

MOB RULE IN LONDON.

Buildings Wrecked and Their Contents Thrown into the Streets.—Many Persons Seriously Injured but no Lives Lost.—Further Particulars.

The proceedings were opened with an assembly of 10,000 men. The police were present in large numbers. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Burns, who ran a socialist candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He sneered at the police and acted generally as if he wished to bring about a conflict between them and the people. Finally he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering a harangue and the police ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist the "interference with an exercise of the popular rights." The officers, however, were determined and they pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented and the streets adjacent were packed with surging mobs. After Burns had been removed some distance from the position he had attempted to occupy, he became emboldened by the cries of the throng and made a desperate effort to

RECOVER HIS LOST GROUND.

He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal, accompanied by other socialist leaders. Burns bore a red flag and waved it to the assembly as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts repeated again and again. Burns then leisurely finished his address. He then read a fiercely worded resolution. This denounced the authors of the present distress in England, demanded that Parliament start public works to give employment and bread to the tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work through no fault of their own, but because of bad government; declared that it was the duty of the government to afford every facility for a re-employment of British capital at home, and for the benefit of the British people and to give British enterprise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to earnestly legislate for the

RELIEF OF THE DEPRESSION

in English Agriculture and Industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a minister of commerce and a minister of agriculture, and concluded with a resolution that copies should be forwarded to Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Parnell and the board of public works. The reading of the resolution was accompanied by a fierce comment and short explanatory speeches by various orators, who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the Government that although the starving mechanics of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by a quiet and peaceful agitation, they were bound to get bread and would get it by attacking baker shops next, if the government did not come to their relief. All this so aggravated the excitement of the huge mob that the police reformed with increased force and made another assault, dragging Burns and his colleagues down from the pedestal amid a shower of garbage, etc., from the mob.

AFTER THEIR EJECTION.

Neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further attempt to get back. They at once left the scene and proceeded to the Wall of the National Gallery. They mounted this wall, pointed to the doors and windows, and bitterly denounced the inmates. This looked like an attempt to set the mob on the buildings. The mob was excited but not up to the point of violence. Burns and his colleagues, seeing this, vacated the Gallery Wall and proceeded to the Carlton Club, where they repeated their tactics. By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers, and varying on desperation. While the "starving mechanics" were convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to conflict, such fire as was ready for ignition, and within touching distance, was inflamed, by speeches delivered on Carlton Club steps. At the club houses and various divisions they started off hooting, howling and challenging the authorities. Invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who, finding themselves

NO LONGER OPPOSED.

vented their ill-will against well housed people and against clubs by stoning dwellings and club houses along the way.

On the way to Hyde Park the mob made an effort to enter the War Office, but turned away when the sentinel at the entrance confronted the intruders with his bayonet. The police along the route to Hyde Park were brushed out of the way by the rioters, as so many men of straw, and many of the officers were terribly whipped for their interference.

It was that part of the mob which was drawn to St. James' street to Regent, that attempted to enter the war office, opposite St. James' Square, but which was scared away. Arnold Morley's residence is in the Piccadilly portion of this route. When the rioters approached the house Mr. Morley was in. He loudly called for help. A number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept aside like chaff and a host of desperate men rushed up Mr. Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded his door; but it was burst open against his face. The house was overrun despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building. A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. Hatchett's hotel is a large and well known hostelry at Nos 67 and 68 Piccadilly. When the mob passed this locality,

MANY OF THE BANK AND FILE

were looted, and these made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment, and they sacked it of food and drink, and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage, which had been pressed up against the curb by the passing procession, and had been abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken up, and the whole spokes, shafts

and other good pieces were carried away for clubs. The turf club house, being in Piccadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they went by, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. Between Piccadilly and Hyde Park, houses were attacked indiscriminately and their windows smashed in. After Burns had been driven away from the Nelson monument by the police, and had spoken from the National Gallery Wall and the Carlton Club steps, a savage fight took place between his adherents, the Socialists and the anti-Socialists. The battle raged for some time, but the Socialists proved victorious, and they lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him aloft to Regent street, where with him they succeeded in bending the crowd towards Hyde Park, Burns leading the way. At the Park, when the mob had all collected,

BURNS AGAIN ADDRESSED THEM.

