THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

The Great Strike.

THE great railway strike has assumed the vast proportions that were predicted of it. Almost all the railway systems of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific are affected by the embargo, and what is more deplorable than all, life is being sacrificed at the altar of perversity. Affairs have well-nigh assumed the appearance of a civil war, despite the great forbearance of the police and military. Millions of dollars worth of rolling stock and road bed have been destroyed and all avenues of trade feel the baneful influences of the great lockout.

The causes leading up to the strike are lucidly set forth by President Debs. From his statements it is evident that the grinding monopolists are directly responsible for the trend affairs have taken. The Pullman workers were nothing more nor less than slaves, yet their masters pined to grind them harder. They were dealing with a few ignorant toilers, so they imagined, and make them submit they would. Already they owned almost everything that surrounded the men, now they would assert the right to control their actions. The slaves of the Pullman company they must be in the broadest acceptation of the word. But they reckoned without their host. If those with whom they dealt were but an infinitesimal portion of the hard fisted sons of toil they were not without their well wishers and supporters. The sympathy of thousands of brother laborers welled out towards them in their struggle, and when opportunity to assist them offered one of the strongest labor organizations in the world took its stand against injustice and despotism.

The outcome of the struggle cannot now be imagined. Unquestionably might and discipline will ultimately prevail, but the carnage that can only be the consectary to such a suppression is awful to contemplate. The decision as the Pullman company not to settle the differences by arbitration will have anything but a good effect upon the strikers. It will make the men all the more eager to force the company to adopt such a course. And force by the strikers means destruction to life and property. The refusal of the company to arbitrate leads to the conclusion that they hold the weaker end of the argument. They command more resources than those who have gone out and hope thereby to eventually dictate terms. The men are however determined to accept nothing short of what is their just right. Neither side is disposed to swerve one iota from the position it has taken. Both parties are decided upon fighting to the bitter end. It is the old struggle of dollars, might and influence vs right and justice. The former may win in this instance, but it can only be at a terrible cost, a cost upon which the grasping magnates do not now reckon. Men like George M. Pullman and company are fruitful sources of anarchy and the bane of nineteenth century civilization. The wish of everyone whose pulsations are occasioned by the throbbing of a manly heart is that the sons of toil may triumph in the struggle, but that their victory may be a bloodless one.

Lord Randolph Churchill and lady are now at Bar Harbor. Those of our republican cousins who hanker after British styles and customs will thus have ample opportunity to learn the latest adjustment of the monocle, the newest fold in the trouser legs, and to perfect their cockney pronunciation doucher know.

That "first opportunity," so disastrous to liberal-conservatism in the minds of imaginative grit editors, came and went once again last week with the almost always invariable result. The electors of West Hastings had a beautiful chance to help to rush out Sir John Thompson's government, but instead rushed in by acclamation one of his most popular supporters.

Some of the grit papers are yet busily wrestling with the intercolonial conference banquet and the dastardly attempt of the tories to exclude Mr. Laurier's name from the postprandial programme on the occasion. The truth of the matter however is that the hon. gentleman's name was placed upon the programme as soon as it had been finally arranged. Yet this discovery will not prevent grit editors from continuing to mop from their brows the great drops of perspiration occasioned by their vigorous exertions in dealing with the matter. If the present protests be only mild, it is difficult to imagine what would have been the upheaval had the eloquent leader of the opposition been ostracized altogether.

The recent open air meeting in London, at which anarchists made their presence known in no uncertain way, has caused no little commotion among the more law abiding citizens. They fear the results that may ensue if something be not done to suppress these agitators before their peculiar teachings become to firmly rooted. England is fast becoming the headquarters of anarchism, all the most desperate and much-wanted members of the sect having taken up their quarters within her confines. They are an undesirable commodity in any country; and those most menaced by their teachings have taken steps to prevent their now easy access into the country. With this end in view Lord Salisbury the other day introduced in the house of lords a bill increasing the powers of existing laws respecting immigrants.

