

# THE DAILY WHIG.

VOL. LVIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1889.

NO. 25.

## REMEMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

EMERGENCY meeting of "Prentice Boys at 8.

## DIED.

**GARDINER**—In Kingston, on Wednesday morning, 30th January, at the residence of his son, Robert Gardiner, 151 Earl Street, Mr. Charles Gardiner, aged 84 years.

Funeral notice to-morrow.  
**WOODS**—In Kingston, Jan. 30th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Stewart Davie, Johnson street, John Wood, Pittsburgh, aged 73 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-morrow.  
**JACKSON**—At her residence, 122 East 114th street, New York, on Saturday, January 26th, Rebecca C. Duncan, wife of Joseph D. Jackson, formerly of this city.

**WINTERS**—At Rockwood Asylum, on Wednesday, January 30th, Joseph Winters, aged 80 years.

## WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT MAID to wait upon an elderly lady. Good wages. References required. Apply to MRS. MOWAT, 180 Johnson Street.

**SALESMEN**—We wish a few to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2 cent stamp. Wages \$3 per day. Permanent position. No postal answers. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. CHRISTIAN MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## LOST.

ON OR NEAR PRINCESS STREET. A PURSE, containing a small sum of money and a couple of small articles. Finder will kindly return it to this office.

## FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF BLACK ASH, SOFT MAPLE and Swamp Elm Lumber; can be cut by order if desired; also cedar pickets, all pieces. Apply to H. C. ROTHWELL, 27 West Ham Street, Kingston.

THE STEAM BARGE FREEMAN AND CONSORTS, Minnie Francis and City of Kingston. Total carrying capacity 300 ft Pine Lumber, or 40 tons coal at 5 feet draught. For further particulars apply to DAVID S. ORRAN & CO.

THAT DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE, situated on the corner of Sydney and By Streets, containing twelve rooms. It is at present occupied by Captain John A. Connolly, the owner, to whom application should be made for further information.

## TO LET.

HOUSE IN VAUGHN TERRACE. Possession May 1st. Apply at WHIG OFFICE.

OFFICE, large, central, well fitted. Terms reasonable. Possession immediately. Apply "Box," WHIG.

FROM 1st MAY, that good, substantial house on Ontario Street, near Union, at present occupied by Mrs. Deacon. Apply to MRS. NOBLE, 17 Johnson Street.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, if desired, that Brick Residence, 116 Rideau Street, lately occupied by the owner; fine verandah attached to house; also garden with fruit trees. Apply to MRS. NOBLE.

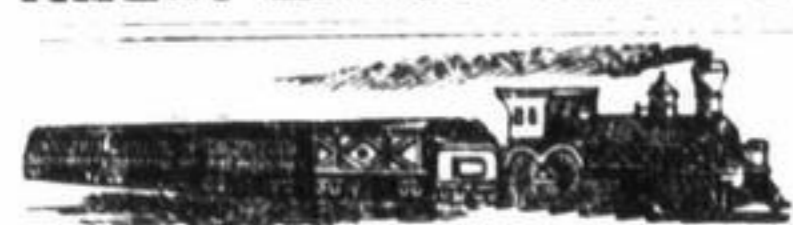
THE RESIDENCE on Simcoe Street, lately occupied by Rev. A. W. Cooke; good house, of nine rooms; two cellars; double yard and stable. Apply next door, or to B. ROBINSON, at King & Co's Drug Store.

HOUSE with eight rooms and extension kitchen and soft water, with good stabling; convenient to Queen's College; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 183, or at No. 11 Union Street, between Gordon and Alfred.

## TO LET.

IMPROVED FARM—250 acres, to let for a term of years; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; three wells and creek running through it; fine barns, etc.; two large orchards of grafted fruit. Possession March 1st. Apply to Schuyler Shibley, Harrismith, or to H. T. Shibley, 44 Clarence Street, Kingston.

## TIMELY ANNOUNCEMENT.



## MONTREAL - WINTER - CARNIVAL, February 4th to 9th.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS for the above via the New Route, K. & P., and C. P. R.R. Trains leave Kingston. Arrive in Montreal. 12:40 p.m. 8:15 p.m. 11:45 p.m. 8:15 a.m.

