. I want the tops wilted.

Mangolds should be harvested first; they are hurt by frost sooner. When frosts begin leave no roots out of the ground exposed over night. A few bushels in the center of a thousand will start a heat that will rot them all.

In closing this letter I will tell you something important: Give all your farm animals warm quarters before you feed them roots, and do not feed any roots ice-cold or pasty so. Ice-cold roots may be a *little* better than ice—not much.

Again, any dairyman who cannot be certain just how his cows will be fed and when had better not make much calculation to raise turnips to feed them especially if his milk or cream is mixed with that of his neighbors, for one feed at the wrong time will spoil all the milk it is mixed with. He must use sense or there will be scents where there is no sense in having scents.

A. X. HYATT, *in Breeder's Gazette.*

Randy Tackles Blake.

LONDON, May 26.—The Star cable says: London, May 27.—Edward Blake has been most bitterly attacked by Lord Randolph Churchill. He says that he was a part of failure in Canadian politics and quarrelled with every party. Blake, he says, then threw himself on "that last refuge of destitute politicians, the Irish party." Despite these attacks, however, Mr. Blake is in much demand to address liberal meetings

Personal.

Sir John Thompson will be unable to return to Canada before the middle of July.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. D. J. Macdonald, of Pugwash, has successfully passed the primary examinations at the University Medical College, New York.

Wendall A. Anderson of Michigan has been appointed American consul general at Montreal. He filled the same position under President Cleveland's first term.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is making a tour of the world, was at Ottawa, Monday, where he was the guest of the Governor General. Several of the cabinet dined with him the same evening.

An Islander Killed.

CAUGHT BY THE SHAFTING OF A MAINE PULP MILL AND CRUSHED TO DEATH.

BANGOR, Me., May 28.—John Baggen, aged 35, unmarried, a native of P. E. Island, and oiler in the Smith Brewer pulp mill, while at work on Saturday afternoon, was caught in a shaft making two hundred revolutions a minute. When the body was found it was unrecognizable and simply a mass of flesh. One leg was wrenched from the body and thrown forty feet away. Bits of flesh, clothing and splashes of blood covered the floor and walls. When last seen he passed a fellow workman on his way to the room, asked the time, and was told it was 5.30 o'clock. "I'm about ready to slow," he said. Twenty minutes after a man was passing, and he saw some object wound on the shaft. He signalled the engineer to stop, and the object proved to be Baggen's body. It is presumed Baggen attempted to climb over the shaft and was caught on the waste hanging from his pocket in the rapidly revolving rod.

All Railroad Records Broken.

The Empire State express has broken the record for long distance running. The feat was performed with engine 993, which is a mate to the Columbian engine 999, and like her in size and construction. Charles Hogan was the engineer and Charles Francis the conductor. While the speed for individual miles did not reach that attained by No. 999 recently, the long distance record is the best ever made in the United States.

No. 999 made a mile in 32 seconds, or the equivalent of 112½ miles an hour; and between Looneyville and Grimesville, No. 993 made five miles in three minutes, or 100 miles an hour.

The express left Syracuse at 2.51 p. m., 31 minutes behind scheduled time. The run of 61 miles to Rochester was made in 71 minutes, the train arriving there at 4.02 p. m.

After a stop of six minutes the train pulled out again. The day was fair, the track was clear and everything favorable to a fine run. At Batavia the train made the customary slow-down, and there was also a slight slow-down due to entering Buffalo. She arrived there only seven minutes late, having made up 24 minutes on the way.

Her record is as follows: Syracuse to East Buffalo, 146 miles, in 141 minutes; deducting six minutes for a stop at Rochester, the actual running time was 135 minutes. This was at the rate of 65 miles an hour.

The fastest time was made between Looneyville and Grimesville, when 100 miles an hour was reached. The time was kept by the operators along the road, who made their reports to the chief operator at Buffalo.