The feeling in the United States against the Senate for their treatment of the Wilson bill is something akin to that engendered against Britain's lords over the Home Rule measure. The Wilson bill has at last emerged from the senatorial gauntlet and appears defaced and disfigured and mutilated beyond all former semblance. All its beauty lines have been wiped out; and its friends in the House of Representatives, where it will now again go, are quite naturally indignant at the usage it received and determined to resent the liberties taken with their work. Popular indignation against the Senate is now at fever heat, and the more democratic among the press and people boldly declare that it must go. This widespread clamouring against these useless appendages to a nation's progress must surely some day bear fruit. Persistent effort has never yet failed to accomplish its purpose. Experience has shown that a nation's interests are quite safe in the more plebeian chambers. When the Lords of the earth disappear few will chant their requiem.

Orange Blossoms.

An interesting ceremony took place in the pretty chapel of the Notre Dame Convent at 5 o'clock Monday morning when Miss Mary Elizabeth Dorsey, daughter of James Dorsey, Esq., of this city, was united in marriage to James J. Johnston, barrister and attorney-at-law, son of John Johnston Esq., also of this city. The chapel was charmingly decorated for the occasion, the bride being a graduate of the Convent.

The bride was assisted by Miss Katie Johnston, sister of the groom, and Dr J. K. Dorsey, brother of the bride, supported the groom. The bride wore an exquisite bridal gown of white surah, trimmed with orange blossoms, and a white veil surmounted by a crown of orange blossoms and secured by a diamond pin, fell gracefully over her head. Dainty white slippers peeped from under her gown, and in her white-gloved hand she carried a boquet of white roses. The maid of honor looked charming in a costume similar to that of the bride. The two flower girls, Misses Ella J. and Ethel A Dorsey were simply attired in dresses of pink crepon with large cream leghorn hats and cream kid slippers.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. D. B. Reid, assisted by Rev. P. A. McElmeel, P. P. of Kelly's Cross, and J. F. Johnston, Ecc., brother of the groom. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony was concluded the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents where breakfast was given to the officiating clergymen and families of the contracting parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston left on the express train to spend their honeymoon in Boston, New York and other American cities.

The bride's presents were numerous and valuable. THE HERALD wishes the newly married couple long life and happiness.

Desperate Strikers.

CHICAGO, July 6.—At ten this morning a mob of 3000 men attacked the Illinois Central road at Kensington. In a few minutes box cars were run on the main line, switches turned and the line completely blockaded. The officials of the company at once called on the police and General Miles for assistance. The mob was fired on and two of their number shot.

Shortly after eleven o'clock a mob of 3000 men and boys held up the milk train on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne tracks at Fortieth street and stoned the engineer and fireman. Lieut. O'Neill with a squad of thirty policemen charged the crowd with drawn revolvers, but the mob only jeered and hooted and finally commenced to throw stones at the officers. The police then fired into the mob and several persons were fatally injured.

Dressed meat, potatoes and flour were scattered in the vicinity of Forty-fifth street this morning. Last night a mob of 1,000 tore open eighteen cars of provisions and dressed meat, and stole what they could carry, and dumped the rest out on the tracks. When the officers arrived the crowd was carrying off potatoes, canned goods and flour. Women had their aprons full of stolen goods, and children staggered under the heavy loads. Barrels of flour were rolled away, and wagons were loading with the rich harvest being gathered. The mob ran on sight of the police. Each officer singled out one of the men and soon had him under arrest and locked up. On the way to the station, women attacked the officers and tried to rescue the prisoners. The mob hooted and yelled that they were starving and must have food even if they had to steal it. Another detail of police was sent to the yards, but the mob had disappeared.

This afternoon while a gang of about twenty men were tipping a car over upon the Illinois Central tracks as Kensington, they were fired into by special detectives. Mr. Stark, of the Michigan Central railroad, and two men were hit, but not fatally injured. Stark was protected by the police. Crowds burned about 200 cars this afternoon at Kensington and Burnside.

Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle tracks between 45th and 59th streets, a distance of about a mile, were totally destroyed by fire between six and eight to-night by fully 4000 men women and boys. The few police on duty were powerless. The crowd tore up a number of switches. The station of the combined roads at 58th street was fired and with fifty cars destroyed. The mob ran along the tracks setting fire to cars as they reached them. When the fire department and police arrived at 58th street the mob hurried off in the direction of the stock yards.