This speech was even more violent than the others. He had made the language exciting and the whole address was well calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other socialist speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife. When the speaking was over, the mob broke up into sections and disappeared from the scene. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affrighted residents along this thoroughfare were not yet recovered from their panic and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed. The wine shops were broken in and their contents distributed freely to whomever wished to drink, and the beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and the clothes and rolls of cloth were thrown out into the streets to be taken by those strongest in the fight, which resulted in every person they met who looked like a foreigner being stoned or beaten from the street. A series of stallwart policemen attempted to save the assaulted property and to make arrests, but were every time beaten and compelled to surrender their prisoners. In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar Square, occupying their time in daring the police to "come on" and in making rushes at the constables and other obnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two granite pillars. These fell across Charing Cross and blocked the traffic to and from Charing Cross railway station. The police made several most desperate exertions to clear the way of this obstruction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob.

Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar Square and went away satisfied that without having actually collided with the police, they had won the day. As the mob dispersed, its sections made havoc in the streets, until they dwindled away. Never before in the present generation has such tremendous disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare that upwards of fifty thousand men must have been rioting. For at least six hours, with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade the rioters carried on their work, yet no life is reported to have been taken. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point, there might have been terrible records to make. While it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but the mob was essentially English, and it made a frightful demonstration, two-thirds of the mob were bona fide unemployed working men, while the remainder were socialists. Two sections of the mob were not in accord and there were frequent collisions between them. The

WORKINGMEN TOOK NO PART

in the riotous acts that followed the meeting in Trafalgar Square. The Socialists, aroused to a fury by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created a thorough reign of terror. Jewelry shops were broken into and the contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing ladies were stopped on the streets and the occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove at the head of the crowd. The mob swept through the streets, shouting, "Smash the windows; let's get inside the shops." All decently attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

appeared at the window of the Carlton Club building when the mob reached there. He was loudly hooted and menaced with clinched fists by the rioters. The leaders of the Socialists will probably be prosecuted.

The most violent acts were committed on North and South Audley streets and Oxford street. Probably two hundred shops and a dozen club houses were seriously damaged and about fifty shops pillaged, including jewellers, bakers, butchers and wine shops. Hundreds of inoffensive people were maltreated.

A SERIES of interesting scriptural discourses are at present being delivered by Elder Ira C. Mitchell in the Meeting House of the Disciples of Christ, on Upper Great George Street. The Christian system, as foreshadowed in the Old Testament, and exemplified in the New, the promise made to Abraham as the father of the faithful and their fulfillment, types and anti-types and various other kindred subjects, will be treated on in their proper connection. All who are interested in the discussion of these all important subjects are invited to attend. Preaching commences at 7.30 p.m.

The public are often very unjust but never consciously so. What they see clearly to be justice they always approve. It often takes a long time to bring them to see things as they really are, but in the end their verdict is always right. It was with this idea, which induced the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco to stand by their superior brand under every discouragement at the outset. The public verdict has been rendered at last, and it is emphatically in their favor.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.—We publish to-day a remarkable financial exhibit, being the annual statement of The Mutual Life Insurance Company. The accumulations of this company have now reached the enormous sum of \$108,908,967 51, being an increase of over \$5,000,000 over last year's figures. The amount paid to policy holders during the year amount to over \$14,000,000, or over \$45,000 for every business day in the year. The always increasing prosperity of the company, under the active and conservative management of President Richard A. McCurdy, is certainly gratifying to its legion of policy holders. Mr. John MacEachern is the Company's Agent for Charlotte, Prince Edward Island.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Carefully Collated by "The Examiner's" Reporters.

The drinking of milk should be included among the affectations of the girls of the period.

The increase in population in the State of Nebraska, from 1880 to 1885, is 228,243. The acreage under cultivation has been doubled.

A man named Tony Guignais shot a girl in Lyons, New York, and upon being pursued by a crowd shot five men. All those whom he shot are severely injured.

A Maryland grocer, worth a million dollars, has just died. He spelled sugar "Shugar." He probably put four more extra letters in it—a-n-d; but people never noticed it.

At Nashville, Tenn., the fireman of a ferry boat found a dynamite cartridge in the coal. It is supposed some miscreant intended to blow up the steamer. She carried about 2,000 passengers.

