Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:

Clifford Blackman.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which soon cured him. I know it **saved his sight,** if not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

FLEET-FOOTED NACS.

Canadian Winners at the Detroit Races.

"Nothing Like Leather"—London Shoe Clerks Get Away With the Grocers at Baseball—General Sporting News.

THE TURF

CANADIAN HORSES AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 6.—The international short circuit races were continued to-day, and went in the main to Canadian horses, they winning one, two in the pace and Rover taking the run. The summaries are:

2:27 pace, purse $500:
Young Bonair, b. h., Hobbs Bros., Leamington, Ont 1 1 1
Texas Jack Senior, b. h., Lewis Wigle, Leamington, Ont 2 3 2
Molly D., ch. m., H. P. Roulo, Oxford, Mich 3 2 4
Duke F., ch. g., Adam Luteman, Toledo, Ohio 5 5 3
Mechanic Girl, g. m., B. McGregor, Almonte, Ont 6 4 6
Canada Boy, b. h., J. S. Visger, Detroit 8 7 5
Hugh A., g. g., B. W. Haskell, Jackson, Mich 7 6 7
Jimmie Mack, b. g., P. Kelly, Ottawa, Ont ..... 4 dis
Elerick, b. g., R. P. Navarre, Newport, Mich ..... dis
Time—2:24, 2:28, 2:29¼.

2:30 trot, purse $500:
Little Frank, b. g., F. G. Brainard, Flint, Mich 3 2 1 2 2 1 1
Sweetness, br. m., J. B. Pettit, Port Huron, Mich 1 1 2 4 4 2 2
Stevie H., blk. g., W. A. Tweed, Detroit, Mich 2 5 3 1 1 3 3
Red Line, b. h., Croxton Bros., Angolia, Ind ..... 4 3 4 3 3 r.o
Major A., ch. g., M. Rochford, Windsor, Ont ..... 5 4 dis
Time—2:23½, 2:28¼, 2:28¾, 2:29¼, 2:29¾, 2:32¼, 2:34¼.

Running, 1-mile heats, purse $150:
Rover, ch. h. (117), John Nixon, Toronto 1 1 1
Japhet, br. m. (117), G. L. Durker, Syracuse 2 2 2
Heloise, blk. m. (108), G. H. Hammond, Detroit ..... 4 ro
Hansa, ch. m. (117), B. McGregor, Almonte ..... 3 3 ro
Little Rock, b. g. (117), B. S. Lafountain, Detroit ..... dis
Corless, b. g. (117), M. Hogle, Pontiac, Mich ..... 4 2 ds
Time—5¼, 5¼, 5¼.

TIPS.

At the Coney Island meeting Marcus Daly's horses won $50,900. Foxhall Keene comes next on the list with $28,950; M. F. Dwyer $20,500, and W. C. Daly $11,250.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—WEDNESDAY.

	R.	H.	E.
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg	8	7	2
Washington	9	9	3
Batteries—Baldwin and Mack; Killeen and Milligan. Umpire—Mitchell.			
At Cleveland—			
Cleveland	3	9	2
Baltimore	2	6	3
Batteries—Davis and O'Connor; McMahon and Gunson. Umpire—Hurst.			
At Cincinnati—			
Philadelphia	11	12	1
Cincinnati	5	10	2
Batteries—Esper and Cross; Chamberlain and Vaughn. Umpire—Emslie.			
At Louisville—			
Louisville	4	4	6
New York	5	10	8
Batteries—Healy and Grim; Rusie and Boyle. Umpire—Gaffney.			
At Chicago—			
Chicago	2	6	5
Brooklyn	5	6	2
Batteries—Hutchinson and Schriver; Stein and Kinslow. Umpire—Lynch.			
At St. Louis—			
St. Louis	10	13	2
Boston	8	13	6
Batteries—Getzien and Buckley; Stivitts and Bennett. Umpire—McQuaid.			

THE SHOE CLERKS VICTORIOUS.

The long-pending match between the grocers and the shoe clerks was played yesterday afternoon. The shoe clerks were victorious by a score of 8 to 7, and feel elated because they were the challenged ones. The batteries were: Ranahan and McCrimmon for the shoe clerks; Nichol, McLeod and Ferguson for the grocers. Only seven innings were played, the grocers' pitcher's arm giving out. Connor's pick-up was the star feature. Mr. W. Hiscott umpired satisfactorily.

FLYS.

The Cleveland Club has signed Clarkson, the pitcher. President Robison believes that Clarkson can pitch winning ball if placed among new surroundings.

The St. Thomas Browns go to Tilsonburg to play the Blues on Thursday. The Blues will play the Browns at St. Thomas on Friday, 15th, the date of the M. C. R. employes' picnic.

FOOTBALL.