One of the most serious aspects of the strike is that horses are dying at the rate from seventy-five to one hundred a day. There is no way of removing them from the city; carcasses are decaying and the health of the community is seriously threatened.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., July 6.—At daylight this morning there was evidence of violence along the stock yards. The company's tracks and switches were torn up, cars overturned, railroad buildings destroyed, freight cars broken and contents scattered along the tracks. All night long the scattering mobs continued their riotous work. Thirty-one alarms were sent out during the night for fires in the stock yards district, but prompt action prevented serious damage.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., July 6.—Chief Arthur, of the Engineers Brotherhood, speaking of the A. R. U. boycott on Pullman cars said: "Inevitably it must fail. It is a question of but a short time. Railway men who are participating in this boycott have no grievances against their employers. They are trying to force their employers to violate a contract with Pullman because it is said Pullman does not treat his employes well. The Engineers Brotherhood cannot take part in such an unwise movement."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 6.—The Southern Pacific made up a train for San Francisco last evening with Pullmans. When about to start a mob of 3,000 persons stopped it.

CHICAGO, July 7.—An exhaustive canvass of the industrial concerns of the city reveals an appaling state of affairs and warrants the statement that 75 per cent of them will stop their machinery and keep it so until the embargo on traffic is raised. The effect will be to throw into idleness upwards of 100,000 workers. Manufacturers cannot get fuel or material to work with, neither can they get their goods away from their warehouses.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 8.—One man was killed and 8 or 9 wounded in a collision between Company B of the 15th Infantry U. S. A., and strikers this afternoon.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The police guarding the the North Western freight yard at Sixteenth and Ashland Avenue, had a hand to hand fight with rioters last night. They fired revolvers over the heads of the mob and a young lady standing on the roof of a house watching the fight was killed by a bullet, a boy was shot and an officer hurt by flying bricks. In an affray late this afternoon between the frenzied mob and the troops and police at 49th and Loomis streets on the Grand Trunk Road, troops fired into the crowd and 25 were wounded. One man has died and six are likely to die. The troops were protecting cars and the mob, encouraged by their forbearance began to pelt them with missles. After having warned the crowd to desist, the commanding officer gave the order to fire with the above result, and then dispersed them at the point of the bayonet.

Five hundred anarchists gathered at a picnic in a grove near Western Avenue and 9th streets this afternoon and discussed the strike situation in true anarchistic style. The speakers were unanimous in a demand for violence, and bloodshed was repeatedly named as the only solution of the struggle. The speakers declared that the strike can only be won by the use of torch and gun and called upon all working men to aid in the battle against capital.

Hill View Notes.

The farmers of this section are now resting a little after the work of cropping and they confidently expect an abundant harvest, as the crops at present look very promising. Large quantities of milk are daily sent to the cheese factory, and everybody seems highly satisfied with the result of this enterprise.

Other local industries are also flourishing. The carding mill is kept busy and the genial proprietor—Mr. Joseph Bradley—is ever ready to oblige his numerous customers.

Mr. Myers, the village smith, has increased his trade considerably during the last year, and the jingle of the anvil can be heard from early morn till dewy eve.

The annual examination of the school took place recently. The school is in good condition and the teacher, Mr. Wm. Grant, Jr., constantly endeavors to improve it. Mr. A. D. Fraser has lately granted a small playground to the school. This was much needed.

Several young people who have been in the States have returned home to enjoy a rest for the summer.

General Herbert, it is thought, is likely to resigned his position as commandant of Canadian forces, owing to the Powell suspension matter. The appointment is made by the home government, and his resignation would have to go to London.

Hon. Simon Fraser, one of the Australian delegates to the international conference, who is a Nova Scotian by birth, entertained the Maritime M. P's and others at the Rideau club, Ottawa, Saturday night.

News in Brief

Madame Carnot has declined a pension.

Emperor William is to visit Dublin and inspect the royal dragoons.

The British government has addressed China and Japan in the interests of peace.

The date for putting the new U. S. tariff into force has been put forward to August 1st.

President Cleveland does not leave the White House now except when surrounded by guards.

