THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Reports from different parts of the country say that large numbers of sheep are killed by dogs. These dogs do their deadly work so slily that it is difficult to detect them. Most of the killing is done at night, and it is just as likely that in many cases the farmer's own dog kills his sheep. It is a pity some remedy cannot be found for this trouble. The dogs should be shot as soon as suspected of sheep killing. Indeed it is not impossible that a number of unnecessary dogs are kept in portions of the country. In any case it is most unfortunate that a farmer should suffer the loss of his sheep and have no remedy against the evil.

The New York Evening Post pays Canada the following compliment: "The financial situation in Canada constitutes a very fair object lesson for our silver men to study at present. Business is not disturbed there except as it is shaken by mere juxtaposition with us. There has been only one bank failure, and that was unimportant. The only difference between us and Canada in surrounding conditions is that we have a silver purchase law and she has not. Nobody in Canada apprehends a tumble from the gold to the silver standard. Therefore nobody feels any inclination to hoard money, and their is no premium on currency over bank checks."

The present commercial and industrial depression is unprecedented in the history of the United States, in as much as a larger number of people have been brought to the verge of starvation than were ever in similar circumstances before. Bradstreet's estimate is that one million industrial operatives are in enforced idleness owing to the commercial crisis. This is 600,000 more than were similarly situated at the close of 1884, the time of the previous greatest trade depression. The largest figures indicate that between three and four million people are deprived for the time being of their means of livelihood. The leading journals of both sides of politics demand that congress shall immediately repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act, alleging that this is the chief cause of the prevailing distrust. The New York Herald says that "every hour's delay adds to the list of business failures and bank suspensions and swells the already frightfully large army of unemployed;" that "the whole country is in a ferment of distrust and disaster." It protests against inaction, while every hour holders of property see their losses increased, and thousands of thrifty toilers see their means of support perishing in the general calamity." The republican papers, while demanding a repeal of the silver legislation of 1890, also allege that the present panic is largely due to fears on the part of the commercial community as to the effect of the proposed democratic re-adjustment of the tariff.—Exchange.

During the visit of the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, to this city, the Patriot, in criticising their utterances, gave expression to the following: "With respect to the tariff legislation of the present congress being favorable to Canada we have not very high hopes. Our present government at Ottawa has made the tariff legislation of the Dominion so hostile to the United States that we can expect very little modification of the McKinley tariff towards this country, unless it comes in the shape of reciprocity. Great Britain has not avenged herself on the United States for the McKinley bill, and duties on her goods will probably be lessened; but Canada provoked the agricultural product schedule of that bill and may have to yield something in return before it is repealed. Our earnest hope is that Canada will not be visited according to the sins of her government; but even revenue-tariff democrats have like passions as other men, and may not smile upon our country as long as tory rulers sneer at the market of "sixty-five millions of people." Upon this the St. John Sun makes the following pungent remarks: A man who can coolly sit down and write this sort of thing must have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of his readers. He asks them to believe that the United States ignored such in its legislation not by what its statesmen believe to be for the country's good, but by a spirit of revenge stirred up by the tory party in Canada. In one breat he says that part of the McKinley bill was provoked by Canada, and in the next admits that the McKinley bill also affects England, who offered no provocation. He says that the United States will revenge herself upon Canada, though he points out that "Great Britain has not revenged herself upon the United States for the McKinley bill," which implies that our neighbor is exceptionally revengeful, and which is therefore not at all complimentary. The truth of the matter is that in adopting the McKinley tariff the American people were only thinking of themselves, and were doing what was perfectly within their right. If now they consent to a modified tariff they will be governed solely by the spirit of self-interest. The little fiction that they are governed in their policy by the consideration of which party is in power in Canada is neither complimentary to them, nor is it true. Neither is it true of the Liberal conservative government is or has been hostile to the United States. All of which the esteemed Patriot knows perfectly well."

President Cleveland's Message.

THE message of President Cleveland, published elsewhere in this day's HERALD, is like most of his other notable public utterances firm and strong. It is a clear and unequivocal statement against the Sherman law and a request to Congress to stop the purchase and coinage of silver. No doubt, Congress will, after some debate, follow the President's advice and repeal the act; in any event his sensible and statesmanlike deliverance will have a beneficial effect in financial circles and will go a long way towards calming the disquiet both at home and abroad.

