

## ASSASSINATION OF A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.

Scene of the Assassination—The body identified by the Widow and Mother of the Outlaw.

St. Joseph, April 4.—The following are the particulars of the shooting of Jesse James yesterday: After having eaten breakfast Jesse James and Charles Ford went to the stable to curry the horses, and on returning to the room where Robert Ford was, Jesse said: "It's an awfully hot day." He pulled off his coat and vest and tossed them on the bed. Then he said, "I guess I'll take off my pistols for fear some body will see them if I walk in the yard." He unbuckled the belt in which he carried two 45-calibre revolvers—one a Smith & Wesson and the other a Colt—and laid them on the bed with his coat and vest. He then picked up a dusting brush, with the intention of dusting some pictures which hung on the wall. In order to do this he got on a chair, his back being now turned to the brothers, who silently stepped between Jesse and his revolver, and at a motion from Charles both drew their revolvers. Robert was the quicker of the two. In one motion he had the weapon on a level with his eye, with the muzzle not more than four feet from the back of the outlaw's head. Even in that motion, quick as thought, there was something which did not escape the acute ears of the hunted man. He made a motion as if to turn his head to ascertain the cause of that suspicious sound, but too late. A nervous pressure on the trigger, a quick flash, a sharp report, and the well-directed ball crashed through the outlaw's skull. There was no outcry—just a swaying of the body, and it fell heavily back upon the carpeted floor, the ball having entered the base of the skull, and made its way out through the forehead over the left eye. It had been fired out of a Colt "45" weapon silver mounted and pearl handled, which had been presented by the dead man to his player only a few days ago.

Mr. James was in the kitchen when the shooting was done, separated from the room in which the bloody tragedy occurred by the dining-room. She heard the shot, and dropping her household duties ran into the front room. She saw her husband lying on his back, and his players, each holding his revolver in his hand, making for the fence in the rear of the house. Robert had reached the enclosure, and was in the act of scaling it, when she stepped to the door and called to him: "Robert, you have done this; come back." Robert answered: "I swear to God I did not." They then returned to where she stood. Mrs. James ran to the side of her husband and lifted up his head. Life was not yet extinct, and when she asked him if he were hurt it seemed to her that he wanted to say something but could not. She tried to wash away the blood that was coursing over his face from the hole in his forehead, but it seemed to her that the blood came faster than she could wash it away, and in her arms Jesse James died.

The house where the outlaw was killed is a one-story cottage, painted white, with green shutters, and is romantically situated on the brow of a hill east of the city, commanding a fine view and railroads. Just east of the house is a deep gulch-like ravine, and beyond a broad expanse of open country backed by a belt of timber. The house, except from the west side, can be seen for several miles. There is a large yard attached to the cottage; also a stable, in which James had been keeping two horses, which were found there this morning.

Soon after the shooting a reporter was told by C. C. Hadden that a man had been shot and killed at Thirteenth and Lafayette streets. On approaching the door leading into the front room a man was seen lying on the floor, with blood oozing from his wound. The few who had gathered around the door, more from curiosity than anything else, were asked what was the cause of the shooting. None of them knew, but said that the man's wife, who was in the rear room, could tell. Passing around the dead man's body, the reporter opened the door leading into the kitchen, where he found the wife and two little children, a boy and girl. At first she refused to say anything about the shooting, but afterwards she said that the boys who had killed her husband had been living with them for some time, and that their names were Johnson. Charles she said, was her nephew, but she had never seen Robert until he came with her husband a few weeks ago. Robert was an old friend of her husband, and when her husband met him on the street some time ago he invited him to come and see them. He did so, and had remained ever since. When asked what her husband's name was she said it was Howard, and that they had resided here about six months.

"Where was your home prior to moving here, Mrs. Howard?" asked the reporter.

"We came from Baltimore, and intended to rent a farm and move to the country, but so far have been unsuccessful."

"Did your husband and the two Johnson boys ever have any difficulty?"

"Never. They have always been on friendly terms."

"Why, then, did they do the deed?"

"That is more than I can tell. Oh! the mauls," and at this she began to cry and ask God to protect her.

"Where were you when the shooting was done?"