In recognition of his election to the presidency, M. Casimir Perier granted pardon to 374 political and other prisoners.

The Grand Trunk workshops, shut down some time ago, have been reopened, and the 1400 enforced idlers have resumed work.

Col. Walker Powell, adjutant general, who was suspended the other day by General Herbert, has been reinstated on the order of the minister of militia.

The New York police found two bombs the other day in places where an explosion would mean great loss of life and extensive damage to property.

Madame Carnot states that from the moment of his election, scarcely a single day passed that her husband did not receive menacing letters or threats against his life.

Sir Henry Layard died at London Friday. He was famous the world over owing to his great discoveries among the ruins of Ninveh and other buried cities. He was aged 77.

As a result of the anti-Italian feeling in Southern France since the assassination of M. Carnot it is estimated that ten thousand Italian workmen have been forced to return to their own country.

The intercolonial conference at Ottawa has expressed itself favorable to the Pacific cable project between Canada and Australia, the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada and the Australian colonies.

A ferry boat capsized at Buda Pest Wednesday and nearly 200 were drowned. A panic was caused by the chain with which the boat was being drawn across the Theiss snapping. The passengers rushed to one side and the boat went over.

Henry Corby, M. P. for West Hastings resigned his seat some few weeks ago. His resignation was due to his unwittingly violating the independence of parliament act. A writ for the new election was at once issued and on Wednesday the popular member was returned by acclamation.

President Cleveland has again declared his intention, so far as his constitutional power goes, to maintain the national credit, and to keep the quality of the United States money equal to the best. As a consequence, the telegrams say, a more confident tone has been imparted to financial business.

Edward Vogel and Andrew Scheeler, of Buffalo, N. Y., had a dispute about a baseball game which the latter had umpired. They agreed to settle the matter with their fists. The fight took place in the street. Vogel struck Scheeler heavily in the neck, breaking it. After remaining unconscious for twenty minutes Scheeler expired. Vogel surrendered himself to the police.

Lord Rosebery Thursday carried out his promise of celebrating Ladas' Derby victory by feasting the inmates of Epsom poorhouse. Three hundred and forty five of them sat down to a hearty English dinner, composed principally of roast beef, plum pudding, beer and fruit. Tobacco and snuff were also freely distributed to the inmates and after dinner they were treated to a punch and judy show and music.

Six large structures which formed the boundaries of the court of honor at the World's Fair were destroyed by incendiary fire early Thursday morning. The buildings destroyed were the terminal station, administration, manufacturers, electricity and mining buildings, machinery hall and agricultural building. Eighty acres were burned over. Several of the firemen were killed and injured.

The total revenue of the Dominion for twelve months is $35,382,809, and expenditure $30,755,359. This represents a nominal surplus of $4,750,000, but as the books for the financial year will not be closed for some eight or ten weeks yet, these figures cannot be classed as a precise statement of revenue and expenditure for the year. The total expenditure on capital account for the past year was $4,738,156 as against $3,584,884. The total net debt on the 30th June was $240,524,905, a reduction of $315,690 in the month.

Some time ago Dr. Charles Bird, one of the house surgeons at the Toronto general hospital, lost the sight of an eye after operating on a patient from home he caught an infectious trouble. Dr. Bird was attended by Dr. Shuttleworth, one of the recent graduates of Trinity Medical School, and a recently appointed house surgeon at the hospital Dr. Shuttleworth complained of soreness in one of his eyes a few days ago and in a short time all the symptoms indicated the presence of the infection that robbed Dr. Bird of the sight of one of his eyes. Hopes are entertained by the doctors that Dr. Shuttleworth's eye may be saved.

Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, has introduced in Congress a resolution which proposes to permit persons entitled to a medal of honor to wear in lieu thereof a bow knot of ribbon of a pattern and under regulations to be prescribed by the President of the United States. This is something after the fashion of the French Legion of Honor, and is apparently an effort to head off that desire for distinction among our republican neighbors which leads so many of them to go about the country clothed in strange garments and to call each other most puissant potentates and Sir Knights and nobby nobles, when they are in reality only respectable men of affairs.

