THE DYNAMITE TRIAL.

OPENING OF THE CASE—THE CASE POR THE CROWN.

LONDON, February 2.-The examination of Ounningham began this morning. In opening the case for the Crown Mr. Poland, solicitor of the treasury, said the government intended to prove the prisoner was an active agen in the conspiracy which culminated in the movements in London and Liverpool, from the time of his arrival up to the date of his arrest. His travelling under the assumed names of Gilbon and Dalton and many suspicious circumstances connected with his stay at the cities named. Poland dwelt particularly on the mysterious disappearance of the peculiar box from the prisoner's lodgings in Scarboro street immediately after his arrest, and which was taken away by two men. Poland said Cunningham was in league with others who must have been instructed in the line of action to be taken in case of ar-Witnesses would be produced to prove that Cunningham had for several days pre-vious been loitering in and around the Tower. He then produced a plan of the Tower and pointed out the spot where the explosion occurred, going into details of the damages done and injuries sustained by the visitors. He also produced a small detonator, which was found in the prisoner's baggage, and said it was similar to those used in the previous outrages, indicating that the prisoner might have been con-nected with them. Poland asked that Cunningham be arraigned under the Exploaive Act, on charge of a conspiracy. At a later day he might request that the charge be changed to one of high treason.

Poland's notification that the Government

would reserve the privileges of changing the charge against Cunningham, so that the re-sult of conviction might be execution instead of imprisonment, caused a commotion among the spectators. The declaration was at once construed into an admission by the crown that Cunningham was the most important prisoner yet arrested for the dynamite crimes. This impression was confirmed by the extraordinory precautions taken by the government to prevent an escape or rescue. He was conveyed from the cell in Clerkenwell to Bow street court in a strong van. Cunningham was the only prisoner within the van, but several armed constables accompan-ied him. On each side of the driver was an armed policeman and officers with exposed revolvers stood upon the steps. The conveyance was driven slowly to allow the armed escort to keep alongside and enable the detectives, who followed on the sidewalks, to be near in case of emergency. In his address, Poland said Cunningham was 22 years of age, and was a dock laborer. He was not alone in the work of causing the explosion at the Tower, but was In league with others whom the government hoped soon to have in custody. The prisoner had lived in the United States several years. He arrived in England last November. He came aboard the SS. Adriatic and landed at Liverpool. He took up his quarters there in a small hotel at November liver in a small hotel at November liverpool. quarters there in a small hotel at No. 31 to London. The Government was not yet prepared to say just how Cunningham had employed himself during the interval be tween his arrival in London and the date of the explosion that was as yet unnecessary. but it could be proven that prisoner on the 23rd or 24th of December was at Broad street railway ssation with a large trunk. LONDON, Feb. 2.-The trunk in possession

of Cunningham was of American manufacture, as would be shown later. Besides the trunk the prisoner had a bag. He left both at the station over night and next day took them away. In the meantime he secured lodgings at 30 Prescott street, Whitechapel. street the trunk mysteriously disappeared. Some time after its disappearance Canningham changed his lodgings, and took rooms in Scarboro street. It would be shown that prisoner began loitering about the Tower after his removal from Prescott street, and that he visited the Tower buildings a few days before the explosion. Prisoner's counsel are Quillam and Nordon of Liverpool. Very few persons were admitted to the court. Before the commencement of the proceedings a number of witnesses were assembled for the purpose of identifying the prisoner as the man they had seen ougaged in suspicious movements, just before the ex-plosions. Cunningham was placed in the crowd, but three of the witnesses, one of whom was a civilian, the other two being constables, had no difficulty in singling him out. A cabman who had given the informa-tion about the transfer of the trunk was unable to identify Cunningham. Cunningham was remanded for a week.

CUNNINGHAM AT THE TOWER.

Before closing his address Mr. Poland said he desired to call particular attention to the conduct of Cuuningham on the day of the 10wer explosion. Within four minutes after the explosion the Tower gates were all closed and every visitor then within the walls was made prisoner. This matter has been carefully investigated and the statement as to the time of closing the gates was strictly accurate. But two persons had passed out from the grounds after the explosions. These were a lady and gentleman. They were not in the buildings at the time the explosions occurred, but on the way towards one of the gates.

Among those detained by the shutting of the gates was Cunningham. The identity of the lady and gentleman who had succeeded in passing out had been traced and ascertained. They were respectable people and were entirely innocent of any possible connection with the prisoner or his friends.

