The Strike Situation

A Committee of Brotherhoods of Railway Employees to Confer With C. P. R. Company.

Hope to Arrange a Settlement Before End of the Present Week.

Montreal, June 22.—It is stated on good authority that the meeting called for to-morrow by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the firemen and brakemen will appoint a committee to confer with the management of the C. P. R. with a view to bringing about a settlement of the trackmen's strike.

It is also stated that the brotherhood look for a settlement of the strike before the end of next week.

It is not claimed that the C. P. R. will grant all the demands of the trackmen's committee, but a fair compromise is looked for as a result of the intercession of the committee to be appointed by the different brotherhoods of railway employees mostly interested in the condition of the road bed.

Meeting at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 22.—As far as the company and men are concerned, there is nothing new in the C. P. R. strike situation. The company and men cannot agree on the question as to how many of the men have gone back to work. The company says several gangs have returned, and that more will follow. This, the men deny, and state positively that there is not a man working on the section between here and Brandon, and that there is not likely to be any return to work until word to do so comes from Montreal.

Reports which the company will not confirm, are being spread from time to time around the station here. It is stated that a train from the west last night was delayed for two hours owing to the section men having let the water run out of the water tanks west of Regina. The company on the other hand say that the train was late owing to a heavy load it had to haul that day. The train from the east this morning was five hours late. There were two sections as far as Fort William, and the company's officials state the delay was caused by having to connect two trains. The men say this was not the only reason for the delay, and that it was owing to wires being down, which prevented the proper dispatching of trains.

Another story that is told by the men is given by them to show in what sympathy people living at wayside towns look on the men's attitude. It is stated that when one of the west-bound trains arrived at the station not far from St. Ignace, the engineer found leaning against the water tank a man who appeared to be waiting for the train. This was the case, for when the engineer was near enough the man asked him if he might climb up and ride to the next station to get something to eat. The engineer asked him what was wrong with getting something at the town where he was. The man said two stores in the place refused to give him anything. The engineer wanted to know what he was. "I'm patrolling here for the company," said the man.

"If that's the case," said the engineer, "Then you will do no better at any other station, so you might as well stay right here and reform."

It is understood that the company are now making preparations to feed patrolmen by sending out cars of supplies.

A meeting of the striking trackmen and other prominent labor unionists was held last evening in the Trades hall. It was spent in listening to addresses from those interested in the labor movement. The strikers were assured that they had the sympathy of other labor unions, and the general opinion expressed was that if the strikers remained firm they were sure of obtaining the concessions for which they were fighting. It was also announced that the bridgemen in British Columbia had gone on strike in sympathy with the trackmen.

The principal speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. A. W. Puttee, M. P. He advised the men to stick to the committee now at Montreal in charge of their affairs. He said he was personally acquainted with Mr. J. T. Wilson, president of the order; Joseph Lennox, chairman of the committee, and other members of the committee, and they could be relied on. The committee had done its best before the strike to secure a settlement of the matters in dispute, but the concessions proposed did not touch the mass of ordinary trackmen, and therefore could not be accepted.

Other speakers gave very encouraging reports as to the stand of the men.

SPAIN BUYING GUNS.

Has Placed a Large Order With the Maxim-Vickers Concern.

London, June 22.—Spain appears to be making vigorous efforts to repair the depletion of her armament caused by the Spanish-American war. A special naval commission from Madrid, now in London, has placed a large order for guns with the Maxim-Vickers concern, including some of the new 7½ inch guns, which during tests this week made the remarkable record of firing five aimed rounds in 37 seconds, maintaining an average, with a projectile weighing 200 pounds, of over eight rounds per minute. The striking muzzle energy was 11,687 foot tons or nearly six times greater than in the case of guns now used on board Great Britain's best battleships.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

Oneonta, N. Y., June 19.—Mrs. Clarissa Hillsinger, of Oneonta, was to-day at Cooperstown, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced by Judge Lyon, of Binghampton, to imprisonment for life, at hard labor, in Auburn prison.

The trial has been held for the last ten days. Her crime was the murder of Anna White, a young woman whom she brought into the family to do housework, and later accused of being too intimate with Mr. Hillsinger.

OPINION OF AN OFFICER.

Capt. Reichman, of the United States Army, On the Boer War.