The total mileage of railways in the United States on June 30th, 1893, was 176,471.07, being an increase during the year of 4,897.55 miles. The corresponding increase during the previous year was 5,160.78, from which it appears that there was some revival in railway construction during the year covered by the report. The state of Washington leads in construction with 556.32 miles; Montana shows an increase of 409.66 miles; Minnesota of 408.69 miles, and West Virginia of 365.01 miles. The other States which show an increase in mileage in excess of 100 miles are California, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The States of Kansas, Oregon, the Territory of New Mexico, and the District of Columbia, show a slight decrease in mileage, due to remeasurement of main lines or abandonment of small, unimportant lines. The number of roads abandoned during the year was 19. The total length of line, including all tracks, was 230,137.27, which includes 10,051.86 miles of second track, and 42,043.40 miles of yard track and sidings.

THE CAUSE OF THE BIG STRIKE.

CHICAGO, July 5.—President Debs tonight makes the following address to the public:

So many misleading reports have been given currency in reference to the great railroad strike now in progress that I am prompted in the interest of justice to give the public an honest, impartial statement of the issues involved, and the facts as they actually exist.

First of all, let it be said that the Pullman employes who struck May 11 last did so entirely of their own accord. The members of the American railway union advised them repeatedly not to strike, but bear patiently their grievances until a peaceable settlement could be affected. But the grievance of the employes, men and women, had become so aggravated, so galling, that patience had deserted them, and they abandoned their employment rather than submit longer to conditions against which their very souls rebelled. The Pullman Co., be it understood, owns the town, owns the houses, the homes of employes, controls the light and water and other necessaries of life, and wages are so adjusted to living expenses that in a large majority of cases the employes are barely able to support their families. At the time they struck the employes were in arrears to the Pullman Company $70,000 for rent alone. Wages had been repeatedly reduced, but rent and other expenses remained the same. At this rate it would have been a question of a short time only until the employes would have been hopelessly involved in debt, mortgaged soul and body to the Pullman Company. The employes, from the beginning, have been willing to arbitrate their differences with the company. That is their position today. The company arrogantly declares that there is nothing to arbitrate. Finally, on June 12, the delegates of the American railway union, representing 425 local unions of railway employes located on the principal lines of America, met in convention at Chicago. The grievances of the Pullman employes were taken under consideration. Two committees were sent to the officials. Not the slightest satisfaction could be obtained. As a last resort the delegates, by a unanimous vote, determined that unless the Pullman company would agree to do justice to the employes within five days, the members of the order would decline to haul Pullman cars. This action, be it remembered, was not taken until every conceivable effort to remove their obstinacy was unsuccessful. Then the general managers association, representing the principal western railways, met and passed a series of resolutions, declaring in substance that they would uphold the Pullman company in its fight upon the employes. In this way the trouble was extended from system to system until a crisis was reached. This, briefly stated, is the position the organization occupies. It simply insists that the Pullman company shall meet its employes and do them justice. We guarantee that the latter will accept any reasonable proposition. Let them agree as far as they can, and where they fail to agree let the points in dispute be submitted to arbitration. The question of the recognition of the American Railway Union or any other organization is waived. We do not ask, nor have we ever asked, for recognition as an organization. We firmly believe our cause is just, and while we hold that belief we will not recede. If the corporations refuse to yield and stubbornly maintain that there is "nothing in arbitration," the responsibility for what may ensue will be upon their heads and they cannot escape its penalties.

Supreme Court.

The suit of Valentine Cameron against Firman Jodienx for malpractice and damages resulting therefrom was concluded Wednesday afternoon when the jury brought in a verdict for Cameron for $200.

The next case tried Wednesday was that of Robert C. McLeod against John Acorn. This was an action on a promissory note alleged to have been given by Acorn to McLeod for $70.00. The signature to the note was witnessed by William B. Hooper, of Lot 48, who was agent for McLeod. Hooper swore that he had seen the note signed by defendant. The defendant proved that the note was made for $7 and not for $70, and the court being satisfied that the note had been altered, gave judgment for the defendant, and directed that Hooper be committed to jail to await trial on the double charge of forgery and perjury. He was committed accordingly. Mr. McQuarrie for plaintiff; Attorney-General for defendant.