When the nature of the explosion had been ascertained every person detained within the Tower walls was subjected to examination. With the exception of the pri soner all gave good accounts of the meelves, submitting willingly to examination and answering all questions. The prisoner, Mr. Poland thought, was found among those detained because he dared not after the explosion attempt to hurry away for fear of attracting the attention of the police When his turn came for examination bis conduct at once aroused suspicion. He was absolutely unable to give straight-forward answers to any of the questions asked. This led to his being subjected to a more than ordinary catechizing. The result was that he contradicted himself many times. He was unable to give any satisfactory account of how he had employed his time after his arrival in Lindon, or any acceptable explanation of his presence in the Tower. When asked what he had come to London for, he said he came to obtain a clerk-ship, but when requested to name some of the soes he had visited in search of clerical emplaces he had visited in search of clerical em-ployment he was unable to give a single question concerning his place of abode and last few days at the abominable attempts gave the right number in Scarboro street, but made in London to blow up the Tower and contradicted himself, in so many ways, and the Parliament Buildings. To none had these betrayed such guilty anxiety that he was explosions given a more hateful shock than to

placed under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in some way in the explosion. Detectives were then assigned to hanting up the prisoner's history, and almost every step they took tended to the conviction that the prisoner, was in reality, one of the principal criminals in that day's dynamite outrages. He lived under one name in Scarboro street, and under another in Prescott street. He swore that he had never possessed a brown trunk of American manufacture, and yet the

cabman who areas him from Broad street station to his Prescott street lodgings would swear that the trunk was part of the pris-oner's baggage on this journey, and the land-lady at these lodgings would testify that the same trunk was part of his room furniture during part of the time he lived Another point dwelt in her house. Another point dwelt upon by Mr. Poland was the fact that no writing was found in the lodging occupied by Cunningham; although he did much writing he had carefully removed every trace of his correspondence, as in the memo-randum books found among his effects, svery page that had borne any writing was found carefully torn out. The solicitor then described other evidence found against Cunningham. He exhibited to the court the detonator which had fallen cut of a sack belonging to the prisoner while the police were examining his luggage. The chief in-spector of explosives had examined

the detonator and pronounced it a machine used in the explosion of dynamite. The shirt prisoner wore at the time of his arrest was marked with the name "Clen-Cunningham said the shirt must non." have been marked that way when he purchased it. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day the explosions occurred Cunon the day the explosions occurred Chnningham went away from his lodgings in Scarboro street. He never returned. He left no word with any person in the house as to his destination, and no one there had any knowledge of his movement, that day. But the relies had by Jint ments that day. But the police had by dint of extraordinary patience made what the prosecution considered a faithful trace of the man from the moment he left the house. This showed that he had proceeded straight to the Tower, procured a ticket at the bottom of the steps ascending to St. John's chapel in the White Tower, that he went up into St. John's chapel, and, after leaving there, proceeded to the armory. In the armory the visitor could wander around between many stands of arms and do many things unobserved. He could easily have deposited a quantity of explosives in one of the many recesses or corners, and

even have lighted a fuse without attracting attention. It would be shown that the prisoner did both. A few minutes before the explosion he was seen in the armory, furtively looking about and acting as if he wished to throw something away. He was watching for an opportunity to de-posit dynamits. Almost immediately before the explosion a little boy who was wandering around between the stacks of ancient armour noticed something burning with a faint slow fire on the floor in a narrow place. The boy described the fire as that of a fuse, but con-

where the boy saw the burning fuse. The Robert street. When he left there he came explosion was operated from that point, as was clearly demonstrated by the ruins and particularly by the large piece of stone blown from the wall near which the boy saw the fire. The detonator found among the prisoner's effects resembled those

found in Ludgate Hill, Charing Cross and Paddington railway stations after the dynamite attempts at those places. The detonator was an inch long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The solicitor concluded by statting that he hoped to beable to produce important evidence on some future occasion. Dr. Dupree, adviser of the government on chemical subjects, testified that he had ex-

amined the detonator found in Cunningham's

baggage. It was a copper tube stamped with an eagle and contained eleven and a half parently been fixed to the detonator, as a hole in the tube indicated some such attachment.

During the examination Cunningham stat-

ed that when he resided in the United States he lived in Franklin street, New York city, and worked as a laborer on the Morgan steamship line docks and as a freight handler in the Pennsylvania Railway depot. Mr. Quilliam asked that he be allowed the

privilege of an interview with the prisoner. Judge lingham replied that nobody should be allowed to converse with the prisoner without a special permit from the Home Secretary.