"I was in the kitchen, and Charles had been helping me all the morning with my work. He entered the front room, and in about three minutes I heard the report of a pistol, and on opening the door I saw my husband lying on the floor. I ran to the front door and Charles was getting over the fence, but Robert was standing in the front yard with a pistol in his right hand. I ran, 'Oh! you have killed him,' and turned around and walked into the kitchen. Robert then left with Charles, who was waiting for him outside the fence."

At this juncture the brothers made their appearance and gave themselves up to the police, who had arrived, telling them that the man they had killed was Jesse James.

Those who were standing by were astonished to hear who the dead man was.

"My God!" exclaimed Marshal Craig, "do you mean to tell us that this is Jesse James?"

"Yes," answered the boys in one breath, "that man is Jesse James, and we killed him and do not deny it."

The marshal then took the wife of the dead bandit into a room, in company with two or three other persons, and asked her if she was the wife of Jesse James. She replied in the negative, but on seeing the Ford brothers through the window she screamed and called them cowards, charging them with killing the best friend they ever had. Then, turning to the dead body of her husband, she fell upon it, and prayed that death might come to her and her children. She finally confessed that the dead man was Jesse James. She then said that the murderers of her husband were Charles and Robert Ford, of Ray county, Missouri, and that they had been in St. Joseph some time with her husband.

Charles was engaged, in the Blue Out train robbery, and was the one who struck the express messenger on the head. Robert was the Winston robbery. "Jesse was at the Blue Out," she said, "but not at the Winston. We lived in Kansas City last summer, and were not discovered."

The dead bandit is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, rather slender, but compactly built; hair black and not over long, blue eyes, fair complexion, and a full suit of brown whiskers. He was neatly attired in a dark suit, looked more like a substantial business man than an outlaw. Mrs. James is a handsome brunette, about 35 years of age. She was handsomely dressed, and wore a profusion of jewelry.

On Jesse's person were found a heavy plain gold ring, marked "Jesse," two gold watches, one a stem winder, engraved "A. S. B.," which he is said to have taken from a former Governor of Arizona at the Sweet Springs robbery, and the other watch, a key winder, which was taken, with a solitary diamond ring, at the robbery of the Mammoth Cave stage line in Kentucky a few years ago. There were also found a set of jet studs and a lady's oval brooch. Jesse's arms consisted of a forty-five calibre Smith & Wesson revolver, a forty-five calibre Colt's revolver, a Winchester repeater, and a double-barrel shotgun.

The Ford boys claim to have had no object in view save to obtain the reward offered by Governor Crittenden for Jesse James, dead or alive. They have recently had two interviews with the Governor at the St. James Hotel in Kansas City. The Governor was informed of their plan of action, and approved it wholly. The boys have been in constant communication with Sheriff Timberlake and H. H. Craig, and acted under their instructions. The assassin is 20 years old, and his brother 25. They are fine-looking, intelligent young men. After the shooting they promptly gave themselves up to the authorities to await judicial action. Robert Ford says that he killed Wood Hite, the man whom Dick Little has been charged with shooting. The affair, he says, occurred at his (Ford's) house, two miles outside of Richmond; that Little and Hite had a shooting affray in the presence of the women of the family, and for protection he shot Hite, killing him instantly. Ed Malloy, of the same gang, he says, was killed when asleep by Jesse James. The Ford brothers were taken to the county jail in the afternoon, where a crowd of fully 2,000 persons awaited their coming.