On Thursday the case of the Queen against Jane Thorpe was brought up. This was an indictment for receiving stolen goods. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for mercy. Atty General Peters for Crown. Stewart, Q. C. for prisoner.

Israel Thorpe, husband of the abovementioned Jane, was next placed in the dock on a similar charge but the jury found him not guilty.

On Friday John Crane, a young man who made too free with jewelry and other property of some Arab peddlers was found guilty of larceny.

On Saturday William Larter again made his bow to the court for the purpose of answering to the charge of procuring drugs to obtain abortion. The evidence formerly given was to a great extent rehashed during Saturday and Monday, and on Monday night the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Lines Written on the Death of Annie Grant.

[Written for the HERALD.]

A short time ago we remember
A fair girl in sorrowless mood,
Her mien and expression was tender,
Ennobling all round where she stood.

Still later we noticed her falling,
Though no murmur of pain escaped her lip,
For God's holy will all prevailing,
Had planned her young life bud to nip.

Slowly the bright flower had faded,
And now on her death bed she lies;
Her spirit from earth's troubles shaded
Communes with her God in the skies.

See! her fingers clasp tighter the crucifix;
A moan, smothered prayer, and she's dead:
And the veiled sister's "Sancta Dei Genetrix"
Calls aid to the soul that has fled.

A procession, with slow, mournful paces,
Approaches the place of her rest,
And mourners with grief-stricken faces
Petition the King of the blest.

The incense moves noiselessly upward,
The organ pours forth its great notes.
The body is placed beath the greensward,
And the last prayer to heaven ascends.

Look beyond! a bright spirit is bowing
Before the great throne of I'e'God,
And a meek guardian angel is vowing
It worthy the all joyful word.

The face of the Saviour grows brighter,
His eyes move in music love greeting,
And angels then unbeam for lighter,
Fly forth their long-wished one to greet.

W. V. G.

Vernon River, July 9th, 1894.

The election held Thursday in Attercliffe division of Sheffield for a member of the house of commons to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bernard Coltleridge, who succeeded the peerage on the death of his father, Lord Coltleridge, Mr. Langley, Gladstonian candidate, was elected. The vote was, Langley 4405, Sir Smith (unionist) 3495, Frank Smith (labor) 1259.

Sporting Notes.

Twenty thousand witnessed the annual rowing races on the Charles river, Boston, on the "glorious fourth." Gaudaur won the professional three-mile race in 21 minutes, with Ed. Durnan of Toronto second; Jas. Rogers of Schuyler, N. Y., third; Jimmy Ten Eyck, Worcester fourth; Peter Conley, Boston, fifth, and Fred Plaisted of Maine sixth. The three-mile local professionals' race was taken by Jerry Casey in 24 mins 58 secs. P. J. Donovan was second and Wm F Conley third. The four-oared working boat race was won by the Hosmer Gaudaur-Conley-Breen crew. The Casey-Ten Eyck-Durnan-Rogers crew was second. Time 22m 8s.

The races at Lakeside Park, Wellington, Wednesday, were very successful. About eight hundred people attended the sport. The officials were—Judges: W A Brennan, Summerside (starter); Wm Brown, Lorneville, N S; Otis Gamble, Fifteen Point. Timers—L A Arsenault, Wellington; G F Owen, Cardigan. Distance Judge: Angus Macdonald, Lot 14. Clerk of the Course: J F Arsenault, Wellington. The summaries of the events are as follows:

2.40 class, trotting and pacing. Purse $100, divided.

Lady Hilda, 2 32½, bl m by All Right. Geo Thorne, Charlottetown (P S Brown)	1	1	1
Blanche, 2.39½, b m by Brynwood, J M Macleod, Charlottetown, (R J Steele)	2	2	2
Maud E, 2.47, bm by Dean Swift, E O Connor, Tignish (W Smith)	3	3	dis

Time, 2.44½, 2.46½, 2.43.

Three minute class. Purse $50, divided.