The Ice Palace is just across the street from the magnificent New C. P. R. Depot, now being completed. Tickets good to go February 4th to 9th, and return up to and including February 13th, 1889.

Free for Round Trip, \$6. Ticket Offices New City Hall Depot and 42 Clarence Street.

## KINGSTON REFORM ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REFORMERS for the election of officers and general business will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26th at 8 o'clock in the Reform Hall, Gold Street Block. All Reformers in the city are cordially invited to be present. H. M. MOWAT and JOHN BAKER, Joint Secretaries.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF DERRY LODGE, No. 1, PRENTICE BOYS, will be held in their Hall, on KING STREET, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, JANUARY 30th, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to attend. By order of the W.M. E. C. DEAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 4th February, 1889, at 3 o'clock, in the Council Chamber. JOHN DUFF, Secretary.

## DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.

NEW IMPROVED METHOD OF CUTTING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, COATS, etc., Without patterns. Any lady can learn in one day. Dresses, Coats, Mantles, etc., made in all the latest styles. All work warranted. MISS W. M. SMITH, Wellington Street, Over Ohlke's Picture Store.

## CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

THE CARPENTER BUSINESS, carried on by Samuel Jenkins, Princess Street, has been TRANSFERRED to his nephew, JOHN JENKINS, who hopes, by strict attention to orders and reasonable charges, to also merit the liberal patronage of the public.

## THE THOUSAND ISLAND ROUTE BY Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R.R.

To Utica, Albany, New York, Philadelphia.

Washington, Baltimore and all Points in Northern New York, via G.T.R. and N.Y.C. Rys. T. HANLEY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

## THE RATHBUN COMPANY

Will make some reduction in the price of some of their lines of lumber and sash & factory goods this season. We have one barn frame 30 feet, one 36 and one 40. Also good brick, which will be sold on reasonable terms for good approved notes.

## THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from New York every Saturday. Authorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston.

JAMES REID, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER PRINCESS STREET.

## A SLASHING ARTICLE.

Found in the Present Issue of the "Contemporary Review."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The *Contemporary Review* publishes an article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty" which bears no signature, but which contains internal evidence of having emanated from a high authority. It is probable that the article will create a sensation. It opens with a reminder that the Chancellor cannot live long. The American minister at Berlin, the article says, five years ago remarked with surprise that Prince Bismarck was preparing no one to succeed him. The Chancellor waking suddenly to this idea set about devolving Count Herbert Bismarck. The article alludes to Count Herbert's youthful brawls, to his later intrigues and to his embroilment with a woman at Bonn from which he had to slash his way with his sword, receiving an ugly cut on the head.

The Bismarckian contempt for women, accentuated by this and another intrigue after the war, is represented as the origin of all that is baneful in the Bismarckian character. "We shall have no more petticoats meddling in politics now" was according to rumor the exclamation of the exultant Count Herbert on the death of Emperor Frederick.

The article affects to dismiss as monstrous the insinuation of the opponents of Prince Bismarck, that the chancellor meditated the death of Emperor Frederick when he insisted that Frederick should leave San Remo for Berlin, but depicts the idea that his ascendancy would be menaced by the Empress Frederick as a nightmare to the chancellor, who further saw by Frederick's refusal to discuss state affairs with Count Herbert, that it was useless to hope that Herbert would ever be Frederick's chancellor. "Who could, therefore, be surprised," the writer asks, "had Prince Bismarck wished the cancer to make haste."

In reference to the dismissal of Minister Ruttakamer, by Emperor Frederick, the article asserts that Prince Bismarck was unable to make up his mind whether it would be wiser to resist or to gratify Frederick's desire even after advising him to sign the decree of dismissal, and says that directly the decree was published the chancellor told the emperor he had gone too far. Entries in Emperor Frederick's diary amply confirm this statement. The writer asserts that a compact with the present emperor was the only reason Prince Bismarck had for opposing the marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander, of Battenberg. The article is hardly less sparing in its criticism of the present emperor. It calls him an apt pupil of a cynical master who found no difficulty, moral or sentimental, in treating his mother in a fashion after Count Herbert's own heart, and in treating the Prince of Wales with such discourtesy as to prevent any intercourse between them.