An insurance case is being tried in Chicago, in which the company refused to pay the insurance on a suicide, claiming that suicide was not an accident within the meaning of the policy.

The Duke of Athole has seventeen inferior titles, the Duke of Argyll and Hamilton sixteen each, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Bute fifteen each, and the Duke of Northumberland thirteen.

The Postmaster of Quincy, Ark., for discourtesy in office, has been driven from town; but taking refuge in the residence of a relative near by is besieged by the townspeople, and shots have been exchanged.

The February term of the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark., has opened with 162 criminal cases on the docket, of which 29 are for murder. Nine convicted murderers from the Indian Territory now await their day of execution.

Arthur Orton, otherwise Thomas Castro, who figured for a while as Sir Roger Tichborne, is lecturing in Ireland. His lecture consists of an evening suit, no oratory and no English, and his audiences hail him with cheering cries of "Roger" and "Wagga-Wagga."

Judge Parker, of Forth Smith, Arkansas, last week passed the sentence of death upon seven prisoners in the United States court. They were convicted of murders in Indian Territory, over which that court has jurisdiction. Friday, April 23rd, is the day set for their execution.

The severe weather prevailing in most parts of the world has even affected New Zealand, completely out of season. Thus an eight hours' snowstorm astonished Maetown last month, and from the heat of summer the inhabitants were suddenly plunged into Arctic winter.

A school teacher gives the following sentence from the pen of her youngest and brightest scholar, given in answer to the request, "Write in 20 words a definition of 'Man.'" It reads thus:—"Man is an animal that stands up; he is not very big, and he has to work for a living."

The most complete collection of coins in America, embracing coins of every description, from the early colonial days down to the present time, is in the possession of Loring C. Parmalee of Boston. Its intrinsic value is something less than \$1200. Its mercantile value is about \$70,000.

It is only twelve years since the Diamond fields of Cape Colony were discovered and the export now amounts to more than \$15,000,000 a year. Diamond mining has become an established and prosperous industry, with the local belief that the supply will continue for at least a century.

A leading firm of barristers in Montreal have been retained by representatives of the principal labor organizations in the city to take immediate legal proceedings to force the city to place on the voters' list the 1,300 citizens who have been disfranchised for the non-payment of the statute labor tax.

France has a genuine phenomenon in the person of Professor Chevreul, the scientist, who has passed his 100th birthday. He does not smoke and never tasted spirits in his life. He works in his chemical laboratory every day, and reads without glasses. He is the oldest working scholar and scientist in the world.

The current number of The Century Magazine contains the views of leading authors upon international copyright. They open with this little verse by James Russell Lowell:—

In vain we call our notions fudge  
And bend our consciences to our dealings;  
The Ten Commandments will not budge,  
And stealing will continue stealing.

Two years ago Ida Pavey eloped with Wm. Oates from Dora, Indiana. Recently they returned and settled down on a farm. The Paveys disliked Oates, and on the night of the 1st Charles Pavey entered a hall in which a revival was being held and shot Oates dead. In the confusion Mrs. Oates dropped her baby on the floor and it was trampled to death. Pavey was arrested.

Since December, 1861, when the first patient was admitted, there have been received into the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia 48,857 patients, besides 71,845 clinic patients treated; 18,793 poor people have been attended at their homes, making a total of 139,505 patients. These were all women and children, and were treated without regard to religious belief, nationality, or color.

Princess Beatrice was married in her 29th year, the Princess Royal married in her 18th year, the Prince of Wales was married in his 21st year, the Princess Alice in her 20th year, the Duke of Edinburgh in her 30th year, the Princess Helena in her 21st year, the Princess Louise in her 24th year, the Duke of Connaught in his 29th year, and the Duke of Albany in his 30th year.

Oscar Coulter, of Walker County, Ga., is a deputy United States Marshall, and is the youngest and tallest man in the service of Georgia, standing six feet eight inches in his stocking feet. Mr. Coulter has five brothers, and the shortest one measures six feet four inches. One is 6 feet seven inches, one is 6 feet 6 inches and the other is 6 feet five inches. The six brothers measure together 38 feet 7 inches. The average weight of the men is 200 pounds. Their father measured 6 feet 5 inches, and the mother 5 feet 10 inches.

ASTOUNDING!

