STRENGTH FOR THE UNION.

NEW MEN JOINING THE STRIKERS FROM MANY OF THE PIERS.

A Serious Condition of Affairs at the New York Central Depot—Russian and Italian Branches Formed in this City—Last Night's Meetings—The Trials in Jersey City.

The ranks of the striking freight handlers were made larger yesterday by accessions from nearly every pier on which freight is handled. Early in the morning rumors of possible trouble brought the police, and the squads at the piers were strengthened, and a larger force of reserves was stationed down town on the west side. The rumors were probably occasioned by the freight of 150 Italians at Pier 8, East river, who, hearing that 1,000 Russian Jews and Italians were to parade along the water front, refused to go to work. There was no parade, however, other than the marching of about 300 Jews from Castle Garden to Military Hall in the Bowery to join the Union. Mr. Thomas Superintendent of Transportation of the Erie road, denied that the men had struck for higher wages, and said that all of the men would be back to work at Pier 8 this morning. He telephoned to the Police Central office in the afternoon, giving notice that a large force of Italians would leave Baxter street at 5½ this morning, and requested the presence of a large guard of police to protect them from the strikers and from the Italians of the neighborhood.

Early yesterday morning the Jews who were at the Battery awaiting transfer to the Erie piers, on the Jersey City side, were visited by a committee of their countrymen, who succeeded in persuading them to throw up their work and join the strikers. They formed in line and marched up West street to Military Hall, and afterward to 163 East Broadway, where a branch union was organized, with Mr. Wolkowitz as President and Samuel Schimkowitz as Treasurer. Mr. Schimkowitz addressed them in their own tongue, counseling them to keep away from the piers, and not to allow themselves to be copied by the railroad companies into handling the freights. He promised that the wants of the needy should be promptly attended to, and that subscription lists would be circulated in their interest. President Wolkowitz assured the men that all the money paid in by them in the way of an initiation fee should go into a fund to alleviate the sufferings of the needy, at 50 cents, and that it should be used before night, as 400 Jews joined the union. This branch will be called No. 5.

The night gangs, which the Erie Railroad has been employing for each evening to the piers in Hoboken, refused to go over last night. It has been necessary to work all-night gangs, to keep the freight within limits.

The late trouble owes an old barge which it keeps moored to the west Battery wall. Here the Commissioners Italians who work for the company sleep at night, and from this floating dormitory a number of strikers were recruited yesterday morning.

A gang of twenty-two Russian Jews struck for 15 cents an hour at the New Jersey Central pier 12, 13, and 14, yesterday morning, and their places were filled by any men who offered themselves. The company, however, kept well up with its freight.

Twenty-five Russian Jews struck at noon at the New York Central pier, 18. There was a meeting of strikers at 4 o'clock at this pier, many having stood in the lines all day.

At the Erie piers, 20 and 21, noontime saw thirty Italians quit work and march up town to join the union. At these piers the jam of freight is so great that men continues, and little is to be got away.

At the New York Central and Hudson River Road at Sixty-fifth street, 250 Italians, all the Italians, struck, and the doors had to be closed. The striking Italians went up town in a large street car, where they fell into the long line. A number of the Russian and Polish Jews at the company's Thirty-third street depot did not go to work in the morning. The force here has been gradually growing smaller. St. John's Park is now practically closed. Only two docks were opened yesterday, and at these the carts stood all day. Early in the morning a large number of Italians, the police and the residents in the neighborhood say, refused to go to work and left the district. At police headquarters and around St. John's Park it was asserted that all the Italians had given notice that unless their pay was raised to 20 cents an hour, with 22 a day guaranteed, they would not go back to work this morning, and that the Germans on the other side of the depot would also strike unless they were paid the increase. Mr. Stevenson, the St. John's Park agent, says that the men have not struck, and will not strike. At about noon several hundred Italians and a few others quit work at Baxter street and organized Branch 7 of the Freight Handlers' Union.

It is estimated that 500 men struck yesterday.

The Commissioners of Emigration have refused to allow the railroad companies longer to draft hands out of Castle Garden and send them back at night. This was demanded by the strikers, because the railroad was assisted against the strikers by men who, if the Italians will not pay their men until the middle of each month. Penniless immigrants who could not wait a month or a day for their pay were thus boarded and fed at Castle Garden until, if this was their case, the immigrants had have to work other employments or the roads would be compelled to feed and lodge them.

Another mass meeting of Italians took place last evening in Mulberry street, near Bayard, in a vacant yard utilized as a circus, and from this a number of speeches in Italian and English were delivered to the throngs of laborers. Mr. de Rosalia presided, and opened the meeting with a speech in Italian, explaining the object of the meeting, and offering words of cheer to the men. He assured the Italians that they would be treated as brethren by the other strikers, and that by joining in the strike they would be benefitting themselves.

