ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

BIG SWINDLE.

Dorchester Lottery has to the citizens. One churn, the larger, was about full of small paste board cards a Drawing.

THE CHINAMAN'S LUCK.

Howives in Vancouver, B. C. and Won \$15,000.

THE CHURNS TOO FULL OF TICKETS TO GIVE ALL A SHOW.

The Committee Cannot Find any Small Numbers-No Tickets Sold in Dorchester-Who Compose the "Town Improvement Association." - Its Big Mail - How the Dramg was Conducted-Advertising the

A short time ago the readers of Prog-RESS had their attention called by the Dorchester correspondent to the budding of a scheme that was to presage a millennium set up the cigars and kept on calling out for the shiretown. Water and fire ser- 98704, 86473, 93276, &c., &c. vice, electric light, public park and free lunch counter were to be furnished, and all entirely free of expense to the towns folk! he'd very much like to see them. A halt

shady to some, but shadiness of the citizens aver that after searching for a mild type could be tolerated in any- number below 11000. They naturally thing that would benefit the place. Prog- inferred that the missing numbers RESS editorially threw cold water on the were those of the tickets sold and project, "Bro Bono" or some other fellow unblushing swindle. Each of them began expressed his disapproval of it in one of to remember some business at home and the daily papers, and that was all that was they left the improvers to continue the heard of the scheme for a time. It was drawing. thought the matter had dropped there and

the firm name and style of "The Town | where to find them." The citizen thought Improvement Association," were not to be sat upon. The place wanted improvements and they were going to see that it | The \$15,000 prize had been won by a Chinagot them, and set to work in consequence. man in Vancouver. There would be an-They organized and got down to their other drawing in August. work on system. The printing of innumerable circulars, posters and other advertising matter was judiciously divided up among this time. The other fellows talked of fakthe local papers, some of which were even | ing, but I put my foot on it." kind enough to give the company little local puffs. Agents were secured throughout Canada and the United States, and no pains or expense was spared in putting the scheme before the public.

One of the "Improvers" said that "this thing was on a good financial basis and they were going to make it pay."

Tickets to the number of 100,000 were to be issued at one dollar each. The first drawing was to take place June 20, and monthly drawings would follow. The capital prize was \$15,000 and other cash prizes to the amount of \$50,000 in all were to be given.

was not billed, probably so that the citizens would not have the mortification of seeing the evidences of their begging poverty staring them in the face.

From the printed bills a person would be led to believe that the whole town, judges and widows included, was into the scheme. The whole population had evidently awakened and gone in for improvement. In the town itself the make up of the organization was only a matter of conjecture, and from hints skilfully given out by the chief improvers, each man began to suspect his neighbor of being one of the "nefarious

A well known grocery man,-exceedingly well known to commerand collection agencies was evidently chief improver. His worthy lieutenant was a gentleman of the legal persuasion, who holds the county record under chapter 38, likewise the watches of a numerous Moncton clienele who, in the hot season, find it convenient to spend a few days in the vicinity of the county gaol. Three or four others who is known, this brilliant aggregation of

The tickets, according to all accounts, had a fair sale, and registered letters were steadily coming in to the company. One of the improvers boasted that they aleady tor endeavored, by constant attention, to did a larger mail business than all the rest of the town together. The agents in Moncton and Amherst sold large numbers of tickets | dear doctor," the master of the college, and the other agents are said to have done should perform their wedding ceremony. as well. The 20th June came in course of | The student recovered and was now to actime but owing to some hitch in the ma- company his sister home, there to be nursed

of the evening of June 28 three or four citizens were invited to attend at the grocer's back store. They found the chief improver and his assistant on hand, also the chief improver's brother and a young man from Moncton about whom there was nothing particularly noticeable, except that of the three years' contract on a basis of \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain going to ask one more favor! Will you going to ask one more favor! Will you aprove and his assistant on hand, also the chief improver's brother and a young man from Moncton about whom there was nothing particularly noticeable, except that of the three years' contract on a basis of \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was at hand, the Carbain announced that it would not enter into another contract on the \$25 per steel billet was on. The strikers put the town under standing before an uproarious mob, screaming at the top of the three years' contract on a basis of the three years' contract on the sum of the three years' contract on the sum of the form and a young standing before an uproarious mob, screaming at the top of the three years' contract on the sum of the form and a young standing before an uproario

he wore his hair pompadour and smoked a vile cigar. Two large barrel churns occupied a prominent position, and the whole concern was lighted by two smokey lamps and the head of one of the Improvers.

