(Continued from Piret Page.)

THE LONDON EXLPOSIONS.

Examining the Prisoners-Another Suspect Arrested-The Damage Caused,

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Inquiry by telegraph revealed the fact that Cunningham is unknown at his alleged lodging at Liverpool. The prisoner has a strong Irish-American accent. He admixted that the constable was correct in his deposition, but refused to say snything further, He was remainded until February 3rd The examination tended to convice the police that he at least had guilty knowledge of Saturday's crimes. It was proven that he was a native of Cork; that he lived at least five years in the United States and arrived in England last autumn and came directly from New York. His pretense that he was an Englishman was well carried out for a few hours after his arrest, his appearance favoring it, and his drawling stammer being peculiarly cockneyish. But in his excitement under the cross examination of the court he forgot himself for a moment and spoke as rapidly and distinctly as an elocutionist and clearly demonstrated that his cookneyism was a clever piece of dissimulation. The feeling against Cunningham is very bitter. If the crowd once got their hands on him there is no doubt he would be lynched. He is apparently about 25 years of age and resembles the convict dynamiter Whitehead. He displays much sullenness. THE PRISONER'S DEMEANOR.

During the proceedings Cunningham paid the closest attention to everything going on within the court. He frequently was made very nervous by the statements of the police, and at such times would lean forward and bite his underlip, at the same time glancing furtively about the room. In person Cunningham is short and of a dark sallow complexion. His face is clean shaven, his cheekbones are high, and his upper lip is conspicuously overbanging. He is apparently 28 years of age. When speaking freely and naturally, his accent is notably American or Irish-American. Upon the street under ordinary circumstances he might at a hasty glance be taken for a German-American. At the time of the arrest he wore a dark overcoat and felt hat.

SENSIBLE ADVICE. The Pall Mall Gazette says: It marvels at the fright and flurry exhibited by the morning papers, when the whole damage caused by all the dynamite outrages amounts to less than a hundred thousand pounds and no loss of life has been occasioned by them. The Gazette says, "It's undignified and foolish to screun about America. If O'Donovan Rossa was hanged to-morrow and the collection of money for the skirmishing fund made a criminal offence it would fail to stop the outrages." It instances Russia and Germany, where, notwithstanding the silencing of speech and papers, outrages cannot be stopped. "We must keep cool heads," it says, "strenghten the police force, sharpen the wits of the detectives and punish heavily the assassins and those who aid them. We must discriminate between assassins and those who are trying to effect social and political reforms by legal agitation." The St. James Gazette advises a modified suspension of the hubeas corpus act.

A VIOLENT COUNCILLOR.

DUBLIN, January 26 .- At a meeting of the local branch of the national league at Clonmel to-day Town Councilman Phelan spoke in justification of Saturday's outrages in London. Approaching a climax he cried out. "So long as England holds Ireland's just rights these explosions by dynamite will continue." The declaration raised such a furious storm of dissent that Phelan was silenced. Then a Catholic priest who was presiding over the meeting denounced the work by the dynamiters as an outrage against Ireland and a sin against God with such stirring eloquence e councilman apologized for his utter ances and withdrew his remarks, requesting favor of bringing some pressure to bear upon the assemblage to forget that they had ever been delivered.

MICHAEL DAVITT,

speaking of the London outrages to day, said the dynamite operators had few sympathizers in Ireland and less in America than was generally supposed. He believed Patrick Ford and O'Donovan Rossa were not actuated by mercenary or blood-thirsty motives. The dynamiters consist of two classes: Those who are convinced that it is impossible to persuade English statesmen of the reality of Irish grievances by legal methods, and those who have suffered for the Irish cause and their relatives and friends. Davitt said experience had shown that agitations were without results, while movements bordering on revolt produced different results. He alleged that it was impossible for Rossa to forget the degrading insults received .while in an English prison. Davitt charged that the secret police were fostering the outrages through their agents, such as McDermott. They would find their occupation gone unless the scare was kept alive. He believed the present outrages were pre-cursors of more desperate and reckless ones in the near future. "England," he said, "can deal a most effective blow to the dynamiters by showing them that the mainsprings of Irish discontent-Dublin castle and land lordism -shall not continue to be England's only expression of good will towards Ire-