Complete want of confidence and excessive timidity amongst holders of capital, according to the President, characterize the present state of things. The ordinary sources of national prosperity being undisturbed, the condition of affairs becomes all the more extraordinary. Mr. Cleveland lays the blame directly upon the silver policy pursued under the authority of Congress. He does not mince matters, as his own words will show. "I believe," he says, "these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation, touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general Government." He next, in a brief and pointed manner, proceeds to recount the circumstances connected with the present crisis. Under the law of 1890, the United States began to coin silver bullion to the amount of four and a half millions a month, issuing treasury notes redeemable in either gold of silver. It was set forth in the act that the policy of the country was to preserve a parity as far as possible between the two metals. Results have shown this attempt to be futile, as the price of silver has fallen steadily. In consequence of the uneasiness created by basing so much of the currency on silver, foreign holders of United States securities have been disposed to sell out and take gold, for fear of being obliged to accept payment in the inferior metal. The amount of gold sent abroad has gradually increased and, as the President says, the tendency "bears in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the Government treasury."

Whether or not, by an international agreement, some fixity could be given to the relative values of gold and silver, or whether bi-metalism fortified by universal consent is not the best money policy for the world are questions which the President does not discuss. He confines himself to the consideration of the present instability and the remedy therefor. He merely remarks, for the benefit of the silver men, that the United States are not doing much for silver coinage when they attempt single handed to force its acceptance.

No doubt, the President's message will be severely criticised by the representatives of the silver States; but in declaring for sound money he has sense, experience, a general desire for stability, as well as the voice of the whole business community on his side. The message will, doubtless, be discussed at considerable length before Congress shall pass remedial legislation. But this discussion will be not only interesting, but valuable; because the currency is a question on which even the wisest financiers are not agreed. It is to be hoped, above all, that legislation will not be long delayed, as the country and its people are suffering.

With remarkable shrewdness the President has done a good stroke for himself, by alluding, in the message, to his personal desire for tariff reform, while demanding urgency for the currency problem. He is, undoubtedly, sincere on the question of tariff reform; but he is powerless to effect any reform without the aid of Congress. It remains to be seen what action it may take on the question or how it may regard the President's suggestion.

Impaled on a Harrow.

KENTVILLE, N. S. Aug. 9.—Last evening Fred Landry, 13 years old, son of Mark Landry, fell from the loft of an old barn and was impaled on the teeth of a harrow which was lying on the barn floor. The boy was sent to the barn with a team to bring away articles stored there. While taking some from the loft a beam broke beneath him and he was precipitated to the barn floor, striking upon the hrrrow, which lay with the teeth turned upwards, One of the teeth pierced his right side, between the two lower ribs, which gripped the rough iron and for some time held him fast there.

But although alone and in this horrible position the boy proved that he possessed remarkable nerve and presence of mind. It was with great difficulty, after several efforts, suffering the while infinite agony, that the boy freed himself from the harrow. He succeeded at last and then ran home, a distance of half a mile, holding his hand to the wound as he went. The wound bled freely, and by the time he got home his clothing was saturated with blood. Medical aid was called immediately, but it was not possible to determine at once the exact extent of his injuries, which are serious.

The drop in silver has been a godsend to the gold miners in California, for in 60 days the revival of quartz and placer mining in the Sierra and foothill regions has produced over $4,000,000 in gold. Many abandoned claims are being operated, and as such energetic prospecting of old fields has been seen for 20 years as is now going on in California, in Tuolumne, Amador, Eldorado and other counties through which the great 'mother lode' extends. With the appliances are which was formerly thought away is now worked, and gold mining promises to soon take the prominent place in the business of California, which it held in early days.

The Parnellites Will Not Have It

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—A convention of the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary party was held in the Rotunda in this city to-day. John E. Redmond, member of the house of commons for Waterford city, presided.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the refusal of the government to amend the injustice of the financial proposals of the home rule bill was degrading, and that the restrictions placing the Irish legislature under the Imperial Parliament, without power to control taxation or develop the national interests, coupled with the reduction of the number of Irish representatives in the Imperial parliament, render this bill impossible of acceptance by the Irish people.

A Bloodthirsty Crew.

NORTH SYDNEY, Aug. 10.—The Herald says: Passengers by steamer St. Pierre state that there was considerable excitement in St. Pierre when they left, owing to the arrival of a vessel's crew, charged with the crime of murder. It appears that two weeks ago a vessel left St Pierre for the Banks, having as one of its crew a Frenchman who knew nothing about fishing or working a vessel. This enraged the other members of the crew and they set about torturing the unfortunate man to death. It is charged that the crew would strip him of his garments and then each one would take a turn beating the victim on the bare body with a rope. After the man's flesh was cut and bruised, the fiendish crew would then lift him into a puncheon half filled with strong pickle. This was kept up from day to day, until death relieved the unfortunate man. A few days after the vessel arrived at St. Pierre the terrible crime leaked out, resulting in the arrest of the whole crew on the charge of wilful murder. The investigation had not begun when the steamer left.

Snow in Midsummer.

DRIFTS A FOOT DEEP AT MERRIMAC, MASS.