## THE GORDON CREEK MURDER.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The following particulars of the Curran murder are given by the constable who escorted him to the city:—Adolphe Benoit was engaged as head log maker in the Gordon Creek Improvement Company at a shanty near Gordon Creek, in the County of Pontiac. Joseph Curran and a man named Howard were the two hands who constituted his gang. Benoit's work consisted in cutting down and butting the trees, after which Curran and Howard were supposed to saw the logs. Every evening Benoit made a return to the shanty foreman, showing how many logs his gang had sawn during the day. One day last week Benoit felled a tree, but Curran and Howard failed to do their share of the work in sawing it, and unknown to Benoit, who made his return as usual to the foreman, thinking the work had been performed. On discovering Curran and Howard's negligence in not performing the work some hot words ensued between Benoit and the two men, Curran retaining a spite against Benoit after the row. On Sunday night last about seven o'clock Joseph Curran, George Howard and John Redmore, a blacksmith, left the shanty and went to the house of a man named Robert Greene, on the Kippewa, which is a stopping place for travellers. Here a stay of three hours or more was made, the trio imbibing a considerable amount of whiskey. They started to return to the shanty about 11 o'clock, reaching it at twenty minutes to 12, by which time all the men had retired to bed. Howard, who was a teamster, put in his boots, assisted by Redmore, Curran, the victim, proceeding immediately on arrival into the shanty here. After partaking of a dish of tea, he observed Benoit quietly lying on his bed in a far corner. Curran went up to Benoit's bed and challenged him out to fight. On receiving no answer, he walked away, and engaged in a conversation with Howard, who had just entered. The latter urged Curran to return to Benoit and stump him out to fight. This Curran did, still receiving no answer from Benoit. Once more Curran walked away, and was again urged by Howard to renew his offensive attitude. Picking up a small stool, Curran returned for the third time to Benoit, and placed his knees on the foot of the bed, challenged him out to fight, threatening to fling the stool at the reclining man. Benoit told him to stand back, but Curran, taking no notice, flung the stool at Benoit, whereupon the latter taking a revolver from under the bed covering, fired the fatal shot, the bullet entering Curran's left breast. By this time Redmore had entered the shanty, and Curran, on being shot, walked over to him and said, "He has struck me." Redmore asked where, and Curran replied, pointing to his left breast, "There." Redmore opened the victim's shirt and found where the bullet had entered. Curran walked a few paces, and turning around, again said to Redmore, "If I had a revolver I would return the compliment," after which he fell back dead. The revolver was immediately delivered up to the foreman by Benoit, and the murderer and his victim driven in one of the shanty wagons to Mattawa. After the shooting had occurred, Howard, Curran's friend, came up to Benoit, and said, "I had a revolver I would shoot you." At Mattawa Benoit was examined before Messrs. Willington, McDonald and Warnock, Justices of the Peace, and on Tuesday by Mr. John Doran, Stipendiary Magistrate for Nipissing, before whom the prisoner refused to say anything about the matter. Mr. Doran issued a warrant committing the prisoner to Aylmer gaol. Mr. John McMeekin being detailed to take him thither. He left for Aylmer to-day.

## A FATAL MISTAKE.

WALKERTON, Ont., April 7.—Early this morning a young man named John Moore, of this place, went to Mr. H. A. Wilson's drug store with a medical prescription for his wife, who was suffering from erysipelas. In the absence of Mr. Wilson, his clerk, a young lad named Richard Waulser, put up the prescription. He made a mistake in the drugs, and in an hour afterwards Mrs. Moore was a corpse. Mr. Wilson alleges that the boy had strict orders not to attempt the putting up of prescriptions during his absence. An investigation is going on before the coroner. Mrs. Moore was a fine-looking young woman, not long married.

## ROMAN EVENTS.

(From Catholic Times Correspondence.)

## THE NEW CARDINALS.

The date of the next Consistory, in which the Holy Father will create seven Cardinals and preconize a number of bishops, is fixed, unless unforeseen circumstances occur, to change it, for the 27th inst. It appears that, to confer a favor on the Austrian Government, his Holiness has decided upon raising to the purple the Archbishop of Vienna, Mgr. Ganglbauer. The public Consistory which is to take place for the solemn giving away of the hat, which will be held on the 30th instant in the Vatican, Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of the Pope and one of his noble guards, is commissioned by his august relative to be the bearer of the hat to the Archbishop of Seville, and accordingly the young Roman is giving himself up in the meanwhile to a serious study of the Spanish language. It seems that Count Pecci is also to accompany Cardinal Howard in the latter's approaching visit to Moscow, upon the event of the coronation of the Czar, as his Holiness especially wishes to be represented there by a member of his own family.

## GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Herr Kurd von Schlozer, the diplomatist commissioned by Prince Bismarck to open negotiations tending to the re-establishment of the *entente cordiale* between Germany and the Holy See, was received on Friday morning by the Holy Father, and contrary to certain rumors implying that that audience had already taken place, I am in a position to assert that this is the first reception that has yet been granted at the Vatican to Bismarck's representative, Leo XIII., having purposely postponed receiving Herr von Schlozer until the Reichstag had approved the sum voted for the re-establishment of the German legation.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

It is rumored that the Archbishop of Dublin, whose pastoral letter to the faithful of his diocese has been enthusiastically and admiringly quoted in Roman papers, and also Mgr. Agostini, Vice patriarch, will shortly arrive in Rome to receive the hat.

## BISHOPS IN PARTISANS.

An innovation will be introduced into future Consistories, relative to the preconization of bishops to whom hitherto the titles of *in partibus infidelium* has been assigned. Henceforth this designation will be suppressed, and the bishops thus named will only be described in future as the "titular bishops of towns" assigned to them in the Consistories. This change had been contemplated some years ago, in consequence of certain representations made to the Holy See by several schismatic countries, notably against the title of "Infidelis" being attributed to the population of certain Christian towns, which might be termed schismatic, but not infidel. The Congregation of the Propaganda, commissioned by Leo XIII., to examine and redress this grievance, has declared it to be well founded. It is probable that the preconization of certain bishops to some of the vacant sees of Russian Poland will take place upon the second of the approaching Consistories, which is fixed for the 30th instant.

## THE GRAND DUCHESS OF TUSCANY.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany recently arrived in Rome, has been received at a special audience, which lasted above an hour, by the Holy Father, the honours due her rank being rendered to her holiness by two *cameriere segreti* of his Holiness, and three noble guards. The Duchess next proceeded to visit the Cardinal Secretary of State. She attended, with her suite, the Pope's private Mass, in his chapel, upon the following morning. Her highness travels with a lady of honour, and the Marquis Antinori, Duke of Brindisi.

## THE PRESERVATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The thanksgiving service and *Te Deum*, sung at the Church of Sant' Andrea delle Fratte upon the Sunday last in honour of the Queen's preservation in the recent dastardly assault upon her Majesty's life, had a peculiarly touching and interesting character, as the triple ties of unity, loyalty, and brotherhood were nobly blended in one bond of affection, representing the English, Irish and Scottish nations. The Benediction was given by the Venerable Mgr. Kirby, attended by the Scotch and English Rectors, Doctors Campbell and O'Callaghan, his Eminence Cardinal Howard being present in one of the tribunes. All the English priesthood in Rome loyally attended the service, as in duty and affection bound. Amongst these were especially remarkable Mgrs. Stonor and O'Brien, the Rev. and Hon. Algernon Stanley, Fathers Lockhart and Hurst, etc. All the members of the English colony were likewise present. It was a most impressive service, and bore the indelible stamp of loyalty and faith, firmly knit together under the British crown.

## FATHER NUGENT IN ROME.

A short passing visit of deep interest to the English Catholics of Rome has just been paid to the Eternal City, on his way home from Egypt, by the Rev. Father James Nugent, who is a well known advocate of the temperance cause. Father Nugent, who had but three or four days to spare for seeing his Roman friends, as well as being received at the Vatican, was the guest of Mgr. O'Brien at his house in the Via Sistina, and whilst there received the visits of several of the leading English priests in Rome. He attended on the Friday, the day fixed for his departure, the English sermon preached at St. Isidor's upon the occasion of the Feast of St. Patrick, by the Rev. Father Lockhart, of the Rosminians, and St. Etheldreda's, London.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.

The Minister of Grace and Justice has recently announced his decision of not granting any more the *exequatur* to Bishops who do not say for it previous to their proclamation in Consistory. The Hon. Zanardelli declares that he considers it an encroachment upon the prerogatives of the King that the petition should be presented after their nomination. This measure has been taken in consequence of the late request of the Bishop of Cagliari, and it seems to me, to say the least of it, strange and unnatural that the royal prerogative, when so distinctly apart from episcopal authority, should be even mentioned in the same breath with it. His Eminence Cardinal Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, has come to Rome in order to be present at the approaching Consistories.