Washington, June 19.—The division of military information of the war department is preparing for publication reports of different officers who have recently had an opportunity to observe military movements and campaigns. One of these is Capt. Carl Reichman, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who went from the Philippines to South Africa, and for seven months observed the operations of the Boer army.

On his way to the Transvaal Capt. Reichman stopped at Madagascar. He said the French were doubling the garrison of that island, "perhaps in view of possible complications with England." When he arrived in the Transvaal he met President Kruger, who asked him if "he had come to see the fight of one against five." Capt. Reichman said that the ages of the Boer soldiers ranged from 18 to 50, that the Transvaal army numbered 20,441, and the Orange Free State had 14,834. Capt. Reichman says that the Boer burgher is not a soldier; he has not been trained as a soldier, and his fighting methods are the outcome of his environments and personal character. The Boers are a reserved and dignified people, and made few comments, even when they heard of the destruction of their homes and property by the British.

As to the breaches of civilized warfare with which they are charged, he says it is due to ignorance or accident. They are democratic in their character and institutions.

Much of this portion of Capt. Reichman's report is represented by asterisks, showing that there have been eliminations in order that no offence may be given to those he criticises.

Upon the whole he found that very good discipline was maintained in the Boer army, and that the soldiers were equipped with good arms and plenty of ammunition. Bayonets were used.

Capt. Reichman says that volunteers played a considerable part in the South African war. Among the foreign organizations in the Boer war was an Italian company of seventy-five men, under Capt. Piccardo, who had been with Aguinaldo in the Philippines. The foreigners included nearly all nationalities. The Kaffirs cut considerable figure in the army, and were subject to military duty for the Transvaal.

EARL RUSSELL COMMITTED.

Will Be Tried on Charge of Bigamy at Central Criminal Court, London.

London, June 22.—Earl Russell reappeared in the Bow street police court today on the charge of bigamy, and was committed for trial. The court was crowded. Among those present was the woman Mrs. Somerville, whom the Earl claims as his wife, and to whom he was married in Reno, Nevada, in 1900, after having obtained a divorce from his first wife.

The register of his first marriage was produced.

Mr. Brown, assistant director of public prosecutions, then testified that the present proceedings were taken by the public prosecutor, independently of any other persons, thus confirming the first Countess's statement that she is not a party to the suit.

Mr. Brown gave details of his investigation at Reno and B. F. Curler, county clerk of Washoe county, Nevada, testified to marrying Earl Russell and Mrs. Somerville at the Riverside hotel, Reno. The defendant called himself Mr. Russell, and the witness was not aware of his rank. After detailing the Nevada law on divorce, Mr. Curler said that in Earl Russell's divorce the law was not complied with in two respects, and therefore the decree annulling the Earl's marriage was not valid, even in Nevada.

After counsel had protested that Earl Russell had not been given adequate time to prepare his defence, the Earl was committed for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal court, the same bail £2,000 being allowed.

BARK FALKLAND CAPSIZED.

Sank When on Voyage From Tacoma to Falmouth—Other Vessels Ashore.

London, June 22.—The British bark Falkland, Capt. Grace, from Tacoma January 30th, for Falmouth, with a cargo of grain, capsized and disappeared off Bishops Rock at 8 o'clock this evening. The St. Agnes lifeboat at midnight brought ashore 20 men, the captain's wife and child and the second mate. The latter says he fears no others of the ship's company were saved. According to the mate's story, a heavy wind early in the evening drove the Falkland among the reefs and in endeavoring to clear them she struck on Bishops Rock, her main yard actually striking the lighthouse, and she overturned, sinking in a few minutes.

Grave fears are felt concerning the safety of three other Liverpool grain boats due, the bark Manchester, Capt. Clemens, from New York, August 23rd, 1900, for Yokohama; the ship Alladin, Capt. Dutter, from Java, November 6th, for Sydney, N. S. W., and the bark Rydalmere, Capt. Williams, from Marseilles, March 7th, for Melbourne, which have not been reported since September last, January and March, respectively.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN PRODUCTS.

Washington, June 21.—Most of the time of the cabinet to-day was spent in a discussion of the action of the treasury department in imposing a countervailing duty on certain Russian products. Secretary Gage explained in detail the action which the department had taken, and the cabinet unanimously approved of what he had done.

PUNISHED FOR LIBEL.