Dr. Taffuri, speaking in Italian, promised aid to such of the strikers as needed it. He said that the Italian residents of New York would not suffer the stigma of neglecting their deserving countrymen to remain upon them.

Mr. Tambini addressed the meeting in a similar vein, adding that not an Italian would be found working for less than twenty cents an hour after this week.

Patrick Cleary, of Jersey City, spoke in English, calling the men fellow workers, and denying the statement that the striking freight handlers sought only to make use of the Italians in this movement.

Mr. Maguire also spoke in English. He said: "Italians, you are getting a square deal. The Irishman does not want to use you, and then when he goes back to work, throw you out of work. Be the Irishman's friend now, and the Irishman will be your friend by and by. Don't be afraid to pay your half-dollar fee, and there will be money to buy you and your little children bread. Join the union, and to-morrow, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, those of you who need bread will be given bread."

Others spoke in Italian and English. It was agreed that a hall should be secured to-day, and Branch 6 of the Freight Handlers' Union immediately organized.

A soup house is to be established for the hungry Jewish refugees who have joined the strike.

The Central Executive Committee of the Freight Handlers' Union met at 175 Pearl street last evening and held a long executive session with closed doors. The Finance Committee sat all day at Military Hall receiving contributions. They would give no figures, but it was estimated that about $1,500 had been collected.

By request of Mr. Vanderbilt a special detail of firemen and engines is kept at the Thirty-third street freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad. This precaution was thought necessary by the officials, it is claimed, that Mr. Vanderbilt's detectives have information that packages containing explosives have been sent to the depot.

The examination in the case of the Italians arrested on the charge of participating in the disturbance on Tuesday last in the Erie freight yards, in Jersey City, was held yesterday before Police Justice Stilsing. The witnesses were mostly either policemen or strikers, with whom the court room was densely crowded. The Italians were brought forward one at a time, and Mr. Talvalla acted as interpreter. There were three charges against five of them, the offence against the city ordinance of carrying concealed weapons, and the statutory offences of riot and assault with intent to kill. Against nine others the two last-named offences were charged. The cases of the violation of the city ordinance were first heard.

Ricardo Jauderes was first arraigned. Sergeant Jelly said he had found the prisoner in a street fight, and had taken a knife from him which was identified as having been taken from the Italian, Henry Reed said he saw the prisoner lying down, and Michael Pander, the striker most seriously wounded, standing over him. The Italian had the dirk in his hand, and both he and Pander had bloody faces. John McDonald said he saw the dirk taken away from the Italian. Patrick Smith said he took it from him and gave it to Sergeant Jolly.

The prisoner denied on oath that he had had the weapon produced or any other. He said he had gone to the hydrant for a drink, when a crowd set upon him, and he threw himself down to escape their blows.

Justice Stilsing fined him $20.

Detective Doyle said he found a revolver in Frank Jones's boot leg, and Jones was fined $20.

James Doe, it was testified, was seen by James O'Neill hiding a long knife under a railroad car, and Justice Stilsing made the fine $20.

John Doe, according to Policeman Dalton, was found with a loaded revolver in his pocket. He was fined $20.

Ex-Judge Hoffman, representing the Erie Railway Company, gave notice that he would prosecute the cases of Ricardo Jauderes and James Doe under the statutes of the United States, as the legality of Justice Stilsing's ruling, he proposed to take up next the charge of riot, but was reminded that at the former hearing he had waived examination on the part of the prisoners on that charge.

Mr. Hoffman then said they were ready with a test case on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

Josef Stemazo, being arraigned, was identified by Thomas Brennihan as a man who opened fire on him with a pistol as he went to the hydrant for a drink. William Connolly said he felt the breeze of one of three bullets fired at him by the prisoner. Being cross-examined, this witness said that the strikers, when passing Pier 4 on their way to be paid, scared the Italians away from there by shouting after them, and that after the first shooting they followed the Italians for revenge.

At the request of Mr. McGrath, counsel for the strikers, the witness declined to answer further lest he should criminate himself.

Henry Reed said he got a bullet through the sole of his shoe on Pier 8, but could not say who fired it.

Henry Reed John McDonald, and Patrick Smith were charged with riot on the complaint of an Italian interpreter, who had charge of the men on Pier 8 at the time of the trouble. Patrick Lasmer of Jersey City gave bail for the three men in $200 each.

Justice Stilsing held Stemazo and the other prisoners against whom the charge had been made of assault with intent to kill to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Upon reconsideration the Justice reversed his decision to hold Ricardo Jauderes and James Doe under the ordinance against carrying concealed weapons.