HAVERHILL, Aug. 9.—A storm has prevailed intermittently in this locality for the last twenty-four hours. Snow fell in certain localities At midnight last night the heaviest rain ever known deluged Haverhill, gullying highways, streets and railways in such a manner as to render them impassible to-day. Fruit was knocked off the trees so that not a bushel remains in any one orchard.

No snow or hail fell here, but six miles to the eastward in the town of Merrimac, a peculiar sight greeted the eyes of early risers On the hillsides, sloping towards Amesbury, large patches of snow were scattered over the pastures and along the roadsides. Snowdrifts were piled up in the gutters for rods in length, and from six inches to a foot deep.

The motormen and early passengers on the electric cars to this city played snowball while live stock in the pastures were benumbed with cold, or stricken down with the hailstones, some of which were as large as birds eggs. The snow soon melted.

Convention at Centreville.

All parts of the Fourth Electoral District were represented at the convention of delegates held at Centreville Thursday. G. W. Bentley was unanimously nominated as the Liberal Conservative Candidate for the whole vote of the District; and on a ballot Michael H. McCabe, Esq., Middleton, was chosen as the candidate for the council vote, and made unanimous. Good feeling prevailed and the outlook is good for the two men. The following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, the present Government, since they assumed the reins of power have shown their incapacity for governing the Province by their mismanagement of the several departments, as well as by their general mismanagement of the public business:

In the Public Lands Department they have reduced the Assets of the Province in less than two years by over $100,000, more than $20, 00 of which have been squandered in the most reckless manner by gifts to political friends, and evidently in some cases, as bribes to political opponents.

In the Public Works Department, by the most corrupt use made of the public funds; by contracts let, regardless of tender, to friends of the party, and bona fide tenders of honest contractors passed over without explanation by the Department; jobs let by days' work to catch votes; extras allowed to almost every contractor, in some cases exceeding the amount of the original contracts,—in short, the expenditure by the Commissioner of Public Works has been almost invariably to serve personal or party ends, by which thousands of dollars of the people's money have been frittered away to corrupt the electorate, or to line the pockets of friends of the Government.

In the Department of Justice we find irregularities unexplained—evidence the matter of the Scott Act fines.

We find also, contrary to the principles of Responsible Government, information regarding the expenditure of the public monies has been withheld from the people's representatives. The Government, hoping to evade the true verdict of the electorate on their conduct, disfranchised a large portion of the electors, and by cutting and carving Electoral Districts have sought to gag the voice of the people in order to defeat the opponents of the Government.

Therefore Resolved, that we, the delegate electors here present, condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of the Government as above mentioned as contrary to the best interests of the Province; and we wish to place on record our approval of the efforts of the Opposition in opposing and exposing the conduct of the Government so fearlessly and faithfully.

Whereas, the present Local Government have neglected the interests of this Province by failing to press the just claims of the Island on the Federal Government at Ottawa.

And, whereas, The Government by their refusing to give any information in regard to the use made of the fines collected under the Canada Temperance Act have led to the conclusion that favoritism was shown in collecting said fines, or that if collected, they were misappropriated.

And, whereas, nearly the whole of the time of the two last sessions of the Legislature was spent in passing unnecessary and obnoxious measures, the sole object of which was to keep themselves in power, thus prolonging the time of the session at large expense to the Provinces.

Therefore Resolved, that the present Government have forfeited the confidence of the electors of the Province and that we wish to place on record, in unmistakeable terms, our disapproval of their conduct since they have had charge of the public affairs as subversive of the best interests of the Island generally.

Hard Times in New England.

CANADIANS KEEP COMING HOME IN HUNDREDS.

[Montreal Star.]

Again to-day the Windsor Station was crowded with Canadians coming home from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. "A whole train-load of them came in to-day," said Mr. Buxton, the uniformed officer who maintains law and order at the great uptown station. "And," he continued, "the same scene has been occurring here every day for the last month; this is an exceptionally large contingent.

Mr. George Bengein, a labor contractor on a small scale and a very intelligent talker, said that between twenty-five and thirty families left Fall River with him yesterday, and an equal number came from Lowell and some from New Hampshire towns The families, as the children played in groups on the Mosaic floor of the big general waiting room, seemed unusually large. There must have been in the train load fully three hundred souls. "You can see no trouble in the faces of the children," said Mr. Bengein, "but look at their fathers and mothers. They look like hard times, eh? Well, they have felt hard times, but they are not so badly off as the friends they left behind them in Fall River, plenty who have no money to come home to Canada, plenty who have

NO MONEY TO BUY BREAD.

Twenty-five thousand people in Fall River have nothing to do and very little to eat. Eleven Fall River factories have closed down and I tell you there is going to be war. The people will fight for food. Because they can't get away or get work anywhere else. I am taking about forty men from Fall River to work for Mr. H. J. Beemer on the Lake St. John Railway, and I could bring hundreds more if I could get work for them. For myself, I had to sell $160 worth of furniture for $14 to get away from Fall River."