MR. BLAINE'S NIECE DEAD SISTER THERESA DIES AT ST. MARY'S

CATHOLIC CONVENT IN WILKESBARRE WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 22.—Sister Theresa, niece of James G. Blaine, died at St. Mary's Catholic Convent here at four o'clock this morning. Fathers Comerford and O'Haran and many of her associates were at her bedside when she died. The best medical science was powerless to stay the ravages of her disease, which she had contracted while on a recent visit to Washington. Sister Theresa's secular name was Annie Walker. She was the daughter of Major R. C. Walker and Elizabeth Blaine Walker, a sister of James G. Blaine. She was born in Brownsville, Pa., was educated in St. Xavier's Academy, in Westmoreland County, Pa., and took the veil in St. Mary's Convent in Pittsburg on April 7, 1809. She came to Wilkesbarre in 1876, and taught in the academy attached to St. Mary's Church here. She was a great favorite among all classes. and in the discipline of her scholars she show. ed the same magnetism as her uncle, James G. Blaine. She took her uncle's defeat for the Presidency very hard. She was thirty six years of age. The funeral will take place on Friday morning. A requiem high mass with precede the interment. Mr. Blaine will not come on from Washington, but his family will, and also the Walkerf amily.

Sister Theresa died after an illness of six weeks of brain disease. She had hovered between life and death for some time, and only the most unremitting care of eminent physicians kept her alive. Her mother, Mr. Blaine's sister, spent several weeks here a short time ago visiting her. Mrs. Walker is now in Baltimore in a critical condition from distress caused by her beloved daughter's illness. Deceased's father lives at Helena, M. T. She has two sisters living-Mrs. Saulsbury, of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Fisk, wife of the editor of the Helena Herald.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Senator Bayard's resolution carried dynamiters denounced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Senate this fternoon Bayerd's resolution in relation to the London dynamite explosions was taken up. Some slight changes were made in the reading, and on the official record it now reads

as follows:—
"Resolved that the Senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the houses of parliament and other public buildings in London, and to imperil the lives of innocent and unsuspecting persons, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such montrous grimes agaidst civilization.

Bayard said he was better satisfied at the apse of a day in asking the Senate now to adopt the resolution, because the Senate had this morning an opportunity to affirm de-liberately, what naturally and instinctively prompted the expression on the instant of receiving the information, of the uncivilized, cruel, and barbarous attempt to destroy, in another country, human life and, with it, buildings dedicated to the government of law in the vain hope possibly to gain relief from suffering by thus overthrowing the law itself in its very citadel. It seemed eminently proper, Bayard added, that a law-making body of the American people should express its antagonism to the spirit which, by de-stroying law, would necessarily destroy all hopes of the liberty that could only exist under law.

Riddleberger then moved that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until next Wednesday. He repeated that he did not approve these methods, "but we all know," said he, "that there is war between England and Ireland-absolute war so far as Irishmen without a government could make t. We are so neutral here," he continued, "that some senators think we ought not to dig a ditch (alluding to the Nicaraguan canal) without the consent of England-so neutral that we could not give an opinion about anything regarding England except an adverse opinion about poor struggling Ireland. Although Ireland's natural increase," Riddleberger continued, " had been equal to that of England, there were not by two millions so many inhabitants in Ireland to-day as there were twenty years ago. Such was the result of oppression. Any resolution that might be passed here would be construed as a resolution of sympathy and fellowship with a government of cruelty and tyranny.

Hoar said the senator from Virginia seemed to treat the occurrence in London as if it were warfare adopted by the Irish people against England. He (Hoar) had among his constituents many persons of Irish descent, intelligent, brave, manly people. He thought he was justified in stating that the doctrine expressed in the resolution was their doctrine, as it was that of other American people. The making of war upon unoffending women and children was as repugnant to these citizens as to any other people. He said that Her Majesty's American representative had said that America had been remiss in her duties in some respects. America could not undertake to deal with mere violent expressions, and if it did those things would be more dangerous in their repression than in their expression.