## PREMIER TISZA'S WEAKNESS.

It Must Result in the Fall of His Ministry—Objections to the Army Bill.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—Incidents connected with the passage of the army bill in the Hungarian diet yesterday disclose such a weakening of Premier Tisza's influence and popularity as is certain soon to result in the fall of his ministry. A message from Kossuth, read at a banquet on Sunday, powerfully contributes to increase the agitation. One of the chief objections to the bill is against the clause enacting that the examinations in the reserve commissions be held in Germany. Kossuth's letter said Hungary must have a national army with Hungarian colours, Hungarian commanders, Hungarian feeling, and that the man was no Hungarian and ought to be abhorred who would surrender these rights. On leaving the chambers Premier Tisza was received by a mob of students with shouts of "Traitor," "Hurrah for Kossuth," "Down with Tisza." It is stated that Count Gabriel Karolyi led the students in an attack on the police. Many windows were smashed. Count Tibor Coleridge, who presided, in proposing the health of Mr. Phelps said no minister had left England amid so much universal and mingled regret. The remarks were received with cheers. Mr. Phelps said if he had met with small success it was the constituency of Americans residing in London, who had given America a character. Among those who knew America he warmly acknowledged the friendship extended to him and hoped it would not terminate with his departure.

## CONDITION OF THE POPE.

He Has Not the Frequent Fainting Fits That He is Said to Have Had.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The rumors that the pope has been having fainting fits are denied. His health is good and his spirits are cheered by an address coming from every country in Europe, expressing sympathy with him under the encroachments of the Italian government. Cardinal Gaglianeri, archbishop of Vienna, has sent an address from the Austrian bishops, proclaiming the right of the pope to temporal power. The Italian papers are of the opinion that the address would affect the present friendly relations between Austria and Italy, but for the success of Boulanger, which brings war within view, and makes the various discords less heard of in quinal councils.

## RECEIVES AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Which Proves to be Loaded with Saraparilla—The Mayor Declines a Dose.

OSWEGO, Jan. 30.—Mayor H. D. McCaffrey found an infernal machine attached to the knob of his office door in the city hall yesterday. The machine failed to explode. When opened it was found to contain springs and wires connected with two large cartridges filled with an explosive. It has been discovered that the infernal machine was an ingenious contrivance, which could not explode. A small phial contained saraparilla, and the machinery could not and was not intended to work.

## SMUGGLING OF COAL OIL.

### THE OPEN WINTER MAKES THE BUSINESS CUMBERSOME.

Plenty of Oil is Said to Have Leaked Into Ontario Without the Customs Officers Knowing It—An American Writer Knows All About the Way It is Disposed of.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Jan. 28.—The wholesale smuggling of kerosene oil from this country to Canada is a practice of long standing, and nowhere on the border does it flourish to the extent that it does along the banks of the upper St. Lawrence. The ice bridge is slow in forming this year, and some of the impatient smugglers of that commodity have been uncommonly venturesome, and their actions have led to the revelation of a well-organized syndicate, engaged in operations of gigantic proportions, equalling in dollars and cents, perhaps, the opium operations so recently unearthed. The article retails in the dominion at 15 to 20 cents per quart, and that from the states is far superior to the product of the Canadian refineries.