Another of the party, Mr. Samuel Pacquet, told a similar story about Lowell. Pacquet is a cotton worker, and is able to give the names of the mills that have been closed. They are the Merrimac Cotton Mills with over 3000 weavers, corders, spinners, and calico printers; the Suffolk Mills with over 2000 worker; the Appleton Mills with over 3000 employes; and the Lawrence Mills with 3700 men and women. The notice given to the operatives in most cases is that the factories will remain closed from three to six weeks and thereafter will run only three days a week.

Not only the cotton factories and the hosieries but harness shops and manufactories of all kinds are shutting down, alleging "over production." The Harris Harness factory, with 200 employes, is one in point. Pacquet could not tell what he and his friends would do in Canada, but they intended to wait with friends in Quebec for the mills to open again.

THE OLD—THE NEW.

With this week's issue the serial story which has been running in our columns for some months past comes to an end. In next week's issue we will commence the publication of another interesting serial. It will be none other than one from the pen of that charming story teller, the late lamented John Boyle O'Reilly.

Our new story will be "Moondyne," which was commenced by O'Reilly in the *Pilot* in November, 1878, and composed from week to week to meet the printer's demand for copy. Oftimes the copy was written while the press was waiting.

"Literary polish," says James Jeffrey Roche in his life of O'Reilly, "was scarcely to be looked for under such circumstances, and yet the story abounds with passages of beauty and strength. The narrative flows smoothly, and the evolution of character is equally worked out from beginning to end.

In 'Moondyne' O'Reilly revealed his inner self as the dreamer of an ideal social condition in which kindness was to be the only ruler. It is easy to understand how only one who had come through the ordeal of convict life uncrushed could have built the air castle of reform in which the ex-convict 'Moon yne' or 'Wyville' should be an all-powerful but benignant autocrat. O'Reilly, witnessing the harsh yet ineffectual prison discipline when the mutinous 'Chains' were quelled into temporary submission at the cannon's mouth, must have often let his boyish fancy carry him to a time when, invested with full power, he should be able to dismiss the soldiers and surprise the convicts as his own comptroller-general does."

Quite unconsciously the author has invested "Moondyne," not only with his own mental characteristics, but even with his physical features.

A year or so after its appearance in the *Pilot* the story was published in book form and has run through twelve editions. It is "Dedicated to all who are in prison," has been widely read and generally admired. We have every reason to believe that the story will prove interesting to our readers, and invoke from them, as it has from thousands of others, nothing but words of admiration and praise.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

A FARMER'S SMALL FRUITS.

Some years since I determined to grow a full supply of berries for the use of the family, and not for revenue, except incidentally, and while I have succeeded satisfactorily, still I have done so by a rule largely my own, and I suppose will be laughed at by professionals; yet we have strawberries, currants, blackberries, and four kinds of raspberries, and in season, two other kinds of most luscious berries (!)—muskmelons and watermelons, even to Christmas day. The idea is prevalent that farmers cannot, for lack of time, have berries, and so we set out to have them and, with as little work as possible, and that performed largely "between showers."

First as to the strawberries. The year that we decide to put out a new bed, a strip of land in the garden is heavily manured, ploughed and cultivated as if in a root crop. In August this plant is dragged to the fine, and some rainy day is set to do the planting, taking up fresh from last year's setting, and planting 18 inches apart in rows six feet apart. The season of weeds is over, and the operation of going through with the cultivator, and a very little pulling keeps them clean. At the approach of cold weather and frozen ground, the plants are heavily mulched with straw, close up to but not over the hills. The next spring they are not touched until they are through fruiting, when the tops are cut off, the mulch pulled away, the ground well worked, and the straw put back into every other row. This makes a matted row for the next year. As winter forest leaves are worked in among the plants, and not disturbed in the spring, nor the old leaves, the two making the finest of mulch. If a stray weed, dock, or other 'yarb' appears it is pulled out, and soon we have our reward in fine berries.

The rule is, that a patch is only good for two years of market berries, but it does not hold good for family use. As soon as this second crop is picked, the tops are again mowed off, the paths between the rows cultivated out, the cultivator run twice the length of the bed, when the whole bed is raked over with garden rakes, and a sort of a cyclone look given to it. Hen manure is then sprinkled quite liberally on the beds, and soon the new shoots come up fresh and luxuriant, and as winter sets in the light mulching is added. This season we have picked our fourth crop from one of the lots, and more or finer berries we never had, and on this plant that gave us five bushels of berries this season, we have, aside from picking, not done to exceed three hours' work in the year. At the request of a noted berryman, we have renovated the old bed, and will see what the result will be in its fifth crop. Yesterday, at the conclusion of a light shower, the ground for a new bed was worked over with a deep-running cultivator, and as soon as the new Haviland and Wilson plants get large enough, this bed will be planted, though there will be a large bed of year-old set plants between them and the old bed referred to.