Remnants of the goods and chattels of the defunct Toronto annexationist paper, the Sun, have been sold by auction to satisfy for rent. They brought $65.

The last Canada Gazette contains a notice that an order of her majesty the queen in council has been issued prohibiting seal killing in Behring Sea until the 1st of May, 1894, unless the queen-in-council otherwise directs.

The Empire's Montreal correspondent says he learns that one result of President Van Horne's trip across the continent will be the shortening of the running time from Quebec to Vancouver by at least 24 hours and perhaps more.

M. Arton, Panama lobbyist, has been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude for frauds in connection with the dynamite society and to five years civil degradation, and payment of 400,000 francs fine for unlawful and dishonest practices in his relations to Panama Canal Company.

The latest report is that the new post laureate will be Lewis Morris. The Queen and premier are agreed that he should be the man. He has been commissioned to write the marriage ode of the Duke of York and Princess May, and that settles the question. The appointment will probably be officially announced next month.

British Columbia sealers have been notified that an agreement has been reached by Great Britain and Russia for a neutral zone of thirty miles round Copper and Commander Islands, north Pacific, and ten mile limit of Russian Asiatic coasts. The sealers have been asked that vessels be sent to Bassian waters to protect them from undue annoyance.

The Royal society of Canada concluded its annual sessions Thursday. Dr. G. M. Dawson, assistant director of the geological survey, who is at present in Paris connected with the Behring sea arbitration, was elected president; J. M. Lemoine of Quebec, vice president; Dr. Bourinot, secretary; Dr. Sulivan, treasurer; among the new fellows elected were Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax and Dr. Bryce, Winnipeg.

OVER THE WIRES.

ATHENS, May 24.—The town of Thebes was shaken by earthquake again yesterday. Many houses have collapsed and many others were damaged. One person was killed; several were injured.

BRUSSELS, May 24.—The miners conference to-day adopted a resolution in favor of an eight hours working day in the mines. The supporters of the resolution represented 224,000 and the opponents 100,000 miners. The conference then proceeded to discuss the question of a universal strike to enforce the eight hours system.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A reception was given in the Canadian building at the World's Fair to-day to the British subjects in the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday. It was made the occasion by most of the speakers to denounce the annexation of the dominion to the United States and to indulge in an eulogy of the mother country, a united empire, the glory of being British subjects and of her majesty the queen.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 24.—William Markey, 60 years of age, met with a terrible death this evening. He stopped on Central avenue to look at the work being done on the big sewer. He sat down upon a plank across the trench and looked down for about 10 minutes. He then got up turned to reach the street, when he suddenly staggered and fell to the bottom of the sewer trench, a distance of 50 feet. When picked up it was found that his neck was broken and his skull fractured. Mr. Markey had lived in this city for more than 40 years and had held many important offices in prominent temperance organizations. He leaves a family of several adult children. His fall was due to vertigo.

LONDON, May 25.—While the British vessel of war Mersey, anchored at Harwich was firing a salute in honor of the twenty-fourth birthday of Queen Victoria, the breech of the canon was improperly closed, and one person was killed and several injured.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Gladstone has consulted with the oculist at Chester who attended him last June when one of his eyes was injured by a missile thrown at him by some one in the crowd, while he was attending a political meeting. It is reported the mark of the injury has entirely disappeared and that no defect in the eye sight has resulted from the blow. The oculist, however, cautioned Mr. Gladstone that special precaution will still be necessary.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, May 26.—Ex U. S. Secy. of the Treasury Foster has assigned. His liabilities are stated to be $600,000 with assets about the same.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Dun & Russell report Canadian failures this week 14, corresponding week last year 13. Bradstreet report 27 Canadian failures this week and 22 like week last year.

PLATTSVILLE, Ont., May 26.—Robt. Hampton and wife, an old couple returning from church service, attempted to cross a railroad track in front of an express train and the buggy was struck. Both were killed instantly.

