

WHERE ANARCHY REIGNS.

A Newspaper Office Wrecked at Victor, Col.

CITIZENS ALLIANCE DECLARES WAR ON UNIONISTS.

Victor, Col., June 10.—Eight unknown men, armed with shotguns, rifles, pistols and sledge hammers entered the office of the Victor Record last night, ordered the men to throw up their hands, broke up the machinery, and then told the men to get out of the district as fast as they could. The Record yesterday editorially advised the miners to declare the strike off. There is no clue to the identity of the men.

George Kyner, proprietor of the paper was at lunch, and Foreman men. They were getting out the Walter Sweet was in charge of the morning paper, when eight heavily armed men opened the front door and walked back to the composing room. They aimed their guns at the startled men who were at work, and one, who was evidently the leader, called out, "Line up now and throw up your hands." The men obeyed quickly. The men then wrecked two Linotype machines and several job presses and all the equipment of the office and smashed the telephone and a typewriter. When their work of ruin was completed they marched The Record employees out on the sidewalk and told them to get out of town. The printers walked north and the eight men started off toward the south.

The Record has been known as the organ of the Western Federation of Miners in this section. The printers have not decided whether to leave or not.

THE DUNDONALD AFFAIR.

Militia Officer who Defended Mr. Fisher.

After Lord Dundonald had made his attack upon Hon. Sydney Fisher, at the Montreal military banquet, Lt.-Col. Hibbard was called upon to propose the toast of "The Press," and it was then that he referred to what the general officer commanding had said. As to this Col. Hibbard says: "I said that I would have liked to refrain from any reference to the delicate matter that had been discussed by Lord Dundonald. I could not, however, allow the reflections passed upon the conduct of a gentleman of high and honorable standing in our public life, and a responsible Minister of the Crown, especially concerning a gentleman whom I knew and in the county I came from, to pass without respectful protest. I pointed out that Canada militia commissions issued from the Governor-General upon the advice of his ministers. While recommendations from the general officer would no doubt receive full consideration, after all, under our constitution, appointments were made upon the advice of a responsible ministry. I said that, knowing Mr. Fisher as well as I did, as well as something of the circumstances and persons to whom reference had been made, I could not believe that in taking the course he did Mr. Fisher had been guided by mere political interest."

VERY SARCASTIC.

Liberal Paper Scorches the Earl of Dundonald.

Montreal Herald.—We on this side of the ocean can attend in all meekness to Lord Dundonald's expression of preference for the life of a soldier to that of a mere farmer; we can accept in all proper humility his comment on the "extraordinary lack of education," as shown by a Canadian minister who did his best to atone for Canadian birth by getting himself instructed in England; we can shamefacedly concede that a lord accustomed to the politeness of Piccadilly must be pained by the "lack of etiquette" he has observed from living in Ottawa for two years; we are very sorry for all these limitations; but in our ignorant, obstinate way we stick to it that the Canadian Government is not to be publicly lectured by those who are in its service so long as they stay there. We hold fast by the British constitutional principle. It is true that even in Great Britain soldiers at times allow themselves to disregard that principle. General Buller did, for example, and General Buller's true friends were sorriest for it.

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A customer of ours who had been suffering from a severe cough for six months, bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy from us and was entirely cured by one and a half bottles of it. It gave perfect satisfaction with one trade.—Haynes-Parker & Co., Lincville, Ala. For sale by all druggists.

WHERE PARLIAMENT FIRST MET.

Facts That Illuminate a Question Perhaps Never to Be Solved.

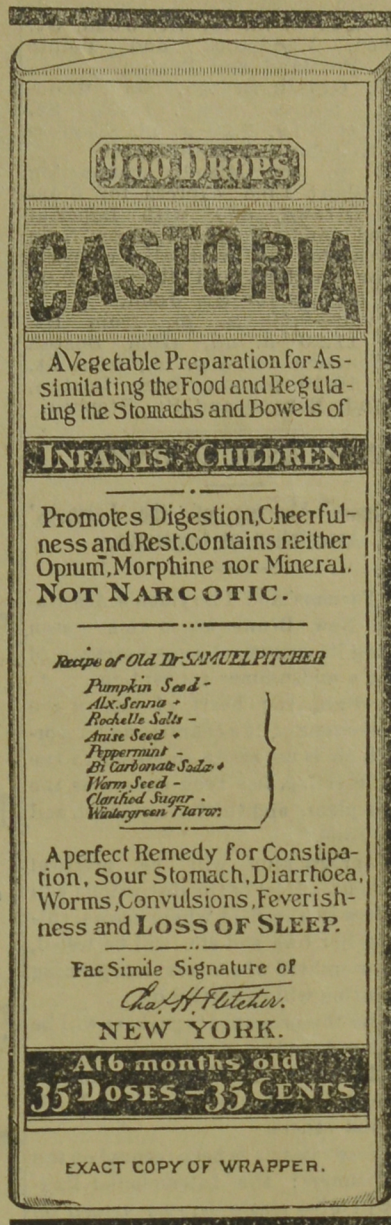
It is one of the vexed questions not yet settled, perhaps never to be settled, where the first Parliament of Upper Canada met, each contestant scouting the statement of his opponent, writes Janet Carnochan in The Globe. The individual possessed of discretion meekly says "when asked, 'I do not know,' but others not so wise are sure. Several places have been mentioned—Navy Hall, Indian Council House, Government House, Parliament Oak, and even Fort Niagara. Now, as Parliament met in Newark five years, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796, it is possible it may have met in each and all of those places. Many libraries have been visited and many books of travel consulted, the archives of Ottawa, the Educational, Parliamentary, Military and city library of Toronto, to obtain the following facts:

In 1787 there were four buildings at King's Wharf, West Niagara, called Navy Hall, used for naval stores and by naval officers. On the arrival of Governor Simcoe, in 1792, one of these were cleared out, repaired and put in order for the residence of the Governor. Mrs. Simcoe's diary, 26th July, 1792, mentions that "These buildings are undergoing repairs for our residence, but are still so unfinished that the Governor has ordered three marquees to be pitched on the hill above the house," and we have in the public accounts the full bill of expenses given. Col. Clarke's diary, in possession of his son, Dr. Clarke of St. Catharines, says: "The first Parliament met in the Council chamber between Butler's Barracks and Navy Hall." This is the building burned down some years ago, the Military Hospital, formerly the Indian Council House. Whether there is any truth in the story of the Parliament Oak or not, or whether it is a myth (but these generally have some foundation), an explanation may be given thus: When on the warm September day the room was found oppressive the members adjourned to the open air, and as the town itself was then a plain and none of the beautiful trees now seen in every direction was to be seen (on the map of 1835 the oak grove is called Young Oak), perhaps the only large tree near was the oak tree lately destroyed, and our early legislators walked across the space between to take shelter in its shade.

The Government House was not built for some time. The Duke of Rochefoucault de Lincourt, who visited Simcoe for eighteen days in 1795, describes his residence as a miserable low building. In Miss Simcoe's picture, drawn from the entrance to the river, there are seen four small buildings at King's Wharf. Some assert that the long low building, now in ruins, cannot be Navy Hall, or part of Navy Hall, but much evidence can be adduced in favor of the statement. In a map of 1818, copied from the archives at Ottawa, there is one long, low building slanting to the water, marked Navy Hall. In the map of 1835 the same building is also marked Navy Hall. In the Harbor & Dock Co.'s map of 1831 the same is seen. In 1833 this building is marked Red Barracks, as it had been used for troops; the two doors have yet the words "28 men" on them. The same building now stands in Fort George enclosure, partly turned round with front to the water instead of the end, which is thus explained: About 1862 the late W. A. Thomson made a cutting to have the trains enter on the other side of the present wharf instead of going through the town, and as thus cutting would run almost through Navy Hall he obtained permission to move the building back, which was carefully done. To the statement that every building was burned on 13th December, 1813, we reply that the American troops left in such haste that though the town was burned very effectually, the soldiers' tents were left standing and cannon, etc., at Fort George. We do not assert that the building was the residence of Gov. Simcoe, or that the Parliament first met here, but that it is one of the four buildings forming Navy Hall, and that it may be the very one in which so many important events took place. The testimony of many old residents points in this direction. Old Mrs. Quade, daughter of Dominic Henry, the lighthouse-keeper, who was born here in 1804, and present at the burning of the town, always said to her children when visiting the old home, landing at the ferry and passing Navy Hall: "There is the old Parliament." Others always called it old Navy Hall. The tavern near was called in advertisements of 1830 Navy Hall tavern. Rev. Mr. McEwan, born here in 1809, spoke of both it and the Indian Council House as the places where the early legislators met.

However, it is certain that it is an historic building, and the Ontario Historical Society lately appointed a committee to send a request to the Dominion Government that all these historic spots be put in the hands of the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, as has been done with Queenston Heights and Fort Erie with such good effect. We surely should unite to preserve what is left of historic value.

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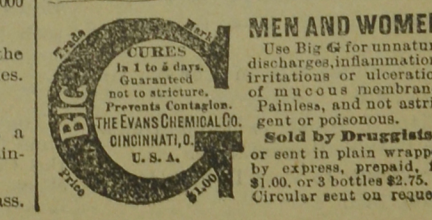
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