The Jersey City strikers held no meeting in the morning because of the hearing at the police court, but the Secretary attended at St. Michael's to receive reports from the collecting committees. They handed in $324, making the total collections nearly $4,000. J. Craven & Sons, real estate agents, subscribed $50; James Dwyer, $31; Michael Desmond of 317, and Mrs. Kenny of 519 Henderson street had each given four strikers a month's rent free. Fifteen hundred five-cent bread tickets were received from Rabe's bakery, 195 Washington street, with a promise of fifty tickets a day while the strike continues.

The brakemen in the employ of the Erie road have demanded an increase of 10 per cent in their wages and given the company till the 20th inst. to consider the matter.

The strikers held a large meeting at 5 o'clock in St. Michael's Institute, with President McNamara in the chair. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to make arrangements for a picnic of the freight handlers, to be held at Cedar park on Bergen avenue.

Mr. Murphy announced that the men employed by the Standard Oil Company have promised to make a large gift to the strikers. A committee was appointed to wait upon them. Assistance was also promised from Hugh Cassidy of New York, and $10 from Wm. McAdoo. Mr. McNamara said there was no truth in the reported assertion of Superintendent Thomas of the Erie road to the effect that the strikers had attacked the Italians on Tuesday last. Mr. Thomas was also denounced for asserting that the strikers were desirous of excluding all but Irishmen from the freight docks of the company. The speaker also advised the men to do all in their power to prevent the bloodiness of the city from staining the Italians white the latter were on their way to and from their homes. Speeches were made by Jeremiah Murphy, Julius Petrowski, William P. Daly, and others. The strikers will meet again this morning.

David Gimelbrook, one of the Russian Jews employed on Pier 6 of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for stealing a box of sardines from a freight car. Justice Stilsing committed him for trial.

OTHER LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Strike of Fall River Spinners—Trouble in a Shoe Factory—An Iron Strike Ended.

FALL RIVER, July 14.—Trouble among the cotton operatives here is assuming an unpleasant aspect. Since the great strike about eight years ago, the operatives have never been satisfied with their condition. After succumbing to the wishes of the manufacturers, they were forced to do more work for less wages, and several times since have expressed their dissatisfaction by indulging in petty strikes; but as the condition of the print cloth market is improving, a strike has been determined upon. Cotton four grades below that used last year has been furnished for manufacture, and the speed of the machines has been increased, thereby making the operatives do more work for a less rate of wages. The men who formerly made from $12 to $15 are now able to earn only from $8 to $9 per week. Departures have been sent to the mill owners on several times requesting more wages and better work, but their demands have been ignored. In consequence of this treatment the spinners at Tecumseh Mill No. 1 struck work yesterday, and the mill was compelled to close. The spinners in the Merchants, Massasoit, and Tecumseh No. 2 mills are now considering the advisability of joining the strikers. It is expected that help in other mills will participate in the strike before long, as the work in nearly all of the mills is carried on under very bad conditions. A general strike is apprehended, and those who have started it feel that no better time could be selected as they are in condition to remain idle for months.

BOSTON, July 14.—The shoemakers have refused to accept the Kelly factory, which is about to resume work, unless the men whom Kelly does not wish to employ are taken back. The Employers' Protective Association, numbering 168 leading individuals and manufacturing firms of all trades, last night, in view of the factory at the case, adopted the following notice to be given to the Labor Union employees in each establishment represented in the association:

"Whereas a Labor Union has attempted to control the business of this association in a manner which, if successful, would be ruinous to the business interests of the manufacturers represented in this association, and whereas we believe that the principles of the Labor Union are in direct antagonism to the principles of this association, and we believe that the success of the Labor Union would be ruinous to the industry represented in this association, we, therefore, do hereby resolve that on and after Wednesday, July 19, then this establishment will be closed and remain closed for a period of one month, or such time as may be necessary to restore the industry to a healthy condition."

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Next Monday the great iron workers' strike here will be entirely over, as yesterday the Heimbacher forge, the only one in the third district of the Amalgamated Association, signed the new schedule. The employees formally announced their willingness to resume work under the Cincinnati agreement until a settlement of the existing difficulties at Pittsburgh can be effected. This ends the only iron strike in this city.

DENVER, July 14.—The lost and shoe manufacturers generally have granted the advance of wages recently demanded by the operatives.