The modus operandi was soon explained numbered from 1 to 100,000, or supposed to be so numbered. The other contained a much smaller quantity of similar cards with values \$1, \$10, or whatever might be printed on them.

The Chief Improver presided at the number churn, and his lieutenant the prize butter maker. The young man with the pompadour hair, manipulated pencil and paper, and the momentous undertaking got under weigh.

The lieutenant would draw a prize card, the chief, a number card winning the prize so drawn, and the young man with the pompadour hair would take number and prize down.

It struck the citizens that it would be an easy matter to load the number churn. The numbers drawn were those on top. The churn was full of the small cards and any amount of turning was not calculated to alter the position of the numbers.

The tendency of the numbers to keep above 50,000 began to strike the citizens with paintul monontony and at last one of them suggested that it was about time some of the smaller num-

The Chief Improver said all the numbers were in the churn, that it was early in the evening and the smaller ones would get their show as well as the others. He also

This went on for a while longer, till one of the citizens said that if there were any small numbers in that butter apparatus The scheme might appear a little was called and the churn examined, and fully half an hour they failed to find a

The chief improver on the next day told one of the committee that they had finished drawing. "The small numbers were But the "public minded" citizens, under | there all right but you fellows did not know

The chief improver then informed him that the lists would be published right off.

"You know," said he, "if we do this thing squarely, there is money in

There are no marked improvements in the town but of course they will materialize soon. Progress will report on them as they come in.

Tom Thumb's Trick.

General Tom Thumb became a slave to the drink habit in his latter days. After Barnum had taken him to Europe and had advertised him very extensively a shrewd theatrical manager conceived the idea of starring him in a lilliputian play. A contract was signed and the tour began. The General had no dramatic ability, but the play gave him very little work to do and people turned out to see the famous little man whom Barnum's genius had made known the world over. He proved a great drawing card for a while. Then he began | that began with distrust and has ended in Dorchester, it may be remarked, to drink heavily and very often disappointed large audiences by being unable to its 60,000 members.

> After seeing his money squandered in this manner until patience ceased to be a virtue the manager decided to adopt heroic Westmoreland county, forty-two years ago. of defence. They saw an army of carmeasures. He set himself to watch the general and never let the little fellow get out of his sight for a moment.

At St. Louis the manager had occasion to leave the hotel for an hour, and determined not to take any chances, locked the general in his room. When he returned he was struck speechless with astonishment. The door was locked, but stretched

No sooner had the manager left than the general rattled the door until he attracted the attention of a bell boy. Slipping a dollar under the door he instructed the boy to go to a saloon, buy a pint of whiskey and an ordinary clay pipe. When the boy re-turned the general told him to put the pipestem through the keyhole and pour the liquor into the pipe bowl. He did so, and the dwarf, standing on tiptoe, placed his lips to the pipestem and drank himself into total unconsciousness .- Chicago Mail.

The Doctor Dumfounded.

A good story is told of a very reverend and very dignified master of an English ought to know better make up, as far as college. Although "the doctor" was a serious man, he was also a kindly one, and when a young man of his college fell ill, did all in his power to procure him good care and the best medical advice. Finally the invalid's sister arrived, and as she was young and inexperienced the worthy doclighten her load of anxiety. She was most grateful and confided to her betrothed, who was at a distance, her desire that only "the The chief improver on being asked about it, said that it would come off all right and be done squarely and fairly and that a committee of the citizens not interested in the affair, would be invited in to examine into the manner of drawing.

The chief improver on being asked about it osay goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full of gratitude. "Doctor," said she, grasping both his hands, "you have been so good to me!" "I have found great pleasure in affair, would be invited in to examine into the manner of drawing.

Amalgamated Association. When the announcement of his promotion came the against rioters, lawbreakers, and of gratitude. "Doctor," said she, grasping both his hands, "you have been so good to me!" "I have found great pleasure in struggle to the end.