## AN IMPROBABLE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the Commander Bombini, senator of the realm, and director of the National Bank in Rome, took place on Friday morning last with all the pride befitting the exalted social position of the deceased. An enormous crowd had gathered on the Piazza Salaria, in front of the palace inhabited by Commander Bombini, and the 37th Infantry regiment, with flags and music, prepared to march behind the procession. This was formed by three confraternities, those of the Blessed Sacrament, of the Dead, and of the "Stimulate," a great number of Capuchins and

Franciscans, and of the Visar and Chapter of the parish church of San Marcello. The car, drawn by four horses caparisoned with deep mourning, was literally covered with crowns of fresh flowers, offerings of the clerks of the National Bank, of the Roman Bank, and of the banking houses of the principal Italian cities. A numerous body consisting of municipal guards, the sheriff's officers of the different banks, members of the Senate, the Minister of Finance, and of the administration of the Roman railway companies, bankers, senators, friends and relations of the deceased, followed in the train, carrying lighted torches. A file of carriages closed the procession. After the ceremony of absolution, which was given in the Church of San Marcello, the cortege made its way, through the Via Nazionale, towards the station, where one of the waiting-rooms had been transformed into a magnificent chapel ardente; the earthly remains of Commander Bombini were thence transported by the afternoon train to Genoa, to be interred in the family vault. Signor Placani, Syndic of Rome, then pronounced a funeral speech, in praise of the able and honest career of the venerable Bombini as head of the great National Bank.

## SARAH BERNHARDT.

The advent of the great French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, in Rome for a series of eight representations of Alexandre Dumas' most sensational pieces at the Valle Theatre, is the great attraction of the moment. Long before the arrival of the famous actress the boxes and seats of the Valle were hired at perfectly fabulous prices. Her first appearance in the "Dame aux Camélias" was nothing short of triumph. The queen, the Roman ladies of the aristocracy, and wealthy and influential foreigners regularly attend the evening performance. One night Sarah Bernhardt was accompanied to her residence, the Bristol Hotel, situated some distance from the Valle, by a band of music which serenaded her all the way and by a crowd with Bengal illumination lights around her carriage, and bearing the bouquets and flowers that had been showered upon her on the stage.

## THEFT OF STATUES.

A theft of an extraordinary and unusual character has lately taken place in the villa of the Borgheze Museum, and the most active search on the part of the police has hitherto proved fruitless in finding the authors of the lost infidelity upon Prince Borgheze. Two beautiful statues of comparatively small dimensions were found to have disappeared from the sculpture gallery, on one of the days when visitors are not admitted. It seems that the thieves penetrated into the museum through an aperture in one of the windows, and after the operation had been successfully carried out, escaped with their spoil over the enclosed wall encircling the grounds. The stolen statues represent, one of them, a figure of the god Jupiter, in the purest marble, the other a bronze figure of the Emperor Geta, said to be of the value of 40,000 francs each.

## RACING DURING CARNIVAL.

At the last sitting of the House a debate took place on the motion, seconded by the Hon. Odesealchi, against the *Barbieri* races being allowed by Government in future carnivals, in consideration of the accidents with which they are every year accompanied.

## THE LABOR TROUBLES IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 7.—An important meeting of the Trades Council was held in Dufferin Hall this evening for the purpose of adopting measures in support of the members of the various unions at present on strike. A resolution expressing admiration of the way, which the carpenters and the shop girls were conducting the strike was adopted. A meeting of the girl strikers was held this afternoon, when a favorable report was presented from the Committee which waited upon the employers. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Daniel J. O'Donoghue, Armstrong and Donovan, of the Typographical Union. The printers are assisting the girls by contributions, and men in their own trade will contribute from 50c to \$1 a week. There are good prospects of a settlement, the terms of which will probably be that the bill of prices submitted by girls will be adopted for first-class work, while the girls will consent to a reduction being made for second-class work. A strong effort is being made to induce Cooper & Smith's girls to strike with them.

## VICE-REGAL MOVEMENTS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 7.—The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General, and his wife arrived in his special car via the Great Western Railway this morning. Carriages were in waiting at the station to convey them to the Prospect House, where suites of rooms had been engaged in advance. The day was spent in sight-seeing, and just home was paid to old Niagara by the distinguished party. Saturday, if fine weather prevails, will be spent in a like manner. Sunday His Excellency and party will drive to Niagara and take luncheon with Hon. J. B. Plumb, M.P., returning to Prospect House the same day. On Monday they leave for Montreal, and will probably visit Quebec before returning to Ottawa.

## COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The difference between a sentimental young girl and an old bat is only a difference of sense. One has feeling and the other has felt.

Pateras, N. J., is supposed to possess more one-eyed men than any other city in the United States except perhaps Pittsburgh. Nine-tenths of those thus afflicted are workers in iron and steel, and have been struck in the eye with the metal clippings.

So inconsistent do theatrical speculators appear, that even when no theatres are springing up all round in London, very many of the old ones are resorted or closed. The great Amphitheatre in Holborn has been closed for many months past. Sadlers Wells was abruptly closed. The Queen's Theatre, recently built and tastefully decorated by Labouchere, has been turned into a co-operative store. The Olympia is anything but prosperous, and is always changing hands. The Globe is in the same condition.

The Duke of Bedford is the largest holder of confiscated church property, which the famous antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, endeavored to prove scarcely ever passes in direct succession from father to son. The present Duke succeeded an eccentric, childless cousin. His oldest son married some years ago a young and beautiful woman, but is childless, and leads a life of seclusion. Again, the Earl of Pembroke—whose ancestor, the grantee of Wilton Abbey, is said to have replied to the remonstrances of the ejected monks, "Go spite, you jades, go spite!"—succeeded his uncle, and he, to his children. The late Duke of Portland, the next largest owner of church lands to the Duke of Bedford, was one of four brothers who all died childless, and is succeeded by a first cousin's son, at present unmarried.

## WAR LOWERING IN EUROPE.

Possibilities of a Conflict Between Russia and Germany Discussed by Military Men.

The recent excitement caused by the utterances of the Russian general, Schoboleff, make all matters between that country and the other European powers of great interest. Soon after the present Czar ascended the throne he caused a circular to be sent to his ministers abroad instructing them to inform the powers that he would strictly adhere to the peace policy and would observe most friendly relations toward them. Recently the Czar's government made this declaration in the *Pravoslavny Vestnik*, "the Government's Messenger."

On account of the words spoken by General Schoboleff to the students who visited him at Paris, there are spreading some alarming rumors which have no foundation. Such a declaration made by a person not authorized by the government of course can neither influence the general direction of our foreign policy nor change our good relations toward the neighboring powers, based on a clear understanding of the national interests, and also on mutual and strict observation of existing treaties.

Notwithstanding these peaceful declarations, the possibility of war between Russia and Germany is the all-absorbing topic at St. Petersburg, according to well authenticated accounts from that capital. The fact is, the Russians have too good reason to mistrust the official utterances of their autocrat. They are aware that on the eve of the last Russo-Turkish war, even after thousands of Russian volunteers had crossed the Danube, the late Czar continued to profess peaceful intentions and friendship for all foreign powers, and they know that the present autocrat is but

## A TOOL IN THE HANDS OF HIS WAR-LIKE COUNSELLORS.

the avowed German esters. There are among Russians three distinct opinions as to the probability of a war between Russia on one side and Austria and Germany on the other side. The Liberals affirm that Russia would suffer a dreadful disaster, and that the least that could be in store for her would be another humiliating Berlin treaty. In case of war, they say, Germany can move at once 1,200,000 men, not counting militia, and Austria 900,000 men; while Russia at the best, they claim, can bring to the field only half as many as the other two united, and they further assert that Russia's western frontier is defenceless. Prussia has on the same frontier five fortresses of the first-class, Thorn, Poznan, Konigsberg, Dantz and Kustrin, for the improvement of which she spent in a lump \$18,000,000 out of the French war indemnity. Austria has two excellent fortresses, Krakow and Peremyshl, not counting small forts.