Berlin, June 21.—The libel action brought by Dr. Liman, of the Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten, against Dr. Schmit, Dr. Loock and the Cologne Gazette, arising from Dr. Liman's assertion that the De Beers Company sent 1,200,000 marks to Cologne for political purposes, has resulted as follows: Dr. Schmit is sentenced to pay a fine of 100 marks or undergo ten days' imprisonment, and Dr. Loock is sentenced to pay a fine of 200 marks or be imprisoned for twenty days.

The court also decided that while the Cologne Gazette was naturally irritated by the assertion made, the manner in which the assertion was repudiated was offensive.

Nothing to Be Gained

London Field Protests Against Proposed Yacht Race Across the Atlantic.

It Would Be No Test of the Strength of the Boats.

London, June 22.—The Field to-day enters a very strong protest against the proposed yacht race across the Atlantic, which the paper says would probably end in disaster and loss of lives and against Sir Thomas Lipton's defiance of the traditions of British yachtsmen by encouraging such a proceeding for cutter yachts.

In this connection the Field says: "We are aware that British sailors know no fear, but to say that experienced men would delight to cross the Atlantic in a cutter like the Shamrock I. is the wildest absurdity.

"We contend that such a race would be no test of the strength of the yachts or of seamanship, because if the weather were fine the strain would be less than in a choppy sea of the channel, and if the weather were foul, the yachts would be wrecked.

"Mr. Thos. Lawson's assent is due to disappointment in other quarters, but we would be gratified to find that the owners of the Constitution decline to be drawn into a game of bluff at such an early stage of the proceedings."

RAILWAY MEETINGS.

Directorates of Several of the Vanderbilt Roads Met To-day—Elections and Dividends.

New York, June 21.—The directorates of several of the Vanderbilt railroads met at the Grand Central depot to-day. The most important action at any of the meetings was the election of Wm. H. Newman as president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, and the election of W. C. Brown, late general manager of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, as additional vice-president and general manager of both the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Lake Erie & Western railways. It had been anticipated that, in view of Mr. Newman's elevation to the presidency of the N. Y. C., a successor to him on the Lake Shore would be chosen. The action finally taken is regarded as an indication that the policy of the Vanderbilts in future will be to have but one president for the entire system, with a vice-president in charge of each of the several properties composing it.

D. Worcester was re-elected vice-president of the Lake Shore road. The directors [illegible] latter declared the usual semi-[illegible] dividend of 2½ per cent. The [illegible]r's statement for the first half [illegible] showed a gross earning of $13,485,[illegible], an increase of 5.95 per cent., and net earnings of $4,462,028, a decrease of 4.78 per cent.

The Lake Erie & Western directors declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on preferred stock. The gross earnings for the first half of the year were $2,153,732, and the net earnings $511,520.

The election of Mr. Brown as director, additional vice-president and general manager, fills the place in the board made vacant by the death of John W. Doane.

The directorate of the Michigan declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock and the board of the Canada Southern a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock. The joint statement of the two roads showed the gross earnings for six months of 1901 of $8,700,000.

RETURNING TO AFRICA.

J. X. Merriman Interviewed Prior to His Departure From Southampton.

Southampton, June 22.—Before sailing from Southampton for South Africa this afternoon, J. X. Merriman, the former treasurer of Cape Colony, one of the Boer delegates who have been agitating in behalf of the former South African republics said:

"I believe the British workingmen are at last discovering that they had been tricked into the war. They have had to do all the fighting and all the starving, but getting few rewards. South Africa will be poorer and wages will be lower. Johannesburg will never see her former days again.

"These camps are misnamed. They are not refugee camps, but prisons. The people kept there are no more refugees than are the inmates of Portland or Dartmoor prisons. Even Miss Hobhouse was unable to visit all these camps.

"I cannot say I am satisfied with the result of our visit, neither am I disappointed."

THE STRIKE OF TRACKMEN.

Mr. McNicoll Says Reports Show the Men Are Returning to Work.

Montreal, June 20.—Mr. McNicoll, of the C. P. R., stated to-night that reports are still coming to hand from various points along the line showing that the men are returning and that no difficulty whatever has been experienced in the handling of the traffic. The company feel confident that the strike cannot last for many days for the reason the men have failed to secure the sympathy of the public.