The Windsor football team went to Alpena, Mich., on the 4th, where they won a game by a score of 2 to 0. They speak very highly of the treatment accorded them by the Alpena people.

THE WHEEL.

The Forest City Bicycle Club had a run to St. Thomas last evening, Captain Tune in command. The members returned by rail.

To nearly all men a good cigar is an invaluable companion, but a bad one is intolerable. The latter may be easily avoided by procuring a brand that is recognized by the smoking public as above reproach. The leading favorite in the race is the Highland Lassie, a 5-cent cigar, and one of the choicest makes on the market. H. McKay & Co., this city, are the manufacturers, and their shipments extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

On All Orders

—I WILL ALLOW—

10 Per Cent.

Off my close-marked prices until Aug. 31.

HARRY LENOX
Merchant Tailor,
Corner Richmond and Carling Sts

A Dreadful Day!

Bloody Battle Between Pinkertons and Locked-Out Employes

At the Carnegie Steel Works in Homestead.

Rifles and Cannon Brought Into Requisition.

Pinkerton's Detectives Compelled to Surrender.

Eleven of the Workers and Nine Detectives Killed.

Some Twenty or Thirty Men on Each Side Badly Wounded.

Over 234 of the Detectives Lodged in Jail—Scenes of the Wildest Excitement—Graphic Summary of the Sanguinary Engagement.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Capt. F. H. Hein, who had charge of the Pinkerton men at Homestead, was brought to the Homeopathic Hospital here with five companions, who were wounded. Among the fatally injured is J. W. Kline. Capt. Hein will recover. In an interview to-day Capt. Hein said: "I had charge of these men and they were picked up in Chicago and New York. They were a very fair lot of men. They number 300. I gave them strict orders not to shoot until they were fired upon. When we proceeded to land the whistle blew, and immediately the strikers commenced to shoot. To protect ourselves we had to return the fire. Seven or eight of our men are hurt."

THE MILL THREATENED WITH DESTUCTION.

At 1:15 this afternoon eighteen men were taken from the heart of the mill, three of them were dead, two being Pinkerton men. Flames are now spreading along the river in front and the mill is threatened. Several explosions have been heard and the people are taking to the hills to get away from the fire. At 2 o'clock one of the Pinkerton men raised his head above the barge and immediately a shot was fired which struck him in the head and he fell back dead.

THE PINKERTONS SURRENDER.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—The Pinkerton men on board the barges a few minutes ago (now 5:30 p.m.) ran up a white flag and offered to surrender. The strikers accepted their surrender and they were allowed to land.

SIX PINKERTONS KILLED.

Six Pinkerton men have been killed and their bodies are being taken from the boat amidst the wildest excitement.

The Pinkerton men have been arrested and locked up.

THE SHERIFF POWERLESS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Upon receipt of the Governor's telegram refusing to interfere until all means had been exhausted by the county officials, Sheriff McCleary wired back a dispatch stating his inability to cope with the mob. In explanation of his failure to secure additional deputies Sheriff McCleary said: "I believe it would be suicide for me to take my men there. Five hundred deputies could do nothing more than a dozen; besides, I have been unable to secure men. Men all refuse to go."

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger proposed: That the Committee on Education and Labor be instructed to make an immediate and careful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the Homstead matter and to report the facts to the Senate at its earliest convenience." The motion went over until to-morrow.

Subsequently Mr. Hefler offered a substitute, which also went over, providing for the appointment of a select committee of three senators of different political parties, to investigate and report the facts in relation to the existence and employment of Pinkerton detectives since their first appearance in the United States; how they organize; how and for what purpose and by whom they were employed, and what legislation is necessary to prevent their further unlawful use and employment.

THE PINKERTONS AND THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

In connection with the employment of the Pinkertons, the following resolution adopted by the People's Party Convention at Omaha is interesting:

"Resolved, that we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries known as the Pinkerton system as a menace to our liberties and we demand its abolition; and we condem the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials."

THE SITUATION.

INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE STRUGGLE.

Pittsburg has had another experience with labor riots, and this time—as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined, and had efficient officers at the head to conduct the operations. The forces embraced all the men employed in the extensive plant of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company at Homestead, (some eight miles east of Pittsburg), and a battle which for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution has not been excelled in actual warfare waged from 4 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock this afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to suppress the strike

UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERED,

leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works. Yesterday the Carnegie Company announced their intention to proceed to get ready to make repairs, and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect their property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town, as no disorder was intended and no damage would be done to any property. They even

OFFERED TO BE SWORN IN AS DEPUTIES

and to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace. When this offer was declined the advisory committee, who had controlled the men, immediately dissolved and all the records of the committee were promptly destroyed. The development to-day showed that the application made for assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be

A COUP DE MAIN

on the part of the Carnegie Company, in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill inclosure. The detectives had rendezvoused some five or six miles below on the Ohio River, at which point two model barges had been especially prepared for them. The barges were fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations, and as an extra precaution were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole deck was protected in a similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock this morning, but the guards who were on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and

PREPARED TO RECEIVE THEM.