Riddleberger said he had not assumed that the explosious were the result of a method of warfare adopted by the Irish people He declared again that he had not sufficient information, nor had any other senator sufficient information for the proposed action.

Gibson said he thought it eminently proper that the American people, kindred in institu-tions and kindred in blood with the British, should give this expression of their views. People who used dynamite put themselves on a level with those who used poison—thoy were assassing and murderers,

Ingalls noticed in the papers that feelings America. In this respect he would vote for the resolution, not as an apology, but as an expression of sympathy and as an expression of abhorrence for such crimes. The explosions of Saturday shook the foundation of every capital in Christendom. But there was something worse than dynamite. Those who denied the rights of mankind were taught by these occurrences that behind them stood the menacing spectre of vengeance.

Riddleberger read a publish report of the attack upon an American citizen by the mob in England. He said Irishmen were as much slaves as ever were the colored people, in the South.

Hawley said the American people had twice had experience in assassination, and on each occasion there had come back from every nation—from every tribe—solemn and indignant denunciation. These crimes were worse—far worse. What good could the resolution do. He did not know but it did him good to curse these acts; it did the world good to denounce them. These acts were not acts of the Irish people; they were merely an insensate dash against humanity.

Riddleberger's motion was defeated by a vote of 2 to 55, and Bayard's resolution passed by one of 63 to 1.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the house—Findley offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, calling on the secretary of state for information whether any citizen of the United States or persons domiciled within the same were concerned or participated directly or indirectly in bringing about the recent explosions in London, provided that the transmission of such information is compatible with the public interests.

Hewitt (New York) offered resolutions calling on the secretary of state to inform the house whether the department is in possession of any information tending to convict any person or persons resident in this country and enjoying the protection of its laws with attempts to dostroy life and property within the dominion of any foreign power with which we have treaties of peace and amity, and requesting him to make recommendations as to what legislation may be desirable or needed to be enacted into law for the punishment of such outrages. Referred to the com-

mittee on foreign affairs. Dorsheimer then introduced the "Ed. munds" bill for the punishment of crimes committed by means of explosive compounds-

STATE ACTION IN NEW YORK. ALBANY, January 26.—In the Senate to-day Gilbert introduced a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of explosives. The measure is very repressive and strict in its provisions.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 26.—European diplomats do not believe that the London explosions were planned in Paris, Political refugees of all nationalities are so actively watched by emissaries of the international political police bureau that it is hardly possible they could have prepared the explosions there.

Assistant-Secretary of State Adee in an interview published this evening concerning the London explosions says: There is no action for the United States to take at present

the door of the United States: first, that an overt act has been committed by American citizens against England and, second, hav-ing proved that, it will be necessary to show that this government has neglected to enforce the laws governing such cases, if there of recent years, and punishment for it does not come within our laws. While this government may deplore the course of Irish-American citizens whose head is O'Donovan Rossa, it has no authority to prevent it. There is nothing to show that money raised here has been used for the manufacture of dynamite in this country and sent to England for English explosions.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

Letter to the Cathelie Archbishops and Bishops of North Germany—Sympathy and Congratulation—Lauding the Faith-ful for Steadfastness Under Trials and Ad-

Baltimone, Jan. 26.—The following letter to the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in North Germany, issued by the Plenary Council recently in session in Baltimore, has just been made public. The letter, which is signed by Archbishop Gibbons, has been kept secret until this time until all danger of the original being stopped by the German government in transmission has passed. Its publication has already been prohibited in Germany. It is as

To the Most Reverend and most esteemed Archbishops and Bishops of North Germany, the Archbishops of the United States of North America send greeting and

praise, love and honor:— What we have felt, singly, scattered as we are over this broad land, during the last decennium toward you, respected brethren, in the very depths of our souls, we wish now, assembled in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, to declare aloud.