MONTREAL, May 26.—L. G. Beliveau, one of Montreal's best known citizens, was arrested here to day by the Canadian secret service, charged with embezzlement. The accused had been for a number of years administrator of the estates of the late Victor Beaudry and ex-Mayor Beaudry, both of which are estimated at one million dollars. Beliveau went into bucket shop deals and confesses to have thus lost twelve thousand dollars belonging to the estates in question. The prisoner being brought before the police magistrate, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

SHERBROOKE, Que., May 26.—Some weeks ago two little girls were stolen from a family named Wilhemer residing in Megantic, and as gypsies had been in the neighborhood they were blamed for the loss of the children. The father followed them as far as Beauce county and at the end of a long day while taking tea in a tavern kept by a feeble old lady he heard familiar voices and rushing into an adjoining room there discovered his lost children in bed. The woman at the time pretended her innocence and said the girls had been left there by strangers. Wilhemer was so delighted to recover the little ones that he left at once for home without stopping to think of what should be done to the guilty parties.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A bill for injunction to prevent the Sunday opening of the World's Fair was filed to-day in the United States circuit court by United States District Attorney Mitchrist on behalf of the national government.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Reports received at the treasury department indicate a larger registration of Chinese than at first anticipated. So far reports from 49 out of the 63 internal revenue districts of the United States show 11,278 Chinese have registered.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary of the interior Smith has given a decision in the pension case construing the phase "Disability not of Service origin" so to limit it the disabilities preventing the applicant from earning support by manual labor. This, it is believed, will reduce the pension payments near $2,000,000 annually.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The sixteen countries that withdrew their displays from competition on account of dissatisfaction with John B. Thatcher, one of the judges on a plan of making awards, will enter into competition among themselves. They will establish a board of jurors independent of those in American section, and will issue diplomas in total disregard of Thatcher's system. It is expected the South American republics will join the movement and Thatcher will be left with nothing but the United States section; and the diplomas he may issue will be of little more value than those furnished at a State fair.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The World's Fair attendance Saturday was 100,000, the largest since the opening day. The fair was open to-day, and the attendance was large.

TORONTO, May 28.—The Ontario Legislature prorogued on Saturday. Among the bills passed during the session was one providing that a plebiscite be taken in January next on the advisability of prohibiting by law the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Numerous complaints have reached the treasury department about the employment of Canadian sailors on American vessels sailing on the Great Lakes. Superintendent Stump of the immigration bureau has written immigrant inspector Titch of Chicago stating that owners of American vessels who employ Canadian seamen do so in violation of the alien contract labor law, and are subject to prosecution.

OTTAWA, May 28.—The government has decided to grant rewards to Capt. McDonald of the schooner Hustler of Gloucester, Mass., and to J. J. Carrol and Henry Scott, two of his seamen for bravery in rescuing the crew of the schooner Annie Maria, of Lunenburg in February last. The two seamen, at the imminent risk of their lives pulled out to the wreck and took off the crew. Capt. McDonald will receive a handsome binocular glass and the two men each a silver watch.

OTTAWA, May 28.—Late letters from Paris state that the operation performed on Governor Chapleau was not so successful as his friends would have wished, but it is believed he will be home by the middle of July.

LONDON, May 28.—During a fearful cyclone which has been raging in Bay Bengal, the crews of twenty vessels, five hundred strong, on board lost their lives. The British barque Rodamore was swept high and dry on the shore near Chittagong, and the crew, 24 in all, perished between Calcutta. The British ship Glenearry was abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

A small black bug is destroying the corn crop in southern Chester county, Pa., and in Cecil county, Maryland.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Waterloo, Ont. This is an excellent company, and is now doing a large business in the Province. Mr. J. J. Johnston, Attorney-at-Law, is the local agent and solicitor for the company. H.

Sporting Notes.