The barges were towed up the river by a tow boat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome. When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and entrenching themselves behind piles of steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives. By 4 o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made there was a steep embankment. They were compelled to go in single file, and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore.

THE NOISE OF THE BATTLE

spread about the borough like wildfire, and thousands of men, women and children thronged to the river bank to witness the fight in progress. The Pinkerton men were determined to land, and they poured volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright. As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind breastworks hastily constructed of steel rails and billets, and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives whenever they exposed themselves.

In the meantime Captain Hynd and Superintendent Kliene, of the Pinkerton men, were disabled and the fire was so fierce that the crew of the towboat had hastily to cut loose from the barge and steamed up river, carrying as many of the wounded as they could reach to Braddock, from which point they were sent down to the hospitals for treatment. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their homes at Homestead the dead being taken to morgue and undertaking rooms. News of the riot reached Pittsburg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, and thousands of mill workers, all of whom are now idle pending the conference on the scale, congregated in the streets, while hundreds of others, armed with guns and revolvers and well supplied with ammunition, took up the line of march

TO REINFORCE THE STRIKERS.

As soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass 10-pounder cannon and planted it within a steel billet embrasure, so as to command barges which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than 1,000 men took up position on the opposite side of the river, and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties. The firing was kept up, the barges having been pierced along the sides. Shortly before 9 o'clock cannon were trained on the boats, and for several hours

AN AWFUL BOMBARDMENT

was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boats were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the portholes in the boat and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men. When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats an effort was made to

FIRE THE BARGES,

and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessel or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose was procured and oil was spouted on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boat and then ignite it. This

TERRIBLE DEED

was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn and the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessel with great effort. The situation of the detectives was such as to appall the stoutest heart. They had been left cooped up in barges at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The tow boat had left them and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of strikers that

NO SUCCOR COULD REACH THEM.

Three times they ran up a flag of truce, but as many times it was stricken down by bullets fired by the strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours before the end of the struggle was reached not a shot was fired. Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officers of the Amalgamated Association who went to the scene of war in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to

ALLOW THE DETECTIVES TO SURRENDER,

but this was not secured without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom have lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, as in all such outbreaks, there were thousands of turbulent characters attracted to the place who could not be controlled. They waited to see the carnage go on, and it was not until some of the strikers pointed their guns at the outsiders that a hearing was obtained. At 5 o'clock the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected and a committee of strikers went aboard to prepare

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons, provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms. When the inspection of boats was made it was found that at least seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed and 20 or 30 wounded, many so badly that they will die.

DASTARDLY DEEDS.

The most shocking and dastardly deeds were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the streets on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down, while the unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. One of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes, and they were hit with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs and trampled upon, and some were too weak to walk when they were started for the town hall. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the demon-like crowd could be restrained. The men were finally lodged in the opera house, where they were to be kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building, and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough as well as citizens of the entire county, who for the second time will be called upon to pay an enormous amount of money in the shape of riot loss.

THE FIRST SHOTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—The steamboat Little Bill came down from Homestead this afternoon. As she steamed into the landing she showed the effects of the fusilade of bullets that she has gone through. On board was John T. McCurry, who was shot in the groin. Mr. McCurry said: "The men shot first, and not until three of Pinkerton's men had fallen did they respond to the fire. Now I have my God to meet, and if I am to die now I am willing to take oath that the workmen fired first, and the Pinkerton men did not shoot until some of their number had been wounded."

THE DEAD AND DYING.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—A complete list of killed and wounded was not obtainable at midnight. As far as could be ascertained 11 workmen and 9 detectives were killed and 18 workmen and 21 detectives injured in the battle. In addition to this at least 100 detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to the jail this evening. The list of killed and injured as near as can be ascertained is as follows:

Killed—Martin Foy, John Morris, Jules Markowsky, Henry Streigel, Peter Heise, David Davis, Robert Foster, Wm. Johnston, J. H. Klein, two unknown Hungarians, nine Pinkerton detectives—their names have not been learned, as most of them are known by numbers.

Wounded — David Lester, detective; Fred H. Hind, chief of detectives; Russell Wells, detective; J. G. Hoffman; George W. Rutter, Homestead steel worker, dangerously; Lawrence Laughlin, steel worker; an unknown Pole; John McCurry, watchman on the Little Bill, dangerously; Andw. Sutler, Jos. Zsido, Wm. Wallace, Michael Murray, John Kane, Harry Hughes, an unknown man, Miles Laughlin, not fatally.