Inquiry at the head of the C. P. R. to-night elicited the information that many meetings are being held by the trackmen at different points on the system, and that they have asked the company's local officers to meet them. A considerable number of the men returned to work to-day, and the position is continuing to improve as the men become fully informed of the actual conditions existing on the C. P. R. as compared with other roads. Every foot of the track is patrolled daily and trains are running with accustomed regularity.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Many Buildings Damaged—Reported Loss of Life.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 22.—The vicinity of Pittsburg was visited to-day by one of the fiercest storms known since the United States weather bureau has been established. Within 48 minutes 1.19 inches of rain fell, and during that time the lightning and thunder was almost continuous. The wind was not high except in a contracted path a few hundred feet wide, which swept like a tornado through Alleghany, a portion of the east end of Pittsburg, and on to Braddock and Turtle creek.

Three lives are said to have been lost during the storm, but up to midnight only one victim's name has been learned. He was Chas. Marous, an Italian, who was working in a sewer at Centre and Euclid avenues. When the rain came the sewer was a raging torrent in a moment, and Marous was torn away from his fellow workmen and probably carried through to the river.

Great damage was done in the two cities, and the suburbs east. Conservative estimates place the loss at $200,000.

The tornado at Alleghany struck the grandstand of the ball park, and carried away bodily 150 feet of that structure, and moved from its foundation the entire stand.

FIRE FOLLOWED EXPLOSION.

Fourteen Persons Are Believed to Have Lost Their Lives at Paterson, N.J.

New York, June 21.—Fourteen persons are believed to have been killed and a number injured to-day as the result of the fire which followed an explosion among a quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Rittenberg at Paterson, N. J. The store was on the ground floor of a tenement building. The cause of the explosion is not known. The property loss will not exceed $35,000.

The building in which the explosion occurred was a frame tenement four stories high. Ten families occupied flats in the building. So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against the iron fence, one of his legs being broken. A number of those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either stunned and then burned to death, or suffocated. Every window seemed to be emitting flames within a minute after the first explosion.

A NERVOUS WRECK

WAS THE CONDITION OF MISS GILLIS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

The Best Doctors and Hospital Treatment Failed to Help Her, and She Had Almost Lost Hope of Ever Being Well Again—Her Earnest Advice to Other Sufferers.

One of the most common, at the same time on[illegible] to be dreaded, ailments w[illegible] e people of this country [illegible] s. The causes leading to [illegible] re various, overwork or worry being among the most prominent. But whatever the cause, the affliction is one that makes life a burden. Such a sufferer for years was Miss Margaret Gillis, of Whim Road Cross, P.E.I. Her life was one of almost incessant misery, and she had come to look upon her condition as incurable, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to her notice, and to this life-giving, nerve restoring medicine she now owes health and happiness. Miss Gillis tells of her illness and cure as follows: "For the past eight years my life has been one of constant misery. My nervous system was shattered, and I was reduced to a mere physical wreck. My trouble began in one of the ailments that so frequently afflict my sex. I was irritable and discouraged all the time, and life did not seem worth living. For seven years I was under treatment by doctors. I even went to Boston and entered a hospital where I remained for some time. While there the treatment temporarily benefited me, but soon my condition was worse than ever. Finally my nervous trouble took the form of spasms which caused more suffering than words can tell. When thus attacked I felt as though I was literally being torn apart. I would frequently become unconscious and sometimes would remain in that condition for half an hour. I have sometimes had as many as six of these spasms in a week, and no one who has not similarly suffered can imagine the tired, worried, depressed feeling which followed. Doctors seemed utterly unable to do anything for me, and those years of misery can never be forgotten. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a short while found them helping me. Then another doctor told me he could cure me. I stopped taking the pills, and, like the dog in the fable, while grasping at the shadow I lost the substance. I was soon in as wretched condition as ever. The pills were the only thing that had ever helped me, and I determined to begin them again. I continued to take them for nearly nine months, the trouble gradually but surely leaving me, until I am now in almost perfect health and fully released from what I at one time thought would prove a life of constant misery. I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly, nor can I too strongly urge those who are ailing to test their wonderful health restoring virtues."

In thousands and thousands of cases it has been proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve restorer medical science has yet discovered. The pills act speedily and directly upon the blood and the nerves and thus reach the root of the trouble, effecting thorough and permanent cures. Other medicines merely act upon the symptoms, and when the patient ceases using them they soon relapse into a condition as bad as before. There is no trouble due to poor blood or weak nerves which these pills will not cure. Those who are sick or ailing are urged to give this medicine a fair trial, and are cautioned against the numerous imitations which some dealers offer. The genuine pills always bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

Captured By Boers

In an Engagement at Waterkloof The British Had Eight Killed

Sixty-Six Men of the Cape Mounted Rifles Were Taken Prisoners.