Struggle to the end.

Into vigor again. The doctor was present to say goodby and the young lady was full of gratitude. "Doctor," said she, grasping both his hands, "you have been so good to me!" "I have found great pleasure in struggle to the end.

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Struggle to the citizens her have against rioters, lawbreakers, and incendiaries. But the against rioters, lawbreakers, and before against rioters, lawbreakers, and incendiaries. But the against rioters, lawbreakers, and before against rioters, lawbreakers, and the say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young lady was full to say goodby and the young he manner of drawing.

On the evening of June 28 three or four itizens were invited to attend at the integral of the expiration of the three years' contract on a basis of itizens were invited to attend at the integral of the expiration of the expiration of the three years' contract on a basis of itizens were invited to attend at the integral of the expiration of the expiration of the three years' contract on a basis of itizens were invited to attend at the integral of the expiration of the exp

HOMESTEAD AND ITS WORKERS.

A Difference of a Dollar Between Company and Men Started the Strike.

On the south bank of the narrow Monongahela River, eight miles to the southeast of Pittsburg, is the little town of Homestead, which the whole world is now watching. There is a level bordering the river, but the great Carnegie works occupy most of this. The town rises from the river upon the terraced and gently sloping hillsides. The houses are none of them pretentious, and most of them are the modest homes of laborers, both skilled and unskilled. Each laborer owns his own house. Each has a little yard about it. Ten years ago Homestead had less than 1,000 inhabitants; now it has over 12,000, of whom 5,500 are directly employed by the Carnegie mills.

These mills, with their dozen large and substantial buildings and their huge chimneys, shadow the whole town and dwarf it. You see at a glance, no matter from what direction you approach it, that the Carnegie Steel Association is the cause, the life, the whole of this town, that without it the town would never have existed, that with its closing the town would be deserted. Its 5,500 laborers, with their families and the few shopkeepers, policemen, and other employees incident to a municipality. are entirely dependent upon the \$80,000 handed out at the little window of the business office to the long line of intelligent and prosperous looking men who have earned it in the Carnegie mills.

Until a few weeks ago this town was a place of honest labor, fruitful in contentment and domestic happiness. The fires in the furnaces blazed day and night, the machinery never ceased its roar, and the noise of it filled the whole town under the vast canopy of smoke from the chimneys. Now all the sound of honest industry have ceased. The great mills have been changed into a fortress; the bitterness that can only end in bloodshed exists between employers and employees. Honest industry has been changed into the zeal for violence and bloodshed. Already the strike war has its roll of killed and wounded. And the battle has only begun.

This little town is the greatest steel-producting centre in the world, its output being greater than that of the immense Krupp works at Essen. These works,

require the highest kind of skilled labor. between the works and the men. In 1889 there were serious difficulties, which ended in July of that year with the signing of a sliding scale of wages upon a basis of \$25 as the minimum price for steel billets. This scale was signed for three years, and until early in June of this year everything has been quiet. But the workmen have never been tond of Mr. Carnegie and his associates, and have grumbled continually, and have announced that they had all sorts of forebodings of evil. These forebodings were realized, they claimed, when Mr. Carnegie ceased to take an active part in the affairs of the great association he had formed, and was succeeded a short time ago by H. C. Frick, who became Mr. Carnegie's right-hand man and representative, with the official title of Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Steel Association. The Amalgamated association of Iron and Steel workers, of which all the Homestead laborers are members, does not | it made ready for its struggle for existlike and has never liked Andrew Carnegie. But for H. C. Erick it has an antipathy a hatred, active in the breasts of each of

The cause of this hatred and the career of Mr. Frick generally will be found interesting. He was born in West Overton, He was the son of a fairly prosperous farmer, and began his commercial career as a dry goods clerk in Mount Pleasant. Then he became a book-keeper in his founded upon an embankment of slack grandfather's distillery, and then began to several feet high. It was pierced at study the possibilities of the manufacture regular intervals by loopholes, through of coke. Before he was 25 years old he induced several young men to go in with him in the building of 50 coke ovens at upon the floor was Tom Thumb as drunk as Bradford, Pa. In 1873, when the great panic came, he saw his chance and took it. The owners of coke ovens, frightened by the depressed markets, were anxious to sell at almost any price. Young Frick, despite the jeering at the setting of the that the great path of light from this could mits her to stand on the hustings and projudgement of the boy of 24 against the experience of old and rich men, bought all the coke ovens his capital would permit, leased as many more as he could, and, in short, staked his savings and his credit on the turn of the coke market. The result was that in less than two years he was a rich man whose shrewdness had marked him to all the business men of western thrown upon any building that might take makes everybody laugh to see spoony Pennsylvania.