Seriously injured—John Kane, Andrew Scuyler.

The imprisoned Pinkertons say that seven of their men were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several dead men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river. The number of Pinkertons now in the lockup and rink is 234.

A GREAT GATHERING.

Immense Assemblage of Y. P. S. C. E. Delegates in New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Thousands of delegates to the convention of the Christian Endeavor Society have already arrived in this city. Over 15,000 have been assigned to various hotels and boarding houses, and 5,000 more will be assigned tomorrow. In all, 30,000 delegates will participate in the proceedings of the convention. New York and Brooklyn will send about 10,000 delegates. The opening services will occur to-morrow and will continue night and day until Sunday afternoon.

THE LEVEL CROSSING

Proves Fatal to Squire Davis and His Young Brother.

ONONDAGA, Ont., July 6.—A bad accident occurred at a road crossing a short distance west of this place. Squire Davis, with his brother, a boy 6 years old, and a cousin named James Davis, were driving across the track. As a train approached the crossing the horse became unmanageable, and the train dashed into the rig, instantly killing Squire Davis and fatally injuring the boy, Adrian Davis, who died at 2 o'clock.

James Davis was badly injured, but at 6 o'clock to-night the doctor had hopes he may recover.

ALONG THE RAILWAY LINES.

G. T. Railway earnings for the week ending July 2, 1892, $388,406; same period in 1891, $387,271; increase, 1892, $1,135.

The Nickel Plate has just contracted for 1,000 box cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, with air brakes and other modern improvements.

A law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature requires all roads doing business in the State to issue an interchangeable 1,000-mile ticket for $20, good on all lines in the State.

There are over 3,000 locomotives in service in the United States that are not on regular railroads, but are on plantations, in the pineries, around mines and mills. There are over 6,000 cars owned by private roads.

Arrangements have been completed between the Delaware and Hudson and the Grand Trunk by which Montreal is practically made the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson. An immediate result of this improved service will be the shortening of the time between Montreal and New York by two hours.

Fireman Killed on the C. P. R. at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 6.—A. E. Bell, of Brockville, fireman on the C. P. R., was killed yesterday at Carleton Place by No. 2 express.

Death of a Prominent Mason.

PRESTON, July 6.—Otto Klotz, the secretary of the Preston School Board for over half a century, and secretary of the beneficial fund of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, died at his residence at Preston at 6 o'clock.

The popular clothing house of London, the Oak Hall, has decided upon having a clearing sale of boys' clothing. It is worth while for parents to give the matter some attention. Every boy is given a ticket (free) for pony competition. b

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, is ear ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, in which the young are specially subject.

A HOUSE which seeks to enlarge and establish its business on the strength of its TRADE MARK is compelled by its own interest to make that TRADE MARK the symbol and proof of highest excellence.

Remember! that this package and TRADE MARK represents the intelligence and honesty of our house as importers and sellers of coffees.

Chase & Sanborn,

Boston, MONTREAL, Chicago

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The Grimsby Gold Cure Institute.

It is now a fact recognized by the medical profession and by all enlightened people that Confirmed Drunkenness is a Disease. This being accepted, the logical conclusion is, that the drunkard must look for reformation mainly to medical treatment, skillfully and specifically directed to his particular symptoms and organization. The Double Chloride of Gold has been found in the past few years to possess an almost magical therapeutic influence over the morbid appetite for alcoholic liquors, inducing such changes in the centers of organic life, that not only is the desire for drink eradicated but the very taste and smell of such beverages become disgusting to the patient. The patient is thus freed, forever, from the galling shackles of a depraved appetite, by restoring the pathologically affected nerve centers to their originally healthy phynological condition. The moral and intellectual functions of the man then have full, complete sway, and he is once more a responsible being.

The Double Chloride of Gold Company of Canada (Limited) has opened an Institute at Grimsby, Ont., only a few miles from the Canadian Chautauqua, where living practical proofs of the foregoing statements can daily be presented to the public. Searchers after truth, philanthropists, and unfortunates are welcome visitors. Write for a copious supply of free literature, including a comprehensive "Essay on Drunkenness, its Cause and Cure," mailed with pleasure in plain wrappers. Patients, male or female, are treated, if desired, in the most complete privacy. No restrictions whatever. No sudden cutting off of alcohol. The patient is supplied with all he wants until he drops it voluntarily. Physicians who are skilled and experienced specialists in this department, can be consulted either at Grimsby, or at the Company's second Canadian Branch at St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. Faithfully,

The Double Chloride of Gold Company of Canada (Ltd.)

100k wtyt

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE

—OF—

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Wholesale Importers of
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Men's Underwear, 25c. each,
Balbriggan Underwear, 50c. each,
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