A Remarkable Story of Fraud in Utah.

\$20 Suits, in fine Saxony tweed, just imported Ek. Northern Light for early spring trade, now selling at \$11, worth \$20, to keep our employees in bread during the dull season, at REID BROS.

Nearly all the Public Lands Stolen.

\$30 Best Black Worsted Suits, in new spring designs, reduced to \$20, at REID BROS.

Evidence to Fill All the Jails.

\$11 Tryon Tweed Suits, reduced to \$12, at REID BROS.

Senators and Congressmen Implicated

\$6 Scotch Tweed Pants reduced to \$4, at REID BROS.

Summerside "Parnell Club" Fully Aroused to Its Responsibility.

Beautiful Black Worsted Suits for Men, only \$6.50, at REID BROS.

Summerside Champion Cutters Make a Grand Strike for the Freedom of Ireland.

50 Pieces Scotch Tweed, in new spring patterns, now selling at the ridiculously low price of \$50s, worth \$1.50, at REID BROS.

General Logan Amazed at the Disclosures.

REID BROS., CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1886.

Canned Salmon.

A FEW cases of the "CAIRNS BRAND" for sale, in cases, half cases and quarter cases. This brand is far superior to the British Columbia Salmon.

HORACE HAZARD, Queen Square.

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1886.—1 mo eod

REFERRING to the Card, signed "Carroll and McAleer," in the Patriot of the 6th inst., stating they "have no intention of removing from their present place of business," and that "Mr. Trainor exercises no control over the premises," I have to say that whilst not wishing to assume any responsibility for their intentions, they will find, if they attempt to occupy the premises aforesaid, after the expiration of their lease on the 23rd inst., that I have control, and to the right persons desiring to rent the premises, I am prepared to prove that I have authority to lease the same.

P. H. TRAINOR

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1886.

An Evening with the Musicians.

— IN —

St. Paul's School-room,

— ON —

Thursday, Feb. 11th

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut-Governor and Mrs. Macdonald.

Mr. Earle, Musical Director and Accompanist.

PROGRAMME:

Inst. Duet—"Les Dames de Seville".....Schubert  
The Misses Shenton and Weeks.

Chorus—"Hark, the Wild Sounds" (from Cinderella).....Rossini  
20 Voices with Orchestral Accompaniment.

Ballad.....Tosti  
Mrs. Bell.

Cornet Solo—"Selections II Puritani".....Verdi  
Mr. Fletcher.

Vocal Solo—"Storm Fiend".....Rockel  
G. F. Beer.

Vocal Duet—"Singing Lesson".....Piorvanco  
Miss Crabbe and Mr. Earle.

Vocal Solo—"Angels Serenade," with Violin Obligato.....Braga  
Mrs. Roome.

Inst. Quartette—"Overture La Caza Ladra" (from Cinderella).....Rossini  
Mrs. Malcolm Macleod, Messrs. Vinnicombe, Fletcher and Earle.

Vocal Solo—"When the Swallows" (in German, by particular request).....Abt  
Herr Hermann.

Vocal Quartette—"Tis Music that Whispers" (Moses in Egypt).....Rossini  
Misses Strong and Crabbe, Messrs Beer and Strong.

Vocal Solo—"At the Wicket Gate".....Geibel  
Miss Earle.

Chorus—"Softly Treading Silence Keep," from Hierocles in Egypt.....Meyerbeer  
20 Voices with Orchestral Accompaniment.

Bass Song—"Thy Scintill am I".....Watson  
Prof. Caven.

Violin Solo—"Les Trio Bequests" Op. 101, DeBeriot  
Mr. Vinnicombe.

Vocal Solo—"Say not Farwell".....Millard  
Mrs. Dastan.

Inst. Quartette—"Poet and Peasant".....Suppe  
Messrs Watson, Vinnicombe, Fletcher and Earle.

Chorus—"Hark Again the Thrilling Horn" (from Cinderella).....Rossini  
20 Voices with Orchestral Accompaniment (by request).

Tickets, 25 Cents each; Reserved Seats 50 cents. To be had at Mr. Reddin's Drug Store, Cameron block, where a plan of the Hall can be seen. Concert begins at 8 o'clock. Sleight a quarter to ten.