Craddock, Cape Colony, June 22.—In an engagement at Waterkloof on June 20th the British lost eight men killed and two mortally wounded, and had four men seriously wounded.

In addition sixty-six men of the Cape (Colonial) Mounted Rifles were captured.

The captain of a Boer squadron is reported to have been wounded and one Boer was killed.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Scope of Injunction Which Has Been Issued at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22.—A sweeping injunction of widespread scope and importance relative to the strike of machinists was issued to-day to the Vitter Manufacturing company. The order prevents the strikers from in any way interfering with the workmen that are employed at the Vitter works, from gathering about the works in any way, from posting pickets, from combining for the purpose of preventing tradesmen selling to workmen who have refused to quit, and from doing anything that will in any way operate to result in damage to the Vitter company.

The injunction equals in its effect the combined strike order issued by Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific case without embracing any of the defects of that order, which led to its repeal in the court of appeals.

There is not a single reference to the strike in the injunction. The men are not restrained from striking, as they were in the Northern Pacific order, but they are simply restrained from taking any action or doing anything which will in any way tend to cause damage to the Vitter company.

THE STATES AND RUSSIA.

Letter From Washington Regarding the Sugar and Petroleum Tariff.

Washington, June 22.—The state department had addressed to the Russian government such representations respecting the sugar and petroleum tariff controversy as are deemed necessary to meet the Russian action. The purpose of the letter is to smooth away, if possible, the friction that has been engendered between the two governments and show that what has been done by the United States government was in a manner brought about by the automatic operation of the American tariff laws. As the Russian government has been especially irritated over the proceedings as to Russian sugar imports into the United States, particular attention is given to that subject and reasons are adduced to bring the Russian government to believe it should remit the increased duties on American goods.

DEMANDS ON CHINA.

The United States Government is Opposed to Any Additional Claims.

Washington, June 22.—The United States government has taken no part in the fresh demands made on China, and is disposed to do everything possible to discourage them. Our government will not for a moment countenance the claim that the maintenance of the legation guards is properly chargeable to the Chinese government and the United States will present no bill on that score.

To Replace Marines.

Tien Tsin, June 22.—General Rorhschidt will succeed General von Lessel in command of the German troops.

British Indian troops are to replace the marines on duty at the Taku forts.

UNDER ARREST.

Charged With Complicity in Stealing Cattle From Creek Indians.

Helena, Mont., June 21.—Samuel Garven has been arrested by the Federal authorities at Billings, charged with complicity in stealing $18,000 worth of cattle from the Creek Indians, on which charge Robert Lee is now being tried in the United States court at Helena. Garven formely was one of the most prosperous citizens of Billings. After Lee's arrest Garven assigned his property to the First National bank.

CHAFFEE'S REPORT.

Washington, June 20.—The report of Major-General Chaffee on the campaign in China is being prepared for publication at the war department. Among other matters it contains special reports upon the Russian, Japanese, French and British troops, and reports on different expeditions. These reports were made by United States officers and from a military point of view are of considerable interest, but nearly all the main facts have heretofore been published.

SCHURMAN'S ADDRESS.

New York, June 22.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, is quoted in a Herald dispatch from Ithaca as saying in reply to a question last night regarding statements in his commencement address concerning American intellectual barrenness in certain directions:

"It is undoubtedly true that in America there have been no first class creative productions of the human mind. We are living on Europe for the best there is in poetry, art, literature and science, and the danger is that we are apt to be content to go on living so and neglect to use our own creative instinct."

STOLE HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

Paterson, N. J., June 19.—In order to save his only daughter from marriage with her first cousin, to which he was opposed on principle, Mr. Ashley Gifford stole the girl from the house on Tuesday night and twelve hours later had sailed with her for Europe.

Mrs. Gifford had determinedly arranged the match in opposition to the wishes of the intended bride, as well as of her father.

The girl is very pretty and only 18. Her cousin-suitor, Mr. James Herold, has a fortune.