PITTSBURGH, July 14.—Advices from the West give further proof of the Amalgamated Association's power of resisting the light in Pittsburgh. This morning President Jarrett received a telegram from his constituents at the Heimbacher forge and Iron Company's establishment in St. Louis, informing him that the men had decided to settle the difficulties there. The telegram was answered, and Mr. J. D. Weeks, Secretary of the Iron Association, this afternoon received information that an adjustment had been effected on the Cincinnati agreement, and that the mill will resume work next Monday. This establishment has done more or less work by the aid of non-union men since the beginning of the strike. President Jarrett expressed the hope that the mills of Mahoning and Shenango valleys would soon be at work, although he did not say upon what terms he expected them to start. The members of the association regard the starting of the Heimbacher mill as an additional point in their favor, while representatives of the manufacturers interest mention it as another concession by the Amalgamated Association.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 14.—About seventy-five laborers employed on a new railroad between this place and Sunbury struck to-day for an increase of fifty cents per day in their wages. They were heretofore paid $1.50. The demand was refused. No trouble is apprehended.

A Story of Highway Robbery Discredited.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 14.—A man who gave his name as Sanford Sherwood arrived here this morning. He was terribly bruised and cut about the face, and his clothing was dirty and begrimed. He says that he is a victim of an assault and highway robbery. While travelling on foot across the railway bridge over Lake Champlain from House's Point toward West Alburgh he was attacked by two men, who, he says, knocked him insensible. About midnight he recovered his senses and found that his pocketbook, containing $60 and his valise of samples were gone. The man is a travelling canvasser, who left St. Albans two weeks ago for northern New York. His story is discredited by train men, who say that the section hands on the Rutland road found Sherwood out from under the trestle work over Mud Creek last night, where he had fallen in an intoxicated condition.

Death of a Veteran Journalist.

SYRACUSE, July 14.—Lewis H. Redfield, a veteran printer and journalist, died here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was born at Farmington, Conn., Nov. 20, 1793, and was apprenticed to the printer's trade with James D. Bemis, in the office of the *Oneida Register*, at Onondaga Valley, on Sept. 17, 1814, and conducted it until 1820, when it was merged with the *Onondaga Gazette*. Ten years ago he was the last survivor of the printers and editors who were his contemporaries when he became a newspaper publisher. He has spent the last twenty-five years in business or retirement in Syracuse. A widow and five children survive him.

Sunday Liquor Law in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court to-day asked that all cases pending for violation of the law prohibiting the keeping of saloons open for the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday be dismissed. He said he thought it had been demonstrated that under the present method of securing juries it was not possible to convict. The cases, numbering thirty, were accordingly dismissed.

Staten Island Fishermen Arrested Abroad.

Two fishermen from Staten Island have been arrested and put under $600 bonds for violation of the oyster laws at Oyster Bay.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to the head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.—Adv.

THE ELEVENTH IN CAMP.

Relieving the Twelfth and Beginning the Campaign—A Sunstroke.

PEEKSKILL, July 14.—There is something about a military uniform that makes men take far more readily to camp life and its hardships than they would in "mufti," not that there are many hardships here at the present, on the contrary, the air is pure and bracing, and the fare plenty and of good quality.

The Twelfth Regiment left the camp with regret to-day, and were relieved by the Eleventh. The scene at the armory of the Eleventh previous to their start from New York to-day brought up reminiscences of war times. Outside, wagons were loaded up and driven off with officers' baggage and regimental and company property. Inside, men were busy putting on knapsacks and equipments and bidding their friends farewell. "Write often, Hans," said a pretty girl, sorrowfully, to a warlike looking sergeant. The place of embarkation was kept a profound secret. Col. Umbsaat explained that if it was known kegs of beer might be surreptitiously smuggled aboard. "Water will be good enough for a few days to come," he said. The regiment left the armory at 10½ o'clock, marched to the foot of Broome street, East River, and embarked on the Long Branch. The command turned out in fines uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled, haversacks, and canteens. It paraded, all told, about 350 men. A crowd of friends cheered the regiment as the steamer cast off from the pier.

The sail to Peekskill was against the tide, but the steamer brought the regiment to Iona Dock at 2:30 P. M., some time before they were expected. The guard at once marched to the camp under command of Capt. Albert Marrer, officer of the day, and Lieut. Herman Hydenk, officer of the guard, and relieved the guard of the Twelfth. As the Eleventh approached, the Twelfth, with band playing and colors flying, marched to the camp entrance and formed line and presented arms as the Eleventh entered the camp to relieve them. Then the Twelfth formed a column of fours and marched to the dock and took passage on the Long Branch for New York. They left the camp in excellent condition.

The Eleventh then took possession of their tents. The men this evening are all well, with the exception of Charles Rice of Company C. He was overcome by the heat, marching up the steep hill to the camp, and suddenly fell, burying his face in the dirt. He became delirious, and his cries could be heard a country mile. Surgeon Lyttle found it necessary to administer chloroform, and this evening the patient is better. The afternoon was spent in issuing blankets, basins, cups, camp stools, &c. At about 4 o'clock supper was served, and at 7 o'clock there was dress parade. After the sunset gun quiet settled upon the camp, the men being pretty well tired out.