The Carnegies bought an interest in his coke business, which has been extended vastly, and thus he and Andrew Carnegie came to know each other well, and when Carnegie retired he selected this young millionaire to succeed him as president of the Edgar Thompson Steel Company, then the largest of the Carnegie interests, and on Saturday last he became the head of the Carnegie Steel Association. As a manufacturer of coke he had bitterly opposed unions, and had successfully insisted upon a hand. They knew that Mr. Frick could have been at the sacrifice of his manhood managing his own business without the aid | say with justice that honest labor was with | and his decency. If politics ever come to of committees from the unions. As presi- him in opposing any destruction of the in- the point when women are to dictate on dent of the Edgar Thomson Steel company he broke up the union among his employees, and earned the everlasting hatred of the preparations were not to hurt any man roue from public life but our statutes books Amalgamated Association. When the an- minding his own affairs, and were only di- will be filled with molly-coddling legis-

Black Corsets.

A full range of prices in this fashionable Color in Corsets-

75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.75, \$5.25. Sizes 18 to 30 inches.

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Thin and Cool for Summer wear. Made from ventilated or lace cloth, well boned, giving good support, yet light in weight at

75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per pair. Sizes 18 to 30 inches.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

Scovil, Fraser & Co.

\$7.50, \$8.00 and \$8.50

May look high for a Boy's Suit, but when you see them you will say: Why I have paid my tailor \$12 or \$15 for a suit for my boy, not as nice a suit either. These are 3 special lines we have had made up to our order for fine trade, and are the nicest goods and the best value ever shown in this city. We also have our usual large variety of cheaper suits.

OAK HALL.

OAK HALL.

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

the change of time for the expiration of the town. This is not the first trouble that has arisen | the contract from midsummer to midwinter was made so that the men would not be able to tollow a protest against a further reduction by a strike on account of the hard

\$25 and the old time of expiration. Mr. Frick raised the mininum to \$23 and the the dollar between, the employers and employees split. Neither would yield, and at last Mr. Frick said :

"If this contract at \$23 is not signed by June 24 midnight, we will not deal with the union any more. We will employ each man separately, and will pay no attention

The contract was not signed at that time, and the Carnegie works at homestead were which is already bloody, and which, declared to be non-union from that time forth. The Amalgamated Association knew Mr. Frick's record of persistence and success in other anti-union wars, and

But Mr. Frick, who is noted for his farsightedness, had foreseen the struggle that was to be and had prepared for it. He began nearly two months ago to change the great works into a fortress. The union men were still working, and they could see from the windows the pushing of the plans penters appear and build with speed a strong fence, enclosing all the great buildings. This fence, three miles long, was which sharpshooters, guarding the works, could pick off any who might attack.

Around the top of this fence they strung a barbed wire, and this wire was so arranged that a powerful electric current could be sent through it. The men also saw a great search light put into the tower of the | the jungle have become of no account as he largest of the buildings, and they knew reveal with the brightness of day any body claim his greatness. A woman should alof men approaching by night to scale the fence or any man sculking in the shadow | majority of them do it whether the husband of the buildings to set them on fire. They deserves it or not, but to become an active saw long sections of hose rigged to the partizan and sponsor and figuratively speakplugs, from which streams of scalding or | ing to stand with her arm around his neck cold water, as the defence might wish, and point him out as a fit and proper percould be sent against the attackers or son for election, is abhorrent to me. It fire. They saw a big instantaneous young couples parading their affection camera put in a commanding position, that one for another in a railway train