Queen's Birthday generally marks the opening day of the sporting season in Canada. Then the lovers of out door sport awake from the slumber into which they have fallen during the winter months, and prepare to engage in the various healthy, manly and vigorous athletic exercises and games which they most prefer. The 24th just passed witnessed a plethora of sport throughout this wide Dominion. From the Atlantic to the Pacific on that day the air resounded with the lively gusto of the spectators as they cheered their favorites on to victory. For some the occasion may have been a Waterloo, while for others it is associated with the time when their brows were first decked with the laurel. Whether it was victory or defeat the day is inseparably linked with a sweet pleasant recollection to the old time sport, and is as eagerly looked forward to by the younger generation as the date upon which they were scheduled to first don pantaloons.

In this city sport on the 24th was not so lively as anticipated. Of the two football matches scheduled only one materialized—the game between the Junior Abegweits and Prince of Wales College 2nd team. It ended in a draw neither team scoring a point. The Juniors put up a splendid game, considering the size of the majority of the team opposing them, and can be relied upon to turn out a better article in the future. The Crescent-Pictou match failed to mature owing to the non-appearance of the visitors. About noon a telegram was received from them saying that on account of an accident to the steamer, which they had secured to bring them here, they would be unable to come. The news was very disappointing. A scratch match was however arranged to fill the void, and some splendid exhibitions of how the game is played given.

At St. John the St. John and Halifax lacrosse teams crossed sticks. The game ended in a draw, two goals each. At Moncton, the Truros and Moncton played, the former winning five straight games to none. At Montreal the champion Shamrocks and the Capitals, of Ottawa, met for the first time this season. The Shamrocks won, taking four straight games. The playing was very good, and the attendance about 5,000. At Toronto, the home team and the Cornwalls met. The Torontos won, taking five straight games.

Trotting races were also held at various places. At Halifax 2,000 witnessed the sport. In the three-minute class, Jas. W. Currie's Topsy's Baby won two straight heats; best time, 2 48¼. In the 2 55 class, 1½ mile dash, Sam Slick won in 2.25, with Pilot Boy second.

The one and one-half mile dash in the 2.40 class was won by S. Caldwell's Claude in four minutes, doing the mile in 2.31. In the 2.45 class the one and a half mile dash was won by Barbara Pride in 4.04, Claude striking a stone and thus losing the event. The same horse won the one and a half mile dash in the 2.50 class in 4.04. Just before the free for all race was announced, a telegram was read by Frank Power, one of the judges, stating that if the club permitted Earle, the St. John horse, to trot, the club would do so at its risk. The telegram was from the National Trotting Association. It appears that the horse Earle was formerly named Stanley. The former owner of the horse trotted him on an American track under a wrong name, which resulted in a fine of over $200 and a suspension from all tracks in America. The present owner of Earle was allowed to trot the horse providing this fine in question was paid; hence the telegram. This left but two starters in the race, Gladstone and Stranger. Stranger won in two straight heats, in 2.41, 2.37¼.

On the Richlucto Driving Park two match races were trotted. The first was between Honest Bob, owned by David McAimon, of Kingston, and Billy Wallace, owned by Richard Herbert, of the same place, for a purse of $100. Billy Wallace won in four heats in 2.53½, 2.53, 2.50, 2.49½. The second was between Geo. W. Robertson's Lula Alright and Wm. Beattie's Skipalong, for $50. Lulu won in three straights, in 3.08, 3.01, 3.07.

On Moncton Driving Park the races were witnessed by a large crowd. The 2.40 class was won by W. A. Nelson's (Sackville) Daring Dan, taking the first, fouth and fifth heats in 2.41, 2.45, 2.44. Fred Brownell's (Amherst) Zulu Chief was second and A. Dixon's (Sackville) Country Girl third. The best time, 2.38½, was made by Country Girl. The gents driving race was won by J. P. Delahunt's (Moncton) Morris, taking the second and third heats. Dr. Bradley's (Moncton) Claymore was second, and J. Patterson's (Sackville) Fred, third. Time 2.58, 2.52½, 2.55.