Your meritorious suffering, "wherein you endured a great fight," have filled us with grief and sympathy; but your steadfast patience, by which you were made" a spectacle to the world and to angels and to men," inspired us with no less joy and admiration. You were ready to become martyrs of Christ; you have become in reality confessors of the faith; for with unconquerable courage you have borne all the injustices that were inflicted on yourselves and your beloved flocks -calumnies and threats, robbery and persecution, imprisonment and exile.

"You have loved justice and hated iniquity," therefore one of your number suffered a glorious death in exile, in which, alas! two others still remain separated from you.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION. In truth, "your sound bath gone forth into all the earth, and your words unto the end of the world," and these words were words of grief and complaint at the unmeasurable trespasses against the rights of the Churchthe sacrilegious profunction of the temples snatched from the true worship of God, the closing of schools, colleges, seminaries and other institutions of Christian charity, the banishment of religious devotees and the imprisonment of the clergy, the unavailing demands of the faithful for the word of God and the sacraments of salvation, even at the hour of death; words of strength and longanimity, for everywhere and always before the kings and princes and peoples of the earth you have courageously defended the rights and privileges of the Church, qualling before no one and nothing and yielding only to brute which is so hard, but at the same time so truly Christian; words of godliness and confidence, by which you excited in all the spirit of prayer, in the firm hope that help from above would not be wanting to you and

and blessing them that cursed you. STEADFAST UNDER TRIALS.

yoars, and that you would all succeed in pass-

ing "through the Cross to the Light;" words,

in fine, of goodness and charity, you your

selves praying to the Lord for your enemies

These, your splendid words and examples have from the very beginning of the painfu struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincble steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance. draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world. Had even one you allowed himself to be ensuared by the wiles and seductions of your enemies or terrified by their threats and deeds what a joy it would violence, have been to your opponents; what a sorrow to the children of the faith! How lament able the confusion of opinions and of sels. tions! How irreparable the loss to faith and the injury to morals! But, on the contrary, each and all, by unshaken unity of faith, unanimity of opinions and communion of sufferings, have fortified the souls of the believers in their faith, raised their hopes and united them in charity. You have defeated the aims of the enemy and shown to the world, as clear as day, that you are genuine apostles of truth and justice, and that the Church of Christ is the most solid basis of worldly power and the safest breastwork of civil society.

FRATERNAL SALUTATION. Permit us, honored brethren, the glory and the model of the Episcopacy, worthy successors of Clemens, August and Martinus, whom the fathers of the Fourth Provisional Council of Baltimore, in the year 1840, saluted as the New Athanasiuses and Basile, permit us to weep with you in your sorrows and rejoice with you in your joys. At no time in this decennium have you been without joy. You rejoice with the joy of the apostles, because you were found worthy to suffer represch for the name of Jesus. But now it seems at last that "your sorrowshall be turn d into Many of your churches, robbed of their shepherds, have changed the mourning robes of their widowhood for the bright wedding garment. Two of your number, from the obscurity of banishment, which they sanctified by every virtue, have returned again to the clear light of day and of love. Those of you whom the precious death of the saints has not yet admitted to the vision of the Lord and who are not kept away by a glorious exile have gathered around the grave of the immortal apostle of Germany, who himself, it is true, was martyred with the Gospel in his hand, but who can never be conquered in his followers. Your juvincible firmness has shown clearly once more that the Church oppressed is the Church victorious:" that "it would be easier to extinguish the sun than to destroy the Church;" that the cross stands erect as long as the earth

steadlastness and guided by better advisors. recall entirely those most unfortunate laws which were the cause of your conflict and the fountain of your sorrows. May the priests and the people continue to hear your voice, to follow your counsel, to imitate your exbe any such laws. Then we can be held re-ample, so that at last perfect peace and persponsible, and not until them. The fact is feet freedom be restored to your Church. we have no federal laws which cover such cases. Dynamitical warfare is an invention of recent years, and punishment for it does heavenly joy is set upon your head," to rule your flocks with that liberty "wherewith Christ has made us free; so that we are no the children of the hondwoman, but of the free"-with that freedom which we here enjoy, to the great advantage and blessing of the State, not less than of the Church, and in that peace which the angels sang on earth to men of goodwill, which Christ himself, risen from sufferings and death, wished to His apostles when be said, "Peace be to you." That this be done, may our prayers, united to yours in faith, hope and charity, be heard by the Almighty and Merciful Lord and God i