As to currants, even less work is done. In the spring the old mulch is taken away, the ground well worked, and new straw—lots of it—is put in and about the bushes, the coming of the worms looked for, and promptly on their arrival the advance guard the bushes are well sprinkled with year-old slaked lime in which a little Paris green is mixed, and that does the business until crop of worms No. 2 arrives, when it is repeated, and is a preferable remedy to anything that I have tried. In the fall the old wood is cut out, the few weeds destroyed, and the currants are cared for for that year.

As to the raspberries, much the same care is given—heavy mulching, cultivating once a year, cutting off the new sprouts the first of July, and taking out the old canes in August, so as to give the new canes strong growth. Wherein is all this hard, difficult, or hindering work? On the red raspberries we keep down the overabundant sprouts with a sharp scythe, and in the spring they come up with the cultivator and are raked out.

I suppose that this will be regarded by professional fruit-growers as a "Bill Nye" sort of literature, but it will encourage some man who is in the habit of buying $2.39 worth of berries, to grow even what his family wants, this article will not have been written in vain, and the memory of all the strawberries that we could eat for 21 days of 1893 will be all the more pleasant. Each year we sell to those who come with their baskets to the garden enough fruit to pay ten times the cost of the labor.

Later on will come the melons for weeks, and just before the frosts come, if the small boy does not anticipate us, a few dozen of the finest of the watermelons will be carried to the coolest corner of the cellar, and laid on a board on the cellar bottom. The result has been for two years past that we we had watermelon with our Christmas dinner. JOHN GOULD, in *Country Gentleman*.

THE CHEESE TEST AT CHICAGO.—We are indebted to Mr. W H Gilbert for an elaborate statement in detail of the test in cheese-making conducted at the Columbian Exposition in May last—the cheese having since been in process of ripening and only submitted to the scoring of the judges last week. The plan for a ten-day test of twenty-five cows of each breed, was adhered to as nearly as the exigencies of the case would permit. Three breeds went into the competition, and by careful tabulation of Mr. Gilbert's figures, we obtain the following result:

	Pounds.
Total yield cheese by Jerseys.....	969¾
do do Guernseys...	753¼
do do Short-Horns	724½

The average quantity of milk required per pound of cheese, was 8.79 lb for the Jerseys, 9.32 lb for the Guernseys and 10.86 lb for the Short-Horns.

NET PROFIT IS THE THING.

Commenting on a statement in a creamery journal to the effect that the records at Jackson Park do not equal the high yields in private tests Hoard's Dairyman thus puts the case: "It seems to have escaped the attention of this writer and others like him that this test was not instituted and is not carried on for the purpose of obtaining 'enormous yields' regardless of cost, but for the more useful and practical purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what profit can be obtained from good cows when fed and cared for in the best manner, and to establish official data concerning the dairy characteristics of various breeds. It has always been conceded that the 'enormous yields' reported from time to time have been obtained at a cost that left little or no margin for profit. They served a good purpose in showing the possibilities of production, but like a gait of 2.10 or less for a horse in a supreme effort they were not put forward as samples of every-day business. The value of the dairy cow is not measured by the amount of butter she can be made to produce but by the relation of value of product to cost of production. Therefore it is not yet certain which breed is ahead then far in the contest. The Jerseys have a very decided lead in quantity of product, but it is by no means certain that this lead has not been obtained at a sacrifice of economy in production, although it is not probable that first place can be wrested from them. It is to be remembered that the best dairymen, who are keeping cows for profit, are as yet content with an average yield of less than 400 lbs. of butter per cow in twelve months. They do not find it profitable to feed enough to force production above this point. Of the seventy-five cows in the test at Chicago there is probably not one that cannot make more butter per day than she is now yielding, but that is not the question. Hoard's Dairyman has not been laboring in vain these many, many years in its contention that it is not profit and not gross returns that measures the real worth of a cow. 'Enormous yields' are all well enough as far as they go, but we want to see the other side of the account and know whether the final balance results in profit or loss."

THE COMMISSION REPORTS

IN THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

BRITAIN WINS.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Behring Sea award was made public this morning. Five points of article 6 are decided against the United States A close season for fur is established from MAY 1 to July 21, both in the North Pacific and Behring Sea. A protected zone is established extending 60 miles around the islands. Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in Behring Sea after August 1st. The use of fire-arms in sealing is prohibited. The American arbitrators express satisfaction with the award.

A London despatch says: A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says that as a natural result of the award, the United States will give Canadian sealers compensation for all seizures illegally made.