To-morrow the regular duty of the camp will begin. The annual inspection will be held next Tuesday. Two men were caught running the guard to-night. They said their mothers-in-law were not expected to live. The Colonel was visibly affected, but, with military severity and discipline, ordered them to a dungeon cell. Chinese lanterns illuminated several tents during the evening, but a raid was made on them at ten—everywhere beer is sternly prohibited, and the band is disconsolate.

IN DR. GARNET'S MEMORY.

A Service at Asbury Park Attended by Five Hundred Persons.

A service in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, United States Minister to Liberia, was held in Educational Hall, Asbury Park, last evening, under the conduct of the Asbury Excelsior Union Club, a literary organization. Sixty-five delegates were present, representing the Middle and Southern States and several of the far Western States. There were present also representatives of local secret and charitable societies, of the Skidmore colored guard of New York city, and of the Wilson colored guard of Jersey City. More than 500 persons were present. The Rev. S. B. Myer of the Asbury Baptist Church presided, and opened the services with prayer. Then the chairman spoke briefly. The late Minister Garnet, he said, was an ambassador of God to the colored race as much as Lincoln was, and the memory of neither of these men could ever be forgotten. Dr. Garnet had risen higher in the political heavens than any other man of his race. His motto was, "Seek good and not evil," and he died a great and good man.

Miss Minor King, a student in Hampton University, Virginia, read a eulogy on Dr. Garnet. The New York Excelsior Singing Society, colored, composed of Mr. P. Savage, Misses Emma Fisher, and Abbie Wright and Mrs. E. J. Jones, sang a requiem composed for the occasion. The delegates were given five minutes each in which to speak of Dr. Garnet. Many have been personally acquainted with the deceased, and their checks as they told how they revered his memory.

The memorial services closed with the singing of a hymn by the audience. The remainder of the evening was spent in literary exercises. Miss Kate Drumgold of Brooklyn recited "A Tribute to Washington," R. W. Marks of Richmond sang a bass solo, "Bygone Days;" Miss Josephine Porter recited a poem, "The Shadows," a quartet of students from Hampton University sang "Uncle Tom's Request;" Miss Porter, Miss Banks, and Miss Evans recited poems, and Miss Fisher sang a solo.

The Death of Frederick Marquand.

Frederick Marquand died at his residence in Southport, Conn., yesterday morning. He was 84 years old, and passed away easily. Some years ago he suffered from rheumatism in the lower limbs and spent a season at the Hot Springs. About eight months later he was freed from the malady, and enjoyed fair health until quite recently, when the rheumatism settled in the region of the heart. The late Mr. Marquand was well known in New York. He was a man of cordial and engaging disposition, and retained a courtly bearing even at his advanced age. His father, Isaac Marquand, a native of Newcastle, England, came to this country in the last of 1700 and settled in New York. His son Frederick began the jewelry business in a small shop in Maiden lane, in 1826. In 1832 he became a partner in the firm of Ball, Black & Co. The firm was composed of clerks of Marquand & Co. When Mr. Marquand retired he went on an extended tour through Europe, and became a partner in a distributing house for a Paris jewelry establishment. He did not give thoughtlessly, but went to great trouble to investigate cases of distress, and offered assistance with the utmost delicacy. His fear that his charities might be widely known was very great. He once became estranged from a clergyman in this city who had prepared a list of Mr. Marquand's charities which he had published in a newspaper. The clergyman never talked of the work he was doing, but his whole time during the latter part of his life was devoted to his charities. Mr. Marquand's wealth was estimated at several millions. He died leaving a widow, a son, who leaves a brother and sister, both residents of New York.

Exempt Railroad Property in Jersey City.

Another session of the Tax Commission appointed at the last session of the New Jersey State Legislature, to ascertain the amount of railroad property in the state exempt from taxation, was held yesterday at the office of Assessor Dennis Carey, in Jersey City. Robert Robinson, who was formerly Assessor for the Fourth District of Jersey City, testified that the value of exempt railroad property in that city ten years ago was $600,000. In his opinion it had greatly increased since then.

Wounded by a Nail, Not a Bullet.

County Physician Converse of Jersey City made an examination yesterday of the remains of William D. Mitchell, the young New Durham farmer, whose body was found on Wednesday, lying on the bank of Mill Creek, near Secaucus, and expressed the opinion that death resulted from drowning and not from violence, as at first supposed. The wound on the head, which was believed to have been made by a bullet, was probably caused by the head striking against a nail.

For the Pardon of Cashier Hedden.

In a few days the wife of James A. Hedden, ex-cashier of the defunct First National Bank of Newark, will present a petition to President Arthur for the pardon of her husband, who is confined in the New Jersey state prison. Dr. William A. Newell, the prison physician, said to-day to a reporter that Mr. Hedden's health is in a precarious condition. Hedden's term is was for seven years, and he has served about eight-teen months of the time.