Be pleased, then, honored brethren, to accept this testimony of our love and admiration, which springs from our very hearts. JAMES GIBBONS,

Archbishop of Baltimore, Apostolic delegate.

NOT TO BE CAJOLED.

Rome Jan 24. - Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clorgy in Ireland easier. Errington also desires the Pope to issue some instructions to reconcile the continual conflict between pricats, individual political faith and obedience they owe to Cardinal McCabe's order forbidding them to have anything to do with politics. The Pope does not seem to be much impressed by Errington's arguments and declines to make promises.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MONTREAL MARKETS.

The business situation begins to assume a more healthy tone, which is set forth not only in the greater activity of trade but in the more confident demeanor of merchants, who, without expecting great things, seem well estisfied that a full average business at least will be done, and that, too, on more profitable terms than was the case last year, as it is very generally conceded that values have touched their lowest points. There has peen no improvement in some branches of trade during the week, which has imparted a greater amount of life to the markets. Pig iron, dry goods and groceries have made a change for the better, which it is hoped will be sustained, and in other items there is more appearance of life. The arrangements for spring importations have been and are being made with a commendable degree of caution so far as can be judged at present. There have been a few failures recently, notably in the grocery trade, but without causing much comment. Although business is more active than it was a week ago, it must still be characterized as quiet, but the outlook is viewed with more or less confidence. Prices are low for most of the leading articles of prime necessity. Breadstuffs are cheap, sugar has never been so cheap before, and the values of dry goods are much below the ordinary. Raw material generally is also cheap, while money is obtainable at low rates of interest. If these circumstances do not form the basis for at least a fair degree of prosperity, then the force; words of patience and of prudence, by which you instructed the faithful under you, after the example of our Lord and His saints, rather to suffer wrong than do it and seek for revenge, by which means you succeeded in maintaining them in the so-called "passive" resistance, which is so hard, but at the same time so that it is not going too far to say that there are many circumstances which favor the idea that we need go no further in that direction. Dry goods.—The times are indeed sadly out of joint. Busitrade in spring goods has opened out more actively since our last, there having been a larger volume of business in the sta ple lines of spring fabrics. Business, however, although larger, cannot be called active and there are many complaints from travel-lers that sales are difficult to make. At the same time the number of orders received has perceptibly increased, and a more healthy tone governs the market. The great majority of the orders, however, are for small amounts, which indicates that country merchants are inclined to purchase cautiously. It is satisfactory to wholesale merchants as well, who do not wish to expand their credits to too great an extent. Stocks are now well assorted and payments continue fair. The arrangements for a cotton combination, to which we referred last week, have not been fully completed, but it is safe to say that a higher range of prices will be established Meantime the trade in cotton goods is suspended, and wholesale dealers are working only on what stocks they have on hand. learn that the members of the combination which is in course of formation, are pledged to secreey, so that no authentic information will be forthcoming until all the arrange-ments are completed. Iron and Hardware-The interval since our last report has witness ed an improvement in the demand for pig iron, which has had more gratifying results in the shape of actual business than have been chronicled for a good many weeks. The inquiry has been from Western founders, who have purchased over 300 tons del vered west at prices about equal to our quotations here. It is remarkable that founders should be in the market at this time of year, as they usually have enough iron on hand to cove their wants until spring, and it demonstrates in a satisfactory form that stocks at western points are light, and that the situation so far as Canada is concerned has a healthy look, which, all other things being equal, promises well for the future course of trade. The sales made consisted of Coltness, Langlosn, Gartsherrie and Shotts. A good-sized lot of Gartaberrie brought \$20 delivered at a West-

FINANCE.

ern point. The tone of the maket is steady.