Feb. 8, 1886.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

STATEMENT OF THE Mutual Insurance Co'y of New York, RICHARD A. McCURDY, President. For the Year ending December 31st, 1885.

ASSETS \$108,908,967 51

Insurance and Annuity Account. Policies and Annuities in force, Jan 1st, 1885..... 114,865 \$351,815,911 07

Dr. Revenue Account. Cr. To Balance from last account..... \$97,009,913 08

By paid to Policy-Holders: Endowments & Purchased Insurances, \$5,270,116 84

Dr. Balance Sheet. Cr. To Reserve for policies in force or terminated..... \$103,846,233 00

By Bonds secured by Mortgages on Real Estate..... \$49,228,620 10

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor. From the Surplus above stated a Dividend will be apportioned as usual. New York, January 29, 1886.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Samuel E. Sproull, George C. Richardson, George F. Baker, George Bliss, Lucius Robinson, Alexander H. Rice, Jos. Thompson, Rufus W. Peckham, Samuel D. Babcock, F. Hatchford Starr, Dudley O'cott, Wm. P. Dixon, George S. Coe, Frederick H. Cossitt, Frederick Cromwell, J. Hobart Herriek, John E. Develin, Lewis May, Julien T. Davies, Robert A. Cronin, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver Harriman, Robert Sewell, Nicholas C. Miller, Richard A. McCurdy, Henry W. Smith, S. Van Rensselaer Croger, Henry H. Rogers, James C. Holden, John H. Sherwood, Charles H. Henderson, Jno. W. Auchincloss, Herman C. von Post, Robert Olyphant, Charles H. Henderson, Jno. W. Auchincloss.

JOHN MACEachERN, AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Ch'town, Feb. 11th, 1886.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, During Stock-Taking.

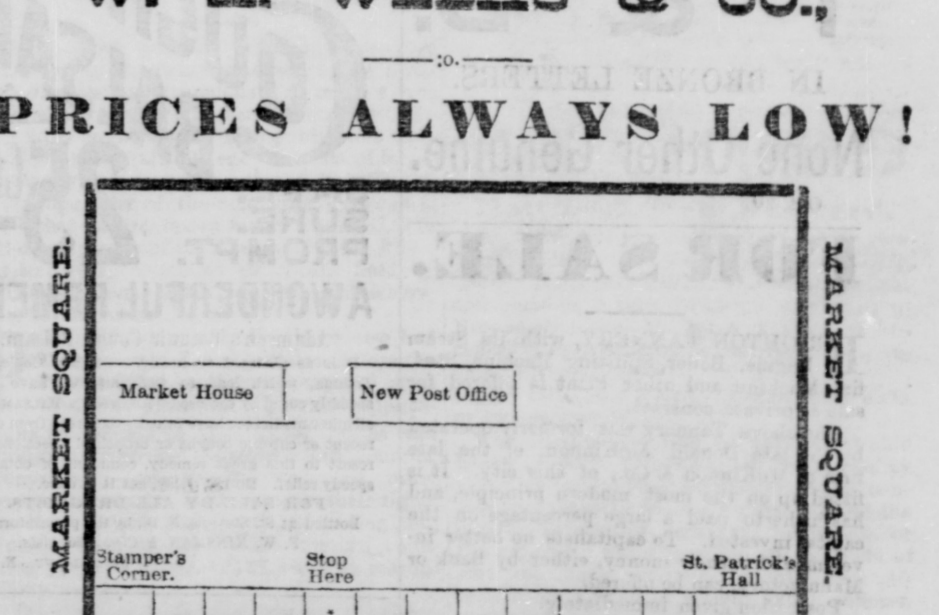
J. B. MACDONALD is now having his Annual Clearing-Out Sale of Remnants and Short Ends of Goods, Remnants and Short Ends of Dress Goods and Cloths, Flannels, Winceys, Sheeting, Cottons, Tweeds.

And all Remnants and Short Ends will be cleared out at the very Smallest Prices.

The balance of Ladies' Fur Caps, Fur Muffs, Fur-Lined Circulars, Ladiss' Astracan Jackets, at prices to clear.

J. B. MACDONALD, QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, Feb. 10, 1886—dy wy

JAMES PATON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO., PRICES ALWAYS LOW!



Buy your Dry Goods from JAMES PATON & CO., the above Plan will show you where to find them. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1886.