Complaining of Religious Services.

F. Kultzon, a butcher of Graham avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, complains of religious services that are held in a tent, near his place of business, by the Rev. Mr. Kirkwood, as a nuisance. He has presented a petition to Acting Mayor Bunce asking to have the sidewalks kept clear. He complains that the crowd that collects in front of the tent interferes with his business. The matter was referred to the police.

Thrown on a Rock and Killed.

At the new tunnel of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company at Weehawken, yesterday, a train of cars used in removing the broken rock taken from the shafts was thrown from the track on a trestle work. One of the cars became detached from the others and tumbled down the embankment. Albert Schist, who was standing on the car, was carried down with it, and was instantly killed.

An Archangel Munching Apples.

Seriously comic episodes in the life of McDonald Clark, the Mad Poet. See to-morrow's *Mercury*.—Adv.

After the Picnic.

Lobster salad, chicken mayonnaise, and roast chaud followed by fruit and ice cream, will work venomous on the good people who make a daily meal of them. The vengeance is generally wreaked in the night and comes in the shape of colic and cramps. It is then that handy and effectual means of relief are needed. Mr. Stone, the leading jeweler in Springfield, Mass., says that Perry Davis's Pain Killer is a most excellent remedy for these diseases, the colic and cramps, which doubtless demand all attention. In many families it has saved the expense of sending for a physician.—Adv.

BREAK IN THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Great Tumble in Prices of Grain and Provisions—The Cause of the Stampede.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The bears had it all their own way on 'Change to-day. There was a great tumble in prices throughout the whole list, the decline in provisions being particularly sharp.

The fall in spring wheat ranged from 1 cent to 2¼ cents, and in No. 2 regular from ⅞c. to 2⅛c., the weakness in long options being more clearly manifest. The drop in corn was decisive, August going down 1⅞c., September 1⅝c., October 2c., November 2½c., and year 2½c. Rye and oats were lower.

The great tumble of the day, however, was in provisions and lard. Mess pork closed about $1 a barrel for July lower than on Thursday, and August, September, and October went off 87½ and 90 cents. Lard declined from 90 cents to $1.25 per tierce, and ribs from 25 to 40 cents.

Inquiry as to the cause of the stampede in the market resulted in the discovery that the panic had been started by bear rumors of yellow fever in Galveston and New Orleans. These reports were denied authoritatively within half an hour, but the harm had been worked before that time, and there was a rush from all quarters to sell. A half dozen heavy sellers, who have been raiding the market for several days, took advantage of the turn in affairs had taken to give the ball a vicious kick on its downward course, and the consequence was disastrous to the owners of property. The Chicago Packing and Provision Company and Armour & Co. joined in the movement, if, indeed, they were not largely responsible for the tumble and threw pork and meats right and left through Singer, Crittenden, McGeoch, Lindblum, and other active and strong traders. The market fairly wilted. Nothing could stand such a pressure.

The crowning point of the raiders was reserved for the call board, however. Frank Crittenden began selling the market down, offering enormous lots of ribs and pork at 10@15 cents below the prices at which sales had just been made, and in less than three minutes there was a decline of 25@40 cents on pork, and a drop quite as large relatively on other kinds of hog products. Toward the close there was a reaction, but the feeling at the close was decidedly shaky. It is interested among commission men that the big packers, having unloaded their property on the country at fancy figures, have organized a raid to knock prices down and shake out the longs, time making a big profit both ways. How far they will carry the bear deal, provided this theory is the true one, is only a matter of conjecture. It is a pretty well settled fact that the country at large has been buying corn and provisions for a month or more, and it is not unlikely that the country will be called on to take the property and settle big differences as well or step in and sustain the market. As the country has no way of consolidating its capital, the outcome becomes exceedingly doubtful. The bulls at the wheel lost sight of in the prominence given to provisions and corn.

FROM POVERTY TO AFFLUENCE.

A Connellsville Coal Heaver Succeeds to an English Earldom.

From the Philadelphia Times.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 13.—This modest town has a sensitive selection. It consists in the discovery that among the laborers in the railroad shops is concealed a genuine English lord. His name is Lord Davies. Two years ago he came here ragged and weary, and applied for aid at the hands of the Rev. W. E. Stoner, rector of the episcopal church. Upon representing himself as a gentleman of good family, Mr. Stoner gave him work in supplying his needs, but in procuring employment he was the result of the clergyman's influence that Davies was given a job as coal heaver in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Subsequently he was promoted to grease wiper in the foundry, and finally came to work in the carpenter shop. In every place he worked assiduously and faithfully. By good behavior he won upon the esteem of his companions, and they were surprised when he told them that in England, who has just inherited him to letter that by the death of an uncle he succeeds to the title of Earl of Davies, and to an income of $40,000 a year.