Another class, the Moscow Slavophiles, take the view that such a war would be, in fact, a conflict between Slav civilization and German civilization, and that as the number of Slavs is more than double that of the Germans, therefore, without doubt, the Slavs would be victorious. The immediate result of a war, in their opinion, would be the disorganization of Austria, the formation of a number of Slav States under the Czar's protection, and the fall of the political influence of Germany. The Moscow statesmen are confident that

## FRANCE WOULD GLADLY JOIN RUSSIA IN A WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

for the sake of revenge. A great number of the Russian patriots, who manage to keep cool amid the general excitement, believe that at the beginning of the war the Russian army would be bound to suffer a series of crushing defeats, but that after the German army had entered Russia, and the reserve force of that great empire had been called into action, the Germans would be overwhelmed. This is an attractive subject for military men. Recently two notable articles in Russian periodicals, written by Russian military officers, discuss the strategical position of the three confronting powers, Russia, Germany and Austria. The writer in the *Russkaya Retch* ("Russian Speech") says that a fond plan of Bismarck's is to weaken Russia and thus insure the safety of Germany on the east. The strongest point of the German military system, he avers, lies in the administering of sudden and crushing blows to the enemy, but he pays special attention to the fact that the German army is unable to stand a long war. Knowing this, he says, Germany has already laid out a plan of war against Russia suddenly to invade that country and occupy Poland and the Baltic provinces, seizing the best forts and strongest military positions at once. There they will stop and baffle all efforts of Russia to drive them back. Then Russia will be forced to sign a humiliating treaty, probably losing the Baltic provinces, and restoring the Polish kingdom under the German Emperor's protection. Thus the

## Czar's empire will become secondary among European powers.

Another writer on the same subject in the *Novoe Yermia* comes to a different conclusion, and his view is the one generally entertained by Russians. He says any war, and particularly

## A WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA WOULD BE A GREAT CALAMITY FOR RUSSIA.

and it is the duty of every citizen who understands the interests of his country to avoid the cause which would bring on such a war. He then compares the military forces of the respective countries. Russia, he says, could not wage an offensive war against Germany. On the defensive, Russia is invincible. She has every advantage. The Russians could not hinder the Germans from invading their country, but even if the Germans occupied Poland, they could neither force Russia to sign any treaty on the dictation of Bismarck, nor remain idle for a length of time. They would have to advance toward St. Petersburg or Moscow, or both. But such an advance would bring sure and dreadful disaster, like that which overtook Napoleon. Russia is an immense country, offering no means for easy and quick marches of an army. Her people are highly patriotic. They would burn and destroy every village and town in the track of their foes, and for a hundred miles around them, in order to force them to march in a kind of desert where no provisions can be got, and where the Russians in small parts could swarm upon their flanks and destroy them piecemeal. The German army, however numerous it might be at the start, would necessarily be greatly weakened in a march of 800 miles—the distance from Warsaw to St. Petersburg or Moscow—every step of which would be disputed, and at last it could be

## EASILY CRUSHED BY THE CONCENTRATED RUSSIAN ARMY.

When Napoleon crossed the Russian frontier in 1812 he had 610,000 men at his back, against only 220,000 Russians. The Russians retreated, and the grand army of Napoleon pursued them. When he reached Kovno, Napoleon had 300,000 men; at Vitebsk he had only 200,000; in the famous battle of Borodino he could muster only 140,000 men, and, finally, when he entered Moscow he had only 100,000 men left. Now, since 1812, neither the nature of the Czar's country nor the spirit of its people has materially changed. Against the German army, which could not be larger than that of Napoleon, the Russians could send an army at least thrice as large as they had in 1812.

In view of all these facts, the great majority of the Russians feel no apprehension on account of the rumors of German invasion.

Two Georgian lawyers had a personal difficulty, which ended in one shooting the other. The wounded man recovered, and a few days ago the shooter was placed on trial. After the prosecution had closed their case it was announced that a reconciliation had been effected, and the Judge allowed the matter to be dropped, the two persons shaking hands in court.

## New Advertisements.

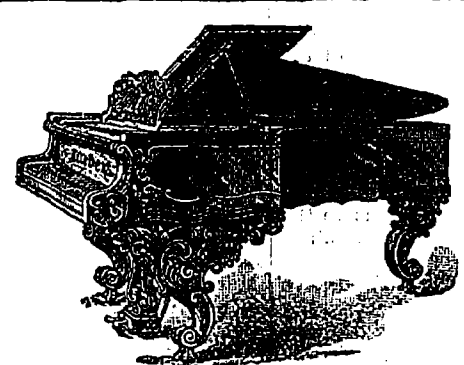
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