Banker, ch h by Westlawn. H A Darby, Abram's Village (Darby)	1	1	1
Minnehaha, ch m by Kearsage. George Muttart, Summerside, (Muttart)	2	3	2
Nellie Bly, bl m by Dean Swift. A J Mabon, Stanley Bridge (W Smith)	4	2	3
Jack Spratt, b g by Abdallah Messenger. A C Rogers, Summerside (Rogers)	3	4	4

Time, 2.58, 3.01, 2.55½.

2.50 class. Purse $50, divided.

John L, bl g by Kimball Morgan. A C Rogers, Summerside (Muttart)	1	1	1
Egmont, b g by All Right. D A Macnally, Abram's Village (Macnally)	2	2	2
Lawndominic, gr g by Westlawn. Jas A Macneill, Summerside (Macneill)	3	3	4
Bean Prince, b h by Hernando. E Arsenault, Wellington (Arsenault)	4	4	3
Little Joker, b g by Harry Morgan. Dr DesNoyer, Tignish (W Smith)	5	5	dr

Time, 2.47½, 2.45, 2.52½.

The Canadian scullers were defeated in the Henley regatta in the race for the diamond sculls. Joe Wright won his first heat, but Ryan was pitted against the crack, Guy Nickalls, and lost by three lengths. Wright again competed in the sixth heat with Vivian Nickalls, but was defeated by two and three quarter lengths. In the final Guy Nickalls defeated his brother Vivian by a length and a half, and then again for the fourth time won the much coveted diamond sculls.

The Mudhook regatta on the Clyde Thursday had as starters the Britannia, Vigilant, Valkyrie and Satanita. While maneuvering for a start, the Satanita became crowded by steam yachts and small boats along the course and collided and struck the Valkyrie. She crashed into her about midships and nearly cut Lord Dunraven's boat in two. About three minutes after the Valkyrie sank in 25 fathoms of water. Those on board of her were all saved. Only one of her crew was injured by the collision. The Satanita was badly damaged and needs considerable repairing before she can again race. The Valkyrie was insured for £12,000. The Britannia and Vigilant continued in the race, the former winning by 15 seconds. The course was 50 miles. Experts agree that the Vigilant can beat the Britannia in pointing and reaching. The arrival of the American yacht Vigilant in English waters seems to have created even greater enthusiasm in Ireland than in Scotland. It is said that the Royal Cork Yacht Club, which by the way, is the oldest yatching organization in the world, has raised something like $15,000, by subscription for the Vigilant, Valkyrie, Britannia and Satanita to race for during their regatta week, which commences on the 26th inst. The recent accident to the cracks will no doubt possibly interfere, if not prevent altogether the carrying out of the programme.

The Britannia again defeated the Vigilant Saturday in the race for the Queen's Cup. The American yacht crossed the line a minute ahead of her rival but lost on time allowance, she having to concede three minutes to the Britannia. On Monday again the Britannia and Vigilant raced in the regatta of the Royal Cycle Yacht club and the former won.

The annual trot on Sea View Trotting park, Orwell, was held on Wednesday last. There were two events, a 2.45 and 3-minute class. There were three starters in the first, and it was captured in straight heats by Dan McGinty, owned by John Morrissey of Gallas Point. Ewen Martin's (Eldon) Wallie V. was second and Jas. McLean's (Orwell Cove) Messenger Boy third. Best time 3.02. The 3-minute class had four starters. O'Connell's Lady Lightfoot won in straight heats, with McLeod's Black Chief second and Acorn's Sir Garnet third.

At Rigby Park, Portland, Friday, C H Nelson's Damascella won the first two heats of the 2.30 class, with Slippery Tom by Island Chief, owned by Councillor Jas A McNeill of Summerside, second. The P E Island horse, says a despatch, was driven by Shaw, who has been handling him, but in the third heat the judges ordered Galvin to take the reins. Slippery Tom won the third in 2.35¼. In the fourth heat Slippery Tom broke three times on the stretch, but recovered and went under the wire a nose ahead in 2.29¼.

Galvin charged Nelson with striking Tom in the stretch. Then after hot words Galvin struck Nelson in the face with his clenched fist and Nelson cracked Galvin over the head with his whip. The crowd and police rushed pell mell on the track. It took four officers to lead Nelson away to the stable, while the spectators alternately cheered and hissed.