Mrs. Gifford was firm in insisting that the pair be united despite her husband's strenuous objections. Gifford feared the result of a union of such near relatives. The ceremony was to have been performed last night, but Emily, the girl, and her father decided to flee. They stole from the house at midnight, Gifford leaving a note for his wife stating that he had made ample financial provision for her, and that he intended taking their daughter to Europe, where he hoped to find a suitable husband for her.

Mrs. Gifford is greatly shocked by the sudden turn of affairs and is preparing to follow her husband and daughter to Europe. The cousin will go along to claim the girl for his bride, and a chase through many lands probably will result.

FORTUNE TELLING.

Toronto, June 21.—Henceforth the practice of fortune telling in Ontario will be decidedly hazardous. The court of appeal has affirmed the legality of the conviction of Mrs. Marcott, a noted city fortune-teller, on the evidence of two female detectives, who visited her and had their fortunes told.

The judges at the hearing commented very strongly on the practice of the police hiring spies to go to persons suspected of committing crime to tempt them, but they decided that evidence so obtained, when clear and plain, could not be set aside.

REIFF'S WINNERS.

London, June 21.—Wm. C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II., L. Reiff, won the Alexandra plate at Ascot to-day.

William C. Whitney's Mount Vernon, filly, L. Reiff, won the Windsor Castle stakes.

Merry Gal, L. Reiff, won the Hardwicke stakes. Rougemont was second, and Pierre Lorrillard's Tarantulas third.

The Triennial stakes were won by Sir R. Waldie Griffiths' Veles, J. H. Martin.

W. C. Whitney's chestnut filly Elizabeth, L. Reiff, won the King's Stand stakes, Zanoni being second, and Twin Caster, filly, third.

INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER

Returned by Grand Jury Which Investigated Lynching of Five Men.

Alturas, Cal., June 21.—The grand jury of Mercer county, which has been investigating the lynching on May 30th of Calvin Hall, his three sons, and Daniel Yantis, for alleged thefts, has returned three indictments for murder. Robert Leventon, Isom Eades and James W. Brown are the persons named. It is understood that evidence was brought out by the investigation showing that these three men were the principal participants in the events leading up to the lynching.

WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

New York, June 22.—According to a dispatch from London to the World, among the paid announcemtnts in the Morning Post, of London, to-day, appeared this notice: "The marriage between Miss Vivian Sartoris and Mr. Archibald Balfour will not take place."

London society is mystified. Miss Sartoris, who is a granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, is well known in London, and Mr. Balfour is a cousin of Arthur Balfour, the statesman.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Niagara Camp, Ont., June 21.—Two troopers from Toronto, in camp here, named Sherry Sutton and Bert Reid, were seriously injured by a collision between two racing horses which they were driving last evening. Both horses were killed.

Ottawa, June 21.—The Presbyterian General Assembly last night decided to pay towards the expenses of each of the commissioners from the Northwest and British Columbia, $25.

Richmond, Que., June 21.—The corrected figures make the total for the repeal of the Dunkin Act in Richmond county 455 instead of 504.

Muscle

Does not make the man. "*The blood is the life,*" the vital force of the body. So it not infrequently happens that the man who looks to be a picture of physical strength falls a sudden victim to disease. A proper care for the blood would prevent many a serious sickness.

The cleansing of the blood is perfectly accomplished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It drives out the impurities and poisonous substances which corrupt the blood and breed disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the supply of pure blood. It builds up the entire body with good sound flesh.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" does so to gain the little more profit paid by inferior medicines. There is nothing "just as good" for the blood as "Golden Medical Discovery" therefore accept no substitute.

"I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' for my blood," writes Mr. William D. Shamblin, of Remy, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. "I had 'ring worms' on me and I would burn them off and they would come right back, and they were on me when I commenced using 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and they went away and I haven't been bothered any more."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

Spoke on Education

Its Influence as a Factor in Social Progress Theme of Able Discourse.

Rev. Elliot S. Rowe's Views Convincingly Given in Last Evening's Address.

Last evening the congregation of the Metropolitan Methodist church were treated to an eloquent sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, on the educational question.

He opened his address by taking his text from Proverbs, in which Solomon referred to ignorance as the source of all evil. People at the present time must be ignorant and stupid if they did not recognize this. He was proud to state that the churches all through the ages had preserved learning. In the olden days schools had been established in connection with the churches. In 1836 the first charter had been granted to an academy in Canada, and from then to the present time they had increased to such an extent that at present they were to be found in all portions of the continent.