This story is an interesting one. Born at Liverpool in 1857 he was educated at Eton. Then reverses came, and he was forced to earn a living, making and subsequently engaged in business with an extensive coal and iron firm. Death failed him and he came to America, leaving behind him a wife. He recently informed the clergyman that he was robbed of his money in Philadelphia, where he was robbed of what remained of his effects. After an unsuccessful effort to recover his stolen property in which all his resources were spent, he came to Connellsville, where he visited all the cities of the United States, terminating his roaming life with his appearance here two years ago. He says that he has been treated with kindness, patronage, and thought he succeeded to wealth and station sudden, it caused less surprise than might be expected. It left to-day for his home in England.

Victims of the Texarkana Storm.

DALLAS, Texas, July 14.—A man who arrived in Dallas to night from Texarkana gives the following additional details of the disaster at that point from the storm of Wednesday night: Up to the hour of his leaving Texarkana to-day thirty-two dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins, and the work of removal was still going on. It was thought that the parts of the ruins not yet reached contained more bodies than the parts in which they had been found. The wounded were almost all those who were buried in the ruins at dead. All cries and groans have ceased, and it was utterly impossible for any one to live in the ruins. The telegraph lines of the city of Texarkana have no fire department, and as all telegraph lines were prostrated it was impossible to get assistance from the outside. Nothing could be done for the dead and dying. The bodies recovered are so badly mangled that only a few can be recognized.

Artificial Propagation of Oysters.

HARTFORD, July 14.—Lieut. Winslow of the navy, who is engaged in experimenting in the artificial propagation of oysters, this afternoon planted 10,000,000 young oysters in the New Haven harbor, on a new bed belonging to Henry Rowe. The oysters were two days old, and were so small that a dozen can lie upon the nail of a man's little finger. They can only be discerned by the aid of a magnifying glass. The experiments are for the purpose of ascertaining the exact time at which it is safest to put into the water to enable it to attach itself to the shell or other substances on the bottom. A party from the Yale scientific school witnessed the experiment.

Mr. Valentine's Assailants Sentenced.

James Eato and Edward Albertson, tried and convicted in the Queens County Court of Sessions for assaulting one Benj. William M. Valentine of Roslyn, on the night of the 31st of March last, were called up for sentence in the above court yesterday afternoon, and were sentenced by Judge Armstrong to imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison at Sing Sing for twenty years each.

Wreck of a Steam Yacht.

ASBURY PARK, July 14.—The steam yacht Neptune, bound from New York for Neptune City, and owned by Charles A. Baldwinski of New York, was wrecked opposite Shark River at midnight last night. Capt. Jeffrey and Engineer Frederickson, the only persons on the vessel, were rescued in an unconscious condition by a party of fishermen. The yacht is a total loss.

Death of the Giant Boy of Tottenville.

David A. Wood, Jr., the giant boy of Tottenville, died on Thursday at the age of nine. Although only 10 years of age, he was nearly seven feet in height.

SPORTING NOTES.

Little Hyslop, Hizzy and Caldwell are the pet midget jockeys. They ride at about 62 pounds.

Weasel, red fox, sea and black fox are now biting sharply on Broad Channel, near Rockaway.

Aureolus has been purchased by Mr. J. R. Close, who has recently started a racing stock farm in Iowa.

A gentleman, lately from Newmarket, says that Iroquois and Foxhall may be expected home this fall.

Chicago is to have a new race course devoted exclusively to running meetings, in the vicinity of Jackson Park. The project is said to be a fine one.

Jockeys Hughes and Shauer will have a chance to visit Saratoga during their suspension from the mid-summer meeting at Monmouth Park.

The new and important Barnegat Stakes for three-year olds, and the Sea Bright Stakes for two-year olds are in the list of seven races at Monmouth Park today.

Mr. Cassidy, owner of Tom Pinkett, Saunterer, Blaze, and other race horses, has added Pinafore, a fast three-year filly, to Pinkett's stable. The filly was bred by Mr. Grinstead.

On Wednesday evening, while sportsmen were returning from the Monmouth Park races, they saw a fleet of steam fishing boats engaged in scooping all the edible fish they could find for the oil factories.

Mr. Lucky Baldwin's string of racers from California, just arrived at Monmouth Park, comprises the famous filly Duchess of Norfolk, two mare Clara D., Jay Jilly Sunday, and 2-year old colts Gano, Grasmer, and Lucky B.