H. R. McLellan, St. John, has sold Minnie Gray, 2.26, to New York parties.

The Shamrocks and Montreals played an exhibition game of lacrosse on Saturday, the latter won five games to one. The result was totally unexpected.

Eddie McDuffee of the Malden, Mass., bicycle club, has lowered the American 25-mile road record. His time was 1 hour, 31 mins, 55 2-5 secs.

Lardeux, the champion long distance walker of Paris, has announced his intention to challenge two competitors to walk to Chicago by way of Siberia, the ice fields, and Alaska; the winner's purse to be 20,000 francs.

The world's amateur four-mile running record was recently broken in England by Sid Thomas. He made the distance in 19m 20 1-5s., or three-fifths of a second better than the time made by W. G. George, whose record stood for many years.

Gaudar, writing from Texas, says that Stanbury will not agree to a three mile race with turn for the championship, and that he has offered to row him on a two mile straight away course at Pullman, which offer he thinks will be accepted.

John J. Ryan, of Toronto, champion amateur oarsman of America, has received word that his entry for the race for the diamond scull Henley regatta in July has been accepted. He will not, however, go over, as the time to get into condition is too short.

The cricket enthusiasts of the city have formed themselves into a club under the name of the Phœnix Cricket club. The officers are: Captain—Major Longworth; Secy-Treas.—J. S. Raymond; Field Secy.—H. McQuillan; Executive Comm.—R. V. Longworth, Harrison Carvell and the above named officers.

A billiard match for £500 a side and the championship of the world, between Roberts, the English champion, and Ives, the American, began at London, Monday night. The match will last throughout the week, play commencing each night at 9 o'clock. The first player to compile 6,000 points wins.

An exchange says: "A little chestnut horse used to be driven to a milk wagon in Indianapolis, and was one day taken out of the wagon after finishing his daily milk route and paced a quarter in 33 seconds. He was purchased by C. F. Kissell, who saw the performance, and is now known as Kissell's Dallas, 2.12¾."

THE ROYAL THAMES REGATTA.

LONDON, May 28.—About 200 yachts gathered yesterday on the occasion of the Royal Thames Regatta. The sun shone brightly, and crowds thronged to Gravesend and other points. The curiosity of the spectators was mainly absorbed in Lord Dunraven's new yacht, the Valkyrie, which is to race for the America cup. The tremendous main boom of the Valkyrie projects far outside her long counter, and her other spars are in proportion except the bowsprit, which is stumpy. Capt. Granfield is in command of the Valkyrie. The Britannia, the Prince of Wales' cutter, was hardly less steamed. She resembles the Valkyrie, but carries less sail. The Prince of Wales went on board the Britannia before the race. The course is from Gravesend, round the Mouse lightship and return. The other yachts which competed in the race were the Scotch syndicate boat, the Caliuna, Mr. Jameson's cutter, the Iverna and the Gitanita.

The Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia won the race, Valkyrie second, Iverna third and Caliuna fourth. Time—Britannia, 4 hours, 25 mins., 9 secs.; Valkyrie, 5 hours, 12 mins., 0 secs. About a third of the way home on the return course the Valkyrie's topmast was smashed. At the time of the accident she was but one length behind the Britannia. Some of the judges say the accident prevented the Valkyrie from winning; others say it was the Britannia's race from the start. The sympathy of all is shown to the Prince of Wales is supposed to have been due to his intention to try to beat Kaiser William's yacht Meteor with the Britannia at the Cowes races.

LONDON, May 29.—In the chief event of the Royal Thames yacht club rowing today, the cup of Wm. Cutler, Britannia won first prize, Iverna second, and Caliuna third.

LONDON, May 29.—The Royal Thames yacht club cup race, sailed today, was Jameson's cutter Iverna, she was declared the winner of the chief race on time allowance. The Prince of Wales' Britannia came second and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie third.

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