Last year $20,000 had been raised for the sustaining of these academies. There were 2,000 students being taught in these institutions of learning. It was also a Methodist minister, Edgerson Ryerson, who had established the school system in Ontario.

He wished to speak upon what is called higher education. He said all truth was of God. Some truths dealt with man's relationship with God, and some were sectional. Therefore he thought that every sincere teacher was leading his or her pupils along the way of God. A teacher's duty was sacred. The Bible was unfortunately left out of the schools for fear of creating denominational troubles, but, however, God's thoughts were being taught.

The time had passed when education had to be fought for. When Edgerson Ryerson announced his purpose of having the schools supported by the state there were two charges brought against him. One was that he was introducing a socialistic measure. Those steps had, however, been passed and the state now, in self-defence, had to provide education.

Two theories had been advanced in regard to this great question. The first was that there should be a few highly educated people, who should conduct the affairs of state, etc., while the mass of the people should be kept in ignorance and do the labor. In other words, that there should be two classes of people in the country, one servile and the other educated. Another theory, and the one which the state had adopted, was that all should have the advantage and the opportunity to obtain education.

Continuing, Mr. Rowe showed how it cost the state more not to educate man than it did not to educate him.

He then went on to explain that the greater number of criminals in the United States and elsewhere were found among the illiterate people. Statistics also bore out the statement that the greater number of paupers in that country were totally ignorant. There was also a relationship between ignorance and disease. Those who were educated were taught how to take care of their health, and it had been found there was not as much disease among educated people as among uneducated.

Men who go into life insufficiently equipped would naturally fail, and Mr. Rowe pointed out that a man who failed in life is of infinitely more cost to the community than the giving him an education.

The farmers of the present time will have to compete in the markets had they have a knowledge of what constitute soil and how to cultivate it so as to bring the best possible results. It was better to have a class of farmers who would do their work in a scientific manner, so as to be able to compete successfully in the market with the product of farmers of other countries, than to have farmers who did not know how to handle the soil.

Mr. Rowe said that people must be dreaming to talk about cutting down the expenditure in this matter. The argument was sometimes brought up that it could not be afforded. Canada, he pointed out, spent the smallest kind of a fraction on education to what she spends in a year on liquor.

He said there was another argument often used and that was there was too much education. As a rule, said Mr. Rowe, the one who advances this argument is not a victim of that which he deplores. It was in the interests of the state that a man should be engaged in productive rather than an unproductive work.

Mr. Rowe stated that it made him dignant when he heard the statement that a man was being educated beyond his station. A man's station was the position which he did fill and was competent to fill.

In conclusion he said that if we wanted to moss grown and behind in the march of events keep the mass of people ignorant, but if we wanted to be among the progressive nations, do not hamper education.

EX-MINISTER STABBED.

Hoshi Toru Assassinated at Meeting Yokohama City Assembly.

Yokohama, June 21.—Hoshi Toru, was minister of communications in last Ito cabinet, was stabbed to-day at meeting of the city assembly and shortly afterwards. The deceased Japanese minister at Washington, and formerly president of the House.

Hoshi Toru's assassination is supposed have been due to politics.

PENNSYLVANIA OARSMEN AT WY[illegible]

Henley, England, June 21.—The Pennsylvania oarsmen left their raft a little [illegible] than intended to-day owing to photographers, but they were on the regatta course before noon and did about three miles, occasional stops and bursts of hard rowing in which Stroke Gardiner hit up to 38 out difficulty. The crew showed greatly improved form in rowing.

BRITISH STEAMER DISABLED

London, June 21.—The British steamer Menon, which arrived at Bristol yesterday from Montreal, reports that she passed the steamer Innishowen Head, from Montreal for Dublin, 600 miles west of Fastnet, having the British steamer Uganda. Uganda sailed from Liverpool on June [illegible] for St. Johns and Halifax.

A Chambly Canton, Que., dispatch says: While out driving, Stanley Willett and his wife were with their horses and trap precipitated into the canal about a mile and a half from the village and before help could reach them, Mrs. Willett was drowned.

Swept Away By Flood

The Bluefields District of W[illegible] Virginia a Scene of Desolation

Mining Town of Keystone [illegible] Been Practically Wiped Out of Existence.