When the bell rang for the fifth heat Galvin came on with Tom and Ira Woodbury came out in Nelson's sulky. Nelson walked out in front of the stand and addressed the spectators. He said: "I am sorry for this occurrence and I wish to apologize to the ladies and gentlemen, but not to any one."

Before this heat Slippery Tom sold for $15 to $5 for the field. When the news was received that Woodbury was to drive the poor's charged in favor of Damascella $20 to $5. The heat was hard fought, but Woodbury's skill triumphed, Damascella winning in 2.27.

The Commercial Cable Co's third Atlantic cable has been successfully laid by the cable steamer Faraday.

Lord Rosebery, it appears, should not be considered as a successful breeder of horses only, to a prize-winning degree of perfection. At a recent cattle show he secured the first and second prizes for short horn cows, four first prizes and one second prize for sheep, and a first and second prize for pigs. This would seem to indicate that the racing phase of his lordship's career, is only an incident of his general desire to bring horses and cattle up to the highest possible degree of perfection.

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We keep everything
That
A Bride
Could possibly require
In the shape
Of an outfit.
See
Our stock and
You shall be satisfied.

STANLEY BROS

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MERIT WINS!

It's only merit that has won for us our wonderful business in

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A business does not develop to the surprising extent that ours has without some cause.

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Has great drawing powers. A mustard plaster and a dentist also draw well, but what draws Furniture buyers to our Furniture establishment is the staunch wearing quality of the goods, and the extraordinary low prices at which they are sold. When you buy Furniture here you will be pleased and come again.

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A COUPON APPEARS IN ALL ISSUES OF THIS PAPER.

Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 cents to this office and receive Portfolio.

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are very handy articles to have about you and Fennell & Chandler's is the handiest place in Charlottetown to buy them, because everything in our stock is new and of the best quality, and our prices as low as possible. Whether you need one article or a full kit, it's all the same; it will pay you to buy of us. If it is a question of good quality and dollars and cents with you, you are certain to obtain the former and save the latter if you buy your hardware from us. We have a full stock of builders hardware, barb wire, oiled wire wove wire, shovels, forks, hoes, axes, &c., and our stock of paints and oils is unequalled. Ready mixed paints floor paints, Kalsomines, &c., very cheap.

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MISS FIONA MCDONALD.

AN ACHING HEAD.

DEAR SIRS,—I had severe headache for the past three years, and was not free from it a single day. I used doctors' medicine and all others I could think of, but it did me no good. My cousin said I must

TRY B.B.B.

because it is the best medicine ever made, and I took three bottles of it, with the result that it has completely cured me. I think Burdock Blood Bitters, both for headaches and as a blood purifier, is the

BEST IN THE WORLD,

and am glad to recommend it to all my friends. MISS FIONA MCDONALD, Glen Ramsay, Ont.

WANTED.

WANTED a teacher for Glenfinnan School District, No. 90.

JOHN SMITH, Sec. of Trustees.

Glenfinnan, July 4 2i

Headache is the cry of nature for relief. Relief is quickly obtained when K. D. C. is taken. Try it and you will sound its praise. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Fort Point Public Buildings," will be received until Wednesday, 18th inst., for Coal, supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specifications, Form of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Wednesday, 4th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

H. F. GUOY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 27th, 1894.

July 4th, 1894—4i

Valuable Farm for Sale!

THE subscriber desires to sell by private sale a farm of SEVENTY ACRES of land, situate at Little Pond, Lot 36, in King's County, being the southern part of the farm occupied by the late James Mac Donald, collector of customs, Little Pond.

The farm has a nice growth of wood on it, about 30 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. It is convenient to schools, churches and shipping. Possession can be given 1st November, 1894. For particulars inquire of

MRS. JAMES McDONALD, Little Pond, Lot 36.

july4—3i

"Trailing a Sprat to Catch a Mackerel"

Selling a thing under cost price to induce a customer to buy an article at 3 times its value is an example in business of the above saying, but it is not HONEST DEALING. How we have gained and maintained the largest amount of public support is by [illegible] and a reasonable percentage. Men's Range Suits, English make, $3.75, $4.00, $3.75, and $5.50. All Wool Suits, $5.00. Big reductions this month.