A delegation of Germans who visited portions of the Northwest on returning to Winnipeg were advised by an American railway agent that the best land was to be found in the United States They took his advice and went to Minnesota and afterwards Dakota. They were disgusted with the poor soil which they saw, and state that no land men in their travels compared with that in the territories, where they have taken up their location. The loss of five thousand being unemployed at present in St. Paul made a great impression on their minds, and they were glad to return to Manitoba.

OVER THE WIRES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the house of commons today, Wm. McCarthy, (conservative) moved the adoption of the amendment to the home rule bill providing in effect that the Irish members who shall be retained in the imperial shall vote on any bill, motion or amendment, except motions that may be made amendatory of the home rule bill. This amendment is the one Mr. Balfour intended to introduce last Tuesday. After discussion the amendment was defeated 221 to 181.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—By reason of a misplaced switch a Grand Trunk freight was derailed 7 miles east of St. Hyacinthe. Brakeman Tessier was instantly killed, the engineer badly injured, and 15 cars were wrecked.

GOLDEN, C.O., Aug. 10. — President Cleveland was hanged in effigy here last night by free silver enthusiasts. The figure supposed to represent the President was swung to a telegraph pole in front of Mayor Koenig's grocery.

QUARANTINE, L I, August 10.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following bulletin to-day: "V. Cagliostro, aged 23, who was removed to Swinburne Island on the 8th inst, died last night of Asiatic cholera. His remains were incinerated this morning. Last night two persons with cholaic symptoms were removed to the Swinburne Island hospital.

LONDON, Aug. 10—Some time ago the Allan steamship company entered an action for libel against the firemen's union. The cause of the action was that the latter had charged the Allans with oppressing the men in their employ. They also charged that the Allans employed incompetent hands and thus endangered the lives of passengers on their steamships. The court awarded the Allans £200 damages.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An election has been held in West Mayo to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the appointment of John Deasy, anti-Parnellite, to the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds. At the last election Deasy was returned by a majority of 2847, and the district is so strongly anti-parnellite that when a vacancy occurred the Parnellites refused to nominate a candidate. The anti-parnellites placed Dr Ebert Ambrose in nomination and this was tantamount to the election. The sheriff, therefore, had only to comply with the formalities of the law and declare Dr Ambrose elected.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., Aug. 10.—The schooner Acacia, Golding, from Fort Johnson, of and for St. John, with 167 tons of coal, about six miles east south east from Chatham, about 12.30 last night, during a light southwest wind and foggy weather, was run into by a large unknown steamer, which struck the Acacia a glancing blow on the starboard bow, carrying away the bowsprit and all the head gear, and causing her to sink in about 40 minutes. The captain and crew were picked up about three hours later in a yawl boat by the schooner Valma, Calais for Newport, and landed at this port to-day. They saved nothing. They will be forwarded to Boston to-morrow. Capt. Golding, of the Acacia, states that the colliding steamer kept on her course, making no effort to offer assistance or make known her identity. Had the schooner's boat been stove by the collision all hands would probably have been drowned. The Acacia lies in ten fathoms of water, with mastheads awash, and is a dangerous obstruction to navigation. The damage to the steamer is unknown.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 11.—The fifteen months old child of Mrs Himmon was playing on the railway track today when a train approached. The mother endeavored to save the child but the engine struck them killing both instantly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—R G Dunn & Co's weekly review of the trade says: The failures during the week number 25 in Canada, against 20 for the same week last year. Bradstreets reports 28 failures in Canada, against 25 for the like week last year.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—A train load of fugitives from Pensacola, where yellow fever prevails, reached here yesterday. The passengers were some of the most prominent people of that city. They found every door closed against them until they reached Atlanta. All Alabama cities had established a most rigid quarantine. The panic at Pensacola, the fugitives say, was widespread.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11—The Three Rivers Trifluvien says: "We have asked the collector of customs here to keep an account of Canadians repatriated in our district and to hand it in every quarter. This is the statement for the last three months: May 48 families; June 50; and July 52,—total 150 families. If we double this number, as is usually done and multiply the result by five, the average size of our families, we find 1,500 persons who have come back from the United States to Three Rivers and the surrounding country during the last three months."

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Health Officer Jenkins gave out the following at noon: "At midnight Francisco Mola, 27, and Mariano Liberatti, 23, died of cholera at Swinburne Island hospital. Toole remains were incinerated this morning. An examination shows all of the patients removed to Swinburne Island yesterday had Asiatic cholera. At noon to-day there were 17 patients in the hospital, one of whom is convalescing. Eight of these have been confirmed as having cholera and nine suspects.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Room No. 9 in the Richelieu Hotel was nearly the scene of a tragedy yesterday. Two young girls named Gilker, coming from Campbellton, N. B., occupied that room and being unused to gas, they blew out the light and went to bed. Yesterday morning one of the employes of the hotel noticed the smell of gas, forced the door and found the two girls stretched half unconscious on the bed. All that saved them was the fact that the extreme heat had caused them to leave the window open and thus the gas had a chance to escape.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—A committee composed of Sir Joseph Hickson, R. B. Angus and others, to select a model for the Sir John McDonald monument to be erected on Dominion square, have decided in favor of the design furnished by Geo Wade, the famous artist of London, Eng., who will go to work at once. The statute, which will cost $20, 000, is to be unveiled on the first of next July, and it is not improbable that Sir John Thompson will deliver the inaugural address.