Jockeys have had a busy time in England as well as here. In the last week they rode Arizona, Bend Or, Rhadamanthus, 214 races, winning 78; G. Wood, 233, winning, 37; G. Barrett, 180, winning 32; F. Chadwick, 115, winning 35; and T. Cannon, 104, winning 31.

A cricket match at Gloucester writes to *Forest and Stream* that there is great excitement at that place on account of a threatened movement by the oil men on the schools of mackerel. Preparations are now being made to put a steamer into the catching and manufacturing line out of the mackerel, thus diverting them from their legitimate use as food.

Fifteen thousand spectators attended the late trotting meeting at Paris, France, and if the manipulator, had his trotter Cupid in the sleigh, but he took nothing. Mr. Gibbing of Buffalo, with Young Bird and Blossom, won the double team trot easily. American 2:20 trotters would seem the track in Austria, Hillwood, Medium, and Belle Oakley are on their way to the Austrian capital.

Many mishaps have occurred to race horses within a few days. Hindoo has been laid up by heat on the green land has lung fever, Pizarro cut himself on the inside of the right fore leg in the race for the Atlantic stakes, The Marshal was run into while exercising and his spine seriously injured. Mr. Duffill has a sore leg, Roma Rosa will race no more, Blue Dick has gone to pasture with a sore back, and Bend Or is off.

An Effective and Harmless Remedy

For diarrhœa, dysentery, and all summer complaints is Wakefield's Black berry Balsam. All druggists. Whole sale by C. N. Crittenton, 115 Fulton st.—Adv.

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids,

Styes &c. rapidly cured by using Dr. Benedict's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot 59 Bowery.—Adv.

Piles and Bugs.

Piles, roaches, ants, bugs, fleas, mice, moths, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Druggists.—Adv.

Base Ball Polo Grounds To-day.

Metropolitan vs. Worcester (league). 4 P. M.—Adv.

Pepperell, linen drawers, 50c.; gauze undershirts and drawers, 25c. 37½c.; bathing machine, and lawn tennis sports. J. W. Johnston, 200 Grand st., also 570 6th av.—Adv.

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, you may be sure liver is out of order. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.—Adv.

NEWS FROM THE PEDESTRIANS.

An Unknown Training with Rowell—Hagnel and Weston—Latest Movements.

LONDON, June 23.—The English pedestrians are already preparing for the foot race which is to come off in New York next October. Rowell has been here for two weeks with Mr. Peter Duryea. The pedestrian takes a run of ten miles every morning, just to keep his muscles flexible. In the afternoon he and Mr. Duryea drive a team of American trotters through Hyde Park. As the team work magnificently, and can trot very close to the twenties, they attract a great deal of attention.

Rowell and Mr. Duryea are going to Paris for a week, after which Rowell will go into regular training for the race. He has a private track on his country place, near Chesterton, of seven laps to the mile. Rowell promises to be in better condition than he was last spring. He has an unknown pedestrian that will train with him for the race. They will start for New York on the Alaska, Aug. 26.

Hazael is training steadily at a quiet retreat a few miles out of London. He looks in excellent condition, and says that he will make the man who beats him go a long way beyond six hundred miles. George also drives an American trotter. He spins out to the races occasionally, and while enjoying himself, takes care of his physical health.

Weston is giving temperance lectures in England. I am told that he may start in the October race.

AMERICAN.

Base Ball Yesterday.

There was an unusually exciting game at the Polo grounds yesterday on the occasion of the fifth match between the Metropolitans and the Bostons, eleven innings play being required before the question of victory could be decided. The score was even at 2 to 2 at the end of the third innings, and again at 4 to 4 at the end of the eighth. In that innings the Bostons had two men out when Kennedy dropped a fly ball, and a two-base hit by Sutton afterward sent in two runs. But for this important error the Metropolitans would have won by 4 to 2. In the eleventh innings, after one man was out, an error by Clapp on Sutton's third strike gave a life, and Sutton had another life given him by Larkin's error at second. With two men out and no runs in, Mathews and Burdock made safe hits, by which three unearned runs were scored, and after that the Metropolitans were easily pitched out. Bullinton was struck in the groin and had to retire in the ninth innings, Beasley going in at the bat in his place, and Mathews pitching, and he pitched three innings with but one base hit against him. The Bostons only punished O'Neill's pitching for one earned run, although the quasi-amateur team of the Metropolitans was weak on both sides. The score below gives the figures:

BOSTON.

	r.	i. b.	p. o.	a.	e.
Hotaling, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Hornung, l. f.	2	1	3	0	0
Morrell, 1st b.	1	2	13	1	0
Sutton, 3d b.	1	1	1	3	1
Bowen, c.	1	0	7	1	1
Buffinton, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Mathews, r. f. p.	0	1	3	0	0
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	1	4	2
Wise, s. s.	0	0	3