courts when the trouble was over. tion of the workingmen with impotent rage. manhood is appealed to in this petticoat They did not dare object. They knew that fashion? I esteem the manhood of the Mr. Frick, acquainted with the dangers of candidate who so peremptorily refused the strikes in western Pennsylvania, was wise services of Lady Somerset. He might in preparation for outbreaks of lawlessness | have been successful if she had gone about in which no honest workingman would take | denouncing Sir Chartes Dilke but it would terests by which the whole town lived and the platform as to matters of private had its being. He could say that these character we may succeed in excluding the

union laborers should go to work in those mills, and that any who tried to enter the town would be driven back, by force if force was necessary. And the company, The men demanded the old minimum of preparing to reopen the works, secured the services of the Pinkerton men as watchmen and as further guards against trouble. On men lowered their demand to \$24. But on | Monday and Tuesday the electric current was guarding the fence, and by night the great search light was watching the dark yard with its revolving eye. The story of yesterday's doings is told in the despatches.

And from now on, until the furious resolve of the men or the calm resolve of the Carnegie Association is exhausted, this town, with the elements described above, will be the theatre of a terrible drama. whether its succeeding acts be bloody or not. will be tragic with the human struggle

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

E. O. Sheppard's Opinion of Mrs. Stanley and the English Costermongers.

In England it seems to be the fashion for women to intrude into politics, either offering their services to denounce some wicked man or cheerfully mounting the hustings to advocate the election of their husbands. Henry M. Stanley, no doubt a great explorer, cynical people have suspected of of being a good deal of a fakir. For my part, I cannot conceive of a man permitting his wite to go around with him advocating his election to parliament. Mrs. Stanley, nee Dorothy Tennant, is no doubt a charming woman and a loving wife, but when her husband permits her to be pelted with cabbages by dirty-talking costermongers in order that he may get a seat in the British house of commons he sacrifices the last vestige of a hero. All his campaigns in dodges behind his wife's petticoats and perways speak well of her husband and the the taces and the weapons and the attitudes | or hotel dining-room. Is it any wonof rioters might be taken for use in the der costermongers throw cabbages and shout and tear the doors off the carriage And these preparations filled a small sec- when the virility of uncultured English

year's business, instead of at the more in- the last pay day, and in the solemn and men laughed at her. Conjure up the specwhich are but a branch of the Carnegie | convenient time of July 1. When Chair- | sullen taces of the line, usually gay and | tacle of the African explorer red in the Steel Association, occupy 110 acres with a man Frick presented these conditions to lighthearted, the coming storm could be face with vociferating that his wife was dedozen substantial buildings and a score of the representatives of the Amalgamated foreseen. From the way they were paid the scended from Oliver Cromwell, and by imsheds and small outbuildings. Here all Association the anger and hatred burst out men could tell that they would never enter plication suggesting that for that reason he kinds of iron work is done, from the mak- at once. The men denied the truth of the the works again except upon the conditions should be elected. For my part I don't ing of Bessemer steel to the making of company's assertion that the lessened out- of the company's ultimatum. On Monday blame the costermongers. I think their those armor plates for war vessels that | put justified the reduction and asserted that | morning the fight began with the siege of | noise and riot is more English, more masculine, in better taste than these public ex-The men openly declared that no non- hibitions of wifely devotion which are proper enough in the boudoir but are not seemly in public. The English people seem to be of this opinion also, for Stanley, Chamberlain, et al of this ilk, have been defeated .- Toronto Saturday Night.

Diamonds Falling from the Sky.

Instances are frequent of meteoric bodies falling from the sky containing amongst their materials specimens of metallic ores and precious stones. In the autumn of 1886 three meteoric stones fell in South Russia, one of which, on analysis, was found to contain diamond dust in very minute grains A genuine diamond was, in 1888, found by two chemists in a meteoric stone which fell at Novo Urei, Penza. Some details of a recent discovery of diamonds in a fragment of meteoric iron, which fell at Arizona, were given by Professor Foote, of Philadelphia, in a paper read by him before the geological section of the American Association at its recent meeting at Washington. Professor Foote sent a piece weighing 40 lbs. to Professor G. A. Kæring for examination. It was so hard that a day and a half were occupied in making a section, several chisels being spoilt in the operation, and in trying to polish the surface an emery wheel was ruined. A closer inspection was then made of certain cavities, when small, black diamonds were found that cut corundum

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