OBITUARY.

Died at the residence of her brother J. H. Nantes, North Melville Road, Lot 29, on the forth of August inst., Patience Ann Nantes, relict of the late John Fortescue, in the 55th year of her age. The deceased suffered patiently and happily, from a lingering illness, although her death was quite unexpected so prematurely by her friends; but in her dying moments she had the consolations of her religion administered to her by the Rev. P. A. McEntee, pastor of St. Joseph's parish Lot 29; and on Sunday afternoon, the 6th August, her remains were mingled with their mother earth in St. Joseph's cemetry, to await the dread sound of the last trumpet. The deceased was born, and lived in Ch'town, being a daughter of the late John O Nantes, a Government official in semi-responsible Government times. She leaves three brothers, with one of whom she died, another being William E. Nantes, a prominent merchant of Cerry, Pa., and one sister, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Requiescat in pace.—Com.

Crop reports from the principal centres throughout Manitoba and the North West show prospect of a splendid harvest.

Sporting Notes.

The Capitals defeated the Cornwalls at lacrosse Saturday 5 to 1.

Lord Dunraven's yacht, the Valkyrie, will sail for America on the 26th inst.

At Mystic Park, Boston, Saturday, the Russian stallion Sea King reduced his record to 2 23

At Portland, Me., Saturday, Nelson went a mile in 2.09, clipping just one second off his record.

Nelson was driven a mile at Manchester, N. H., Wednesday last, and covered the last half in 1 02½—a 2.05 gait.

At Knoxville, Iowa, on the 8th inst., A C Bell's Dinah, by Israel, won the 2.29 class in straight heats in 2.22¾, 2.22½, 2.24½.

At Mystic park, Boston, Saturday, Nancy Hanks was sent on a fast mile, but the watches stopped at 2 08½—four and a quarter seconds slower than her record.

The race for the Rydetown cup under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club was sailed Thursday over a 40 mile course. The Brittania won; Satanita second; Calluna third; Navahoe fourth.

At the L A W meet Thursday in the mile tandem competition, A T Crooks and M Dernberger, Buffalo press club, lowered the record from 2 26 to 2.20 2 5. They now hold the national championship at that style and distance

Pittsburg Wilkes, who took a record of 2 16¼ at Pittsburg, was used as a road horse until last fall, and was rated as capable of trotting a mile in about 2.50. His sire, Wilkonian, was by George Wilkes, and not standard by breeding.

At Chicago Saturday, in the bicycle races the international championship 100 kilometers (62 miles 937 feet), was won by L S Meintjes of South Africa, in 2 hours, 46 minutes, 12 3 5 seconds. He beat all American records from 26 to 60 miles and the world's 50 mile record.

The following Island horses competed in the races at Memramcook, N B, yesterday and to-day Parkside Golden, Onward, Harry C, Balston, Edith L, Irish, Brighton Boy, Parkland, Parkdale, John Stanley and Wheel of Fortune. Some of them will also trot at the Moncton and Amherst meets.

The races at Crapaud Saturday were well attended. In the 2.50 class J Duranit's John C, won in straight heats in 2 49¼, 2.49¼, 2.50. J H Good's (Ch'town) Maisie was second. Dawson's (Tryon) Tidie won the 3 minute class in straight heats, in 2.50, 2 57¼, 2 57. Craswell's (St Eleanors) May Queen was second.

A A Zimmerman won the first of the international championship races run during the league of American wheelmen meeting. He reduced in the same race the six-mile American competition record of 12.30 2-5 to 15.33 3 5. He covered the last quarter in 27 seconds. It was a performance nobody except himself ever equalled. C T Kniseley, of Chicago, broke the four mile record by making it in 10.12 1 5 in the same race.

At the L A W meeting at Chicago, Wednesday, in the five-mile national championship race, time limit 16 minutes, John S Johnson won; time, 12 49 3 5. The last quarter was run in 28 2 5 seconds Kniseley finished the fourth mile in 10 13, lowering the world's record made by Munger in Evansville last year by one-fifth of a second. The quarter mile national championship, final heat, was won by A. A. Zimmerman; time, 31 2-5. In the mile ordinary, natural championship, A A Zimmerman won; time, 2.10.