The Canadian Pacific directors having raised the wind and announced a joint gov ernment and syndidate half yearly dividend (some say these a.e identical) of 21 per cent the 'bulls' were elated and endeavored to boom 'things but with poor success. The dividend due by the company amounting to \$650,000 is said to have been advanced by one of the directors, presumably by Messrs. George Stephen or Donald A. Smith, more likely the former.

The New York stock market opened very strong. Consols sold in London at 99 13 16 money, 941 account, New York Central 898 Canada Pacific 42f. The local stock market was generally strong this morning. The following were the sales :- 100 Montreal 189, 18 do 1884, 10 Ontario 1074, 5 do 1074, 2 Merchants 1101, 25 Commerce 1181, 2 do 119,

50 Pacific 411. Mesers. L. J. Forget & Co., stock and Grain brokers, report the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows: continues to revolve."

It has not been proved that Rossa and his followers have violated international aw. He says there are two things that must be shown before any responsibility can be laid at the says the

membered Heeslot, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. Its aircolation is now that the provided the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1885. All these presents of the enter 10,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF FRENENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

10 Cash presents of \$1.000 subscribers.

100 cach; 100 U. E. Greenbeck, \$10 such; 1,000 subscribers of \$1.000 subscribers.

200 cach; 100 U. E. Greenbeck, \$100 subscribers.

200 subscribers of \$1.000 subscribers.

210 cach; 200 s

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!

Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

FIGURE publisher of the RELINGIS ASRIGULTURIST desires to secure 100,000 more cub.

I. sorthers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper 6 months on trial, and immediately send you a
numbered Becelpt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. Its airculation is now
\$5,000. Only 45,000 more needed before the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1885. All these praduits will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

Gold Watch

for Cents,

If you send at once.

900 GOLD WATCHES FREE I
WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST!

In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve \$2.000 to be divided equally among the first 900 subscribers received. If you send 50 cents you will be extitled to one receive you will also be entitled to a secreted you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is one-third larger than the picture. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. A list of watch winners will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us is the regular price for 5 months, therefore you pay nothing for the present. Subscribe at once. Don't wait a day. We will send you the paper one year and 8 numbered receipts good for 8 presents, if you send us 22. Get five friends to Jols you, and send \$2.34, and we will send the paper 6 months and 1 numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with 30, and we will send you 12 subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with 30, and we will send you 12 subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with 31, and we will send you 12 subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement of the paper of months and 13 receipts. This offer is good only until March 15, 1865. We have 50,000 subscribers already, and only require 45,000 more to have the desired number. Our did perrous and subscribers, whom we number by thousand only require 45,000 more to have the desired number. Our did perrous and subscribers, whom we number by thousand only in the server, about go to week at once and help us increase your subscribers are and a long the server of the

our list by this grand and generous offer.

ONLY 50 CENTS Secures our paper's months on one present. As to our reliability, we refer to any Hank or Mercantile Agency. Remember these are presents to our subscribers, given to them shootinely free. This is a chance of a lifetime, the frue pathocy to your future fortune. Every subscriber get a prize. A fortune may be yours (if you total but siretch for the youth hand to receive it. It costs only to cents to try—4s it possible you will list it pass? Postal Note only to cents to try—4s it possible you will list it passes at many taken from places where a Postal Note can not be obtained. Remit by Postal Note, plain envelope or express Address ILLINOIS ACRICULTURIST, (B) 162 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

gan Central, —; Jersey Central, 33; New York Central 86; Del. & Lac., 86; Del. & Hud., 70; R. I.,108; Ill. Central, 122; C., B. & Q., 118; C. C. & L. C., —; Walash, —; praid —; Union Paris, 40; ; pref'd, —; Union Pacific, 49½; Reading, 16; Kan. & Tex., 15½; Can. Southern, —; St. Paul & O., 26; pref d, 86½; N. P., 16½; pref'd, 38½; Lou. & Nash., 24½; Tex. Pac., 12½; Cen. Pac. 30; St. P. & Manitoba, 844; Pullman Car 112; Or. Trans., 128; West. S. bonds, 36g; Missouri Pacific, 941; Ohio Central, —; Ohio & Miss, 18; Roch & Pitts, 103]; West. Union, 573; Money 1.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 .- The value of exports from Canada for the month of December,