There is hardly a limit to the chances taken by the Canadian smuggler of oil. The penalty is a forfeiture of the means of conveyance, be it skiff, scow or team and sleigh, a seizure of the merchandise, fine and imprisonment. But these penalties he "laughs to scorn." It is the dangers of navigation, or the notoriously treacherous St. Lawrence river ice that he most fears if he fears anything. A Canadian will take one horse and a sleigh, loaded with three to five barrels of oil, over ice that one of our pilots would not venture upon alone, to say nothing of a horse and load. A common sight upon the wharves of the river towns as this side is one hundred to five hundred barrels of oil. Next morning not a barrel is in sight. But an uncommon plenty of Canadian bank bills, including odd-looking three and four dollar bills, suggests an exchange of something which has produced a surplus of that circulating medium, which passes from hand to hand at par. The smuggler is usually a man of little or no means, and he and his pals organize small trusts and arrange with dealers on this side to buy in carload lots from them. Very often, too, the Yankee dealer is admitted to a partnership, and the barrels are transported upon light-draft scows under cover of darkness into the wilderness of channels among the Thousand Islands, which in Canadian waters are uninhabited. A landing is made far from any village, upon a lonely bank in her majesty's domains, where teams are in waiting to convey the oil out of the well-known haunts of the customs officials. Next day another party takes the oil in a wagon, piles hay upon it, and ostensibly starts for the market. Turning from the "King's highway" he plunges back into the country, and at a safe distance his "coal oil" is peddled from house to house. The profits on a single barrel amount to sixteen to twenty dollars, and five to twenty barrels can be handled in a single week. But in spite of the great profits the smuggler is always poor.

The syndicate touched upon in the initial paragraph may have existed for several years. At least from the great quantities known to disappear in a single night the conclusion is reached that no single individual or even ordinary partnership was carrying on such heavy operations. It is pretty certain that some of the great refining companies are interested in the illegal transportation of oil over the line. The intricate channels in the favorite scenes of oil-smuggling are particularly favorable to secrecy. The smugglers could not be lost in them, and to follow them would be impossible in the night because a discreet distance would give the pursued an opportunity to choose one of a dozen channels unseen behind the gnarled boulders, and once out of sight discovery would be impossible. This is what favors large operations. The enormous profits are tempting, and the Canadian officials acknowledge themselves incapable of holding the traffic to its legitimate course. They would have to cover every foot of the border with officials. The forming of good ice is awaited with expectancy by interested parties on both sides, since the business can be carried on more extensively and at less cost. Until then kerosene will be ferried from "America" to the lines, whence by some mysterious agency it becomes "coal oil," and goes about the country disguised as a load of prime hay, seeking a market back in the Canadian woods.

## A DINNER TO PHELPS.

The Good Feeling Spoken of Should Not End With His Departure.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Century club last night gave a dinner to Mr. Phelps, the United States minister. Among the guests were the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Lyon Playfair, Archdeacon Farrar, Sir Edward Thornton, Secretary White of the American legation, and Consul General Waller. Lord Coleridge, who presided, in proposing the health of Mr. Phelps said no minister had left England amid so much universal and mingled regret. The remarks were received with cheers. Mr. Phelps said if he had met with small success it was the constituency of Americans residing in London, who had given America a character. Among those who knew America he warmly acknowledged the friendship extended to him and hoped it would not terminate with his departure.

## LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

The Provincial Premiers and Alleged Political Understanding Between Them.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—It is rumored in certain political circles that Mr. Mercier has abandoned the idea of a general election just now, but will await the action of the Ontario government. The same rumor goes on to say that Mr. Mowat, after getting the resolutions of the interprovincial conference adopted by the Ontario legislature, will come before the people, and after he has once more secured power Mr. Mercier will in turn come before the people of Quebec. When the general elections have returned both leaders, a new interprovincial conference will be held in Toronto to organize a campaign against the conservative government at Ottawa.

## Free Schools in England.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The ministry is divided over a pet project of Chamberlain and the radical unionists to grant £2,000,000 for free education. Goschen is for postponing it, because he wants £10,000,000 for the navy, and there is a bad hitch. The majority are said to favour the education scheme, although the bulk of the Tories are opposed to free schools.

## Clara Campbell's Luck.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The general term, supreme court, has handed down a decision affirming the verdict of \$75,000 against the millionaire coffee merchant, Charles Arbuckle, in the breach-of-promise suit brought by Clara Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio.