The World's Columbian regatta, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, closed at Detroit, Thursday. The winners of the several events were: Senior singles—J J Ryan, Sunnysides, Toronto, time, 10.24 1-3. Junior singles—W H F Paine, Argonauts, Toronto, time, 10.35¾. Double sculls—Stars of Buffalo, time 9 44¾. Senior fours—Minnesotas of St Paul, time 9.25. Junior fours—Wyandottes of Michigan, time 9.23¾. International fours—New York Athletic Club crew, time 8 07.

The Australian cricketers, at present in England, who intend returning home via the C P R, have beaten the world's batting record. In their match against Oxford and Cambridge, past and present, they piled up 805 runs for the loss of eight wickets. This total beats the highest aggregate ever made in a first-class match in England by 102 runs, and also the best Australian score by 2 runs. Three of the Australians overtopped the century, viz: Bruce 191, Bannerman 133, Trumble 105.

NEWPORT, R I, Aug 12.—The Goelet cup race yesterday was not a success owing to light wind and fog. The course was 38 miles. The start was made at 11.35 a. m., by the sloops in the following order: Jubilee, Vigilant, Colonia, Iderim, Pilgrim. The schrs, crossed as follows: Lasca, Ariel, Volunteer, Emerald, Marguerite, Mayflower, Constellation, Dagmar, Alcaea, Royal. The Volunteer soon took the lead and held it around the whole course. Of the sloops the Pilgrim was not in the race from the start. It was largely a drifting race. At dark the Vigilant led with the Jubilee close behind. The race was not finished at midnight.

LATER.—Yesterday's race was the most disagreeably drifting match on record. Off New York, during the fog the Colonia was favored with a fluke which did not reach either the Jubilee or Vigilant and she crossed the line at 1.28 this morning a winner.

THE SUMMERSIDE RACES.

The midsummer racing meet at the western capital proved one of the most successful ever held in the Province. The events were certainly the most hotly and closely contested of any yet held. The time too was equal to the best, and many records took a tumble. The chief achievements of the meet were the entrance of Parkside into that exclusive circle of equine society—the '30 list; and the lowering, by two and one half seconds, of the track record, making it equal to the Charlottetown Driving Park record of 2.27¼, established by Israel last fall.

Between twelve and fifteen hundred people were present, and enjoyed the kingly sport immensely. The arrangements were carried out in that thorough and business-like manner, for which the management of the park are noted.

The officials were: Judges—George Godkin (starter) Summerside; D. O'M. Reddin, jr., Charlottetown; H R McKay, Clifton. Timer—W B Bowness, New Annan; H R Crockett, Summerside. Distance Judge—F Peters, Summerside.

The summaries are as follows:

Summerside Driving Park, August 9th, 1893. Midsummer races. 2.40 class, trotting and pacing. Purse $100, divided.

John Macdonald, Summerside, Onward, 2:42, bl g, by Riley's Dean, (Lee).....	1 3 1 5 1
Jas Macdonald, V S, Summerside, Balston, 2:40¾, br s, by General Benton, 1755, (Houghton).....	3 4 2 1 2
H C Connolly, Charlottetown, Harry C, 2 29¼, b s, by Hernando, 2691, (Dolton).....	2 1 4 4 3
H C Craswell, St Eleanors, Olive Wilkes, 2.42, ch m, by George Wilkes, jr, (Steele)..	5 2 6 2 4
George Thomas, Charlottetown, Lady Hilda, 2.32¼, bl m, by All Right, (Brown).....	4 5 3 3 5
Geo Muttart, Summerside, John C, 2 31, b g, by Mackenzie's All Right, (Durant).....	6 6 5 6 6
Malcolm Ross, North Bedeque, Dick Miller 2:44¼, b g, by All Right, jr, (Tuplin).....	dis.

Time—2.34¼, 2.37¼, 2.33, 2.36, 2.35¼.

*Onward's time.

Same day and track. Free-for-all class, trotting and pacing. Purse $200, divided.

W C Bourke, Charlottetown, Benny, 2:18¼, gr g, by Pearmaught, jr, 125, (Steele)..	2 1 3 1 2 1
W A Brennan, Parkside Farm, Summerside, Parkside, 2280, record 2:34 b s, by Clay, 4775, (Houghton)	1 2 2 2 2 1
A N Large, Charlottetown, Golden, 1064, record 2 32¼, ch s, by Royal Lambert, 7312, (Dolton).....	3 3 1 3 3 2
Newton Lee, Truro, N S, Black Pilot, 2 29¼, bl s, by All Right, 2817, (Lee).....	dis.

Time—2.27¼, 2.30, 2.28, 2.31¼, 2.29, 2.32.

AN INDIAN'S ORATION.

Flying Cloud's Masterly and Thrilling Speech.

Worthy of Ingersoll, Blaine, Gladstone or Bismarck—The Bloody Past and the Peaceful Present—Presented in a Vertbal Panorama—Here is a Lesson to Heed.

The Indian is the most poetic race