Bluefields, W. Va., June 23.—This entire section has just been visited by a flood, the extent of which in all probability will exceed that of Johnstown in 1889, so far as loss of property is concerned. Early yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, a heavy downpour of rain began, accompanied by a severe electric storm, and steadily increased in violence until 10 a.m., then stopped for several hours and began raining with renewed violence. This continued throughout the entire day and night, and at [illegible] o'clock this morning, while the storm has ceased, the lowering clouds would indicate a downpour at any moment.

Many miles of the Norfolk & Western tracks and bridges are entirely destroyed, and communication is entirely cut [illegible] west at Elkhorn, so that it is impossible to learn the full extent of the loss of life and property, but the officials of the coal corporations located in the strife district have sent out messengers from Elkhorn, the terminus of both telegraph and railway communication, and have received reports that a conservative estimate as to loss of life will reach [illegible]. Some of the drowned are among the most prominent citizens of the coal fields.

The Pocahontas coal field is located in a basin with high mountains on each side, Elkhorn creek flowing through the centre of the basin, which ranges from one-fourth to one mile in width. At Enni, W. Va., to Vivian Yard, W. Va., a distance of 16 miles, miners' cottages, coal companies' commissaries and coke plants line this basin. Elkhorn creek being fed by numerous small streams coming from the mountain sides, rose very rapidly and this water spout came so suddenly that the basin between these two mountain ranges was flooded before the terror stricken people realized what was upon them, were carried away by the flood, which swept everything before it.

The town of Keystone, with a population of 2,000, seems the greatest sufferer, practically the entire town being washed away. This town is the principal one in the Pocahontas coal fields, and is located near its centre. It was a great extent the headquarters from which the mining people purchased supplies, and was the only place in the field where whiskey could be purchased. A [illegible] place there were 12 or 15 saloons, all of which were washed away. The [illegible] comes that the mining population now occupying the banks of streams [illegible] low, catching the merchandise and barrels of whiskey and beer as they came down. A great number of coke ovens are reported destroyed, and in some instances entirely washed away. On account of the very high water which flooded the region and prevented communication, anything like a correct estimate of the loss is impossible, but [illegible] easily reach $2,000,000.

Passenger train No. 4, of the N[illegible] & Western railway reached Vivian at 8.30 a.m., met the flood and was [illegible] to proceed further. The waters rose such a depth that the coaches [illegible] be abandoned, the passengers being rescued by means of ropes strung from windows of the coaches to the tops of remains of coke ovens some distance away.

Between Elkhorn and Vivian [illegible] distance of 10 miles, 100 cars are [illegible] to have been washed from the [illegible] and many of them carried down [illegible].

A rough estimate places the number of bridges washed away between Elkhorn and Vivian yard, a distance of 28 miles, at from 15 to 20, and from present indications it will be impossible to run trains through to Vivian and points west of there under a week or ten days. This will render it impossible to give relief into the stricken district, and those who escaped with their lives are homeless and without food, indeed suffering is inevitable.

Reports come from that point of the loss of life and property throughout the entire section. In Shakes[illegible] negro settlement on the outskirts of Tazewell, the water is six or eight feet in the streets, and occupants of houses have been removed to points of safety by means of boats.

Three miles west of Tazewell, [illegible] Higginbothams farm, the home of [illegible] Vandyke, a farm hand, was swept away and with it Mrs. Vandyke and four children, two of the children being drowned. Mrs. Vandyke with the two remaining children were found at 9 o'clock this morning in a dying condition about [illegible] from where the home stood. The rescuing party was searching for Vandyke family they found the body of a white woman, well dressed, floating down Plum creek. No one thus far has been able to identify her, and it is supposed the body has been washed down from some distance.

A report from Williams Mill, a village between Bluefields and Tazewell, states that three children were drowned there yesterday morning.

The railroad and telegraph companies are working between 1,500 and 2,000 men day and night. Officials are on the ground and are pushing the work of construction of lines and rebuilding bridges and hope to be able to communicate with both the storm swept districts by [illegible] day noon.

Railway Passengers' Statements.

Roanoke, W. Va., June 24.—Passengers arriving here this morning, who walked eleven miles from Vivian to the small town of Ennis, to reach the train in this city, declare that the number of deaths has been exaggerated in their opinion, and feel confident that not more than one hundred people have lost their lives.