## STRIKE ON THE RAILWAY.

The Strikers in Session all Night—A Feeling of Anarchy Prevails.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The strikers remained in secret session all night and received reports from pickets. They were very determined to have no doubt of the ultimate result of the strike. Even the girl strikers last night added to the general anarchy by assaulting the non-union carpet workers at Higgins' factory. A number of girls had their clothes torn from their persons.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Strikers last night stopped cars of the Third avenue line and smashed the windows of one car. One rioter was arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Sixth avenue road sent a car over its lines this morning. The Broadway line advertises for conductors and drivers. The first car over the Grand street route went to the ferry and on its return met an obstruction at Garlick street. A dray was upset on the track. This effectually blocked the cars' progress, and the obstruction could not be removed. The crowd rapidly increased and became menacing. The police appeared, scattered the strikers and removed the obstructions. In the meantime three cars that started to follow the first were effectually blocked at Wooster street. The siege was again raised and at the Bowery, rocks were found piled on the track. When these had been removed the cars went on unimpeded to the ferry.

A few cars are running on the Second and Fourth avenue lines, with three or four policemen on each car.

At 10 o'clock there was trouble at Bleeker and Carmine streets. The strikers there overturned a Sixth avenue car. There were only three policemen present and they were overpowered.

At 11 o'clock a mob of strikers gathered at the corner of Bedford and Carmine streets and blockaded the street. The only policemen on duty there were officers Byrne and Shaughnessy. They did the best they could with the mob until the Sixth avenue car came down when they were reinforced by four policemen who were on board but these could make no headway. Shaughnessy was badly beaten and Byrne discharged his pistol into the crowd. Finally reserve squads arrived and the mob was dispersed.

Six of the old drivers reported at the Fourth avenue stables this morning and were put to work. Fifty new men were hired and 26 cars were started.

## FEELING OF THE GENERAL.

His Advent to Power is Not At All to Be the Prelude to War.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Gen. Boulanger, referring to the comments of the press, says it is quite natural that the organs of certain foreign governments should regard his advent to power as the prelude to war. These governments, he says, probably prefer to see France in her present divided condition rather than contemplate the prospect of her gaining yet greater strength under a government of appeasement and union.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The *Grashdanin* predicts that Boulanger will soon be compelled to choose the path of war or revenge, as the only means of escaping the difficulties of party contention.

The *Svet* anticipates the ultimate formation of a strong government under Boulanger, a government that will be capable of guaranteeing the peace of Europe by imposing upon the adversaries of France the necessity for prudence.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—It is stated that thirty deputies, former opponents, have addressed letters of congratulation to Boulanger.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—M. Clemenceau presided at the meeting of the Extreme Left yesterday. He begged his colleagues to remember that the ousting of the government would be playing the opportunists game. Like them he said, he opposed Boulangerism, but he did not intend to oppose Premier Floquet. Negotiations are on foot to introduce M. Rouvier and M. Walder Rousseau in the cabinet to replace M. Peytral and M. Ferrouillet. Both royalists and bonapartists are beginning to feel alarmed at the unexpected majority that helped Boulanger to secure his seat for the Seine.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The prevailing feeling in parliamentary circles is that the government will have a majority in the chamber of deputies on the bill for the restoration of the Scrutin d'Arrondissement system of voting, as members of the right prefer a continuance of the Floquet ministry to an Opportunist cabinet. Floquet will to day receive the bureau of the extreme left, who will demand the dissolution of the league of patriots, owing to their action during the Boulanger Jacques campaign.

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## AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD.

### TELEGRAMS FROM THE EARTH'S FOUR QUARTERS GIVEN.

The Little Things that Affect Canadians—Flashes From Europe and What They Portend—A Little of Everything Easily Read and Remembered.

The seamen's strike has extended to Glasgow. The work of demolishing Newgate prison will soon be begun. The strike of the 2,000 miners at Spring valley, Ill., seems to be at an end. The case of Ex-Ald. Cleary, New York, has been removed to Broome county, N.Y. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has presented his vast medical library to the Boston medical association. Joseph A. Moore, Indianapolis, Ind., the half million dollar ebbezzler, has quietly left for Canada. It is proposed in New York to spend \$103,000 this year in teaching German in the public schools. Arch Duke Rudolf, the Austrian crown prince and heir apparent to the throne, died suddenly to-day. John M. Clayton, Plummerville, Ark., was assassinated last night. It is supposed to be a political murder. The report that Lord Sackville would succeed Sir William White, as British ambassador at Constantinople, is officially contradicted. Emperor William has conferred decorations upon Doctors Landgraf and Schrader, who attended Emperor Frederick during his last illness. Louis A. Knockstedt, St. Louis, paying-teller of the Mullaphy savings bank, left on Saturday. His accounts show a shortage of \$7,500. White Caps are making a sensation at West Rutland, Danby and Wallingford, by posting warning notices on doors of well-known citizens. The British ship Sir Walter Raleigh, from Sydney, N.S.W., laden with wool, went aground yesterday near Boulogne. Five men were drowned. Queen Victoria has sent Emperor William two magnificent Indian vases of great value as a birthday present, and the ex-Empress Frederick an exquisite bronze group. Emperor William has sent a letter of thank with the assurance of his future protection and sympathy to the Berlin Grand lodge of Masons for their New Year congratulations.