1884, was as follows :— Produce Produce of of other Canada. countries. Produce of mine ... \$ 282,248 704,510 Produce of fisheries.. 45,449 Produce of forest.... 517,872 Animals and their 26,900 203,208 44.028 Manufactures..... Miscellaneous..... 23,805 13.698356,560 Coin and bullion....

Total.....\$4,426,302 \$551,909 naking a grand total of \$4,978,211, compared with \$4,591,550 for the same month in 1883, made up of \$4,237,784 goods the produce of Canada, and \$323,766 of other coun-

tries. The value of goods entered for consump tion during the same month in 1884 and 1893 WAS:

Dutiable goods \$4,113,057 Coin and bullion ... 411,402 Free goods 1,571,800 \$5,751,155 1,601,054 Total \$6,096,259 \$7,648,267 Daty collected \$1,029,178 \$1,381,872

BIRTH.

PEGNAM-At 179 Nagareth street, on the 16th inst., the wife of Patrick Pegnam, of a son. WillLIS .- At 226 St. George street, the wife of A. P. Willis, of a son.

DIED.

HOLLAND.—At St. Lambert, Sunday, January 25th, 1885, Elizabeth Webb, beloved wife of John Holland, in the 53rd year of her age. HAMILTON,-On the 24th January, 1885, Marie Louise Emma Quesnel, beloved wife of Henry Hamilton, aged 40 years 22 days.

GRENNAN—In this city, on the 25th inst., Dora Kennedy, beloved wife of Wm. Thomas Grennan, aged 57 years. O'NEILL-On Sunday the 25th instant, Michael O'Neill, aged 37 years.

CAHILL.-In this city, on the 19th instant Ann McCormack, aged 95 years, widow of Philip Cahill, a native of County Cavin, Ireland. SHIEL.-At Toronto, on Tuesday, the 13th January, of paralysis of the brain, Christophe Joseph Shiel, aged 37 years, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland.

BURNS-On the 16th inst., Francis Burns, aged 50 years; a native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

HARTNETT.—In this city, on 15th January 1886, Thomas Hartnett, aged 42 years and months, native of the County Limerick, Ireland. PRENDERGAST .- In this city, on the 15th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Maggie, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Thomas Prender

NEILL .- In this city, on the 20th instant Samuel Neill, aged 21 years, adopted son of B Bronnan. McOARTHY.—In this city, on the 21st inst., James Florence, son of Daniel McCarthy, aged

l year and 10 months. HODSON. -On the 22nd inst., Geo. Y., aged 26 years, son of Wm. H. Hodson, Architec GRENNAN.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Peter, aged 32 years, son of Thomas Grennan. RYAN.-In this city, on the 23rd inst., o croup, Annie, aged one year, 10 months and 12 days, youngest daughter of Cornelius Ryan,

City Police. POITEVIN-At St. Jean Baptiste Village on Thursday, the 22nd inst., Dr. Joseph Charles Poitevin, aged 57 years and 10 months. 19-1 DOWD.-On the 23rd inst, of paralysis, Thomas Dowd, agod 70 years, native of County Rescommon, Ireland.

DUNDON.—In this city, on the 22nd inst.

John Dundon, native of the Parish of Lorogua, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 84 years. DUNCAN-In this city, on the 24th instant. George B. Duncan, son of Robert Dancan, P.O. Department, aged 2 years and 10 months with S. CARSLEY'S

GREAT WINTER SALE ---OF---

Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jacket.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

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Montreal, 27th January, 1885.

25-5

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