While Inter-state Commerce Commissioners Cooley and Morrison were in Chicago they made a searching investigation into alleged passenger irregularities. Every charge was proved. Mrs. Hanlan, wife of the oarsman, has received a letter from her husband, containing the information that the ex-champion intended leaving Australia within a week or a fortnight for Toronto. At the meeting of the Peterboro county council a petition to the governor prohibit was unanimously agreed upon to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors. A despatch from New Iberia says the "regulators" whipped three negroes there on Sunday. The *Times* urges Governor Nicholls to take prompt action to suppress the lawlessness and mob violence in Iberia. A detachment of "B" battery has been testing the nine-pounder Shrapnell shells manufactured at the cartridge factory, Quebec. The test is said to have proved the ammunition equal to that of English manufacture.

The editor of the *Rathenower Zeitung* (liberal) has been condemned to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for crime against the sovereign power. The crime was the use of certain language in an article on the presentation of a fountain by the emperor. A deputation of wool manufacturers are in Ottawa, asking the government for an increase in the duty on woollen goods. The present duty is 20 per cent. ad valorem, with a special duty of 7 1/2 per cent. The manufacturers want the increase in order to meet British competition.

## THE STRIKES IN 1888.

The Various Interests that are Touched—The Money and Men Affected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—There were 679 strikes reported in 1888, involving 211,841 employees, a decline from 1887 of 23 per cent. in the number of strikes, and of 48 per cent in strikers. Against 1886 the decrease in the number of strikers is 52 per cent. Higher wages or fewer hours were causes of strikes by 68 per cent. of the strikers in 1888, against 62 in 1887. Trades union questions were behind the strike of 17 per cent of the men involved in 1888, against 22 per cent the year before. Sympathetic strikes almost disappeared last year. About 45 per cent of those striking were in Pennsylvania in 1888, against 32 per cent. in 1887. Only 33 per cent of the strikes in 1888, involving 50 per cent. of the whole number who went out, resulted in favour of the employees, against 42 per cent. of the strikes and 37 per cent. of those involved in 1887. There were 74,872 employees locked out in 1888, against 46,000 in 1887, of whom 87 per cent were successful. The number of days' labour lost by striking and locked out employees in 1888 was 7,563,380, against 10,150,920 in 1887. If the labour be placed at \$1.50 per man the estimated loss of wages to striking and locked out employees in 1888 would be \$11,343,720, against \$15,330,881 in 1887, a decline of 25 per cent.

## FRIGHTENED HIS SWEETHEART.

A St. Louis Girl Throws Into Hysterics by a Practical Joke.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—A remarkable case of hysteria has just come to light. The victim is Miss Lillie Bussie, an attractive young lady 19 years old, who for some time past has been employed at the Missouri laundry, at No. 2924 Market street. It appears that the young lady has been engaged for some time to a young mechanic named Price, and the marriage day was named. Price visited her about a week ago, and after chatting awhile fell over as if dead. The young man was a good doctor, and the performance was so realistic, that the young lady fell into a hysterical state, from which she has not since emerged. Her whole nervous system collapsed, and there has been no improvement, although the best medical aid of the city has been summoned. Close watch was kept on the unfortunate girl, but last night, while her watchers were dosing, she stole out of bed barefooted and bare headed, and walked to the home of a relative three miles away, arriving there thoroughly chilled, with her feet badly bruised and swollen. Her condition to night is no worse.