INNOCENT SUFFERERS IN ENGLAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says one of the worst effects of the panic produced by the recent outrages is that it caused so many employers to play into the hands of the dynamiters. Some firms in London, others in Lecds, others in Sheffield, were dismissing all their Irish employees. The very fact that detectives were employed to watch establishments wherein large numbers of persons of lrish birth were employed proved so irritat-ing to the owners of the converns that to escape from it they naturally resorted to the only means of relief at their command—the wholesale discharge of their Irish employees. One of the largest publishing houses in London on Saturday last had dismissed from their employ every person of Irish birth.

INQUIRIES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Inquiry at the docks of the Morgan steamship line to-day developed the fact that Tim Cunningham is employed there. Since the arrest of Cunningham, the London dynamiter, he has stated to his fellow workmen that the pri-soner was his son. At the company's offices it was said a son of Tim had been employed on the docks some time ago, and that he lived with his father. The father admitted having a fift en year old son, but denied having ever said the prisoner in London was his son. The old man's manner was not confidence inspiring. The foreman of the Pennsylvania freight depot said he had employed over a year age a man whose name, he believed, was James Cunningham.

DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—In the house to day Belmont introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of state to inform the house whether any representations have been made to this government by the British government growing out of the use of dynamite in London; and if such representations have been made in writing then to transmit complete copies of all communications that have presed between the two governments on the aubject ; if these representations or communications have been verbal, then the statement. of their tenor and purport.

DENOUNCING DYNAMITE IN MONTREAL. At the meeting of L'Union Catholique on Sunday, Mr. Francis A. Quinn, in the course of his address said that the whole world, not alone the British world, but all civilization correct address. He answered correctly the itself, had been horror stricken within the

patriotic lrishmen, who claimed their rights theless trade continues quiet, and, unfor and would attain them by legitimate means. For seven centuries the Irish people had contended for their right; beaten a thousand times they have ever remained unconquered, the spirit of nationality was as vivid within them to day as if they had never known defeat, as if their history was one long epic palm of glory and triumph. That spirit lived and that fight should go on until the full attainment of their small claims. But as during their long struggle, the Irish fought in fair and open field, with the arm which nature gave to them and to all men so they are compelled to refuse many orders for their children will do battle unstained by such goods at present prices, in case the mills crime, and their struggle should meet in the present as in the future, the admiration of the world, even of their enemies. That a few misguided men should have recourse to dynamite and other criminal means, alike dangerous to their friends as to their enemies, to women and children as to men, that they should by the audacity and recklessness bi their deeds excite the horror of mankind, is no reason why the Irish people should be blamed. To accuse the Irish people of their mis-deeds is as irrational as to impute to the Apostles the treschery of Judas. These men are in truth the greatest enemies of the Irish cause, and no people on earth have more hatred for them than the Irish people. The means employed by them are such as to retard the advances of the Irish people to liberty, and as such are detestable in the eyes of all patriots. These means are abhorrent to all Christian precept and practice; the Irish people have ever been a Christian people, a Catholic people, essentially a moral people, and they look with horror upon means which would not meet with the approbation of their ancestors who died for the faith. HALIFAX, Feb. 2 .- At the annual meeting

of the Halifax branch of the Irish National League, held here yesterday, the members condemned all efforts by means of dynamite explosions, and expressed sentiments that their aim was to aid their fellow-countrymen on their native turf by means of their sympathy, and their donations for their poor.

"Maryland, My Maryland." * * * " Pretty Wives,

Lovely daughters and noble men." " My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

" My wife !" " Who ?" "Was a very pretty blonde !"

Twenty years ago, became Sallow !"

"Hollow-eyed !" "Withered and aged !"

Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made .no particular complaint, not being of the

grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help

my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had " Loat !" "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon My wife. to-day, has gained her old-

timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it. "The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the

days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my bro-tner farmers would do as I have done." Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain.

May 26th, 1883. MNone genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md.,

C. L. JAMES.

poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops' in

DRIFT-OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

The volume of business is showing a gradwith few if any failures anticipated. Never- | continue quiet at 41c to 42c per lb.

in general hardware. Prices throughout the markets show no indication of immediate improvement and with a few exceptions remain unchanged. In dry goods the cotton question continues to agitate the wholesale trade. So far the mills have not taken necessary measures to advance prices as was generally expected would be dong, which places merchants selling cottons and cottonades in an awkward position as should suddenly put up their figures. Conse quently travellers can only take orders for cottons that can be filled out of merchants stocks on hand, and the movement is consequently very light. It is claimed on behalf of the wholesale men that the uncertainty over the prices of cotton goods is materially injuring their business, and that the mills should have taken action before the close of the year, when the revised price list could have been placed in the hands of travellers for their first trip. The movement in other dry goods has been fair for the season. Some travellers are doing well; others are not; but on the whole matters are in as good a condition as could be expected. A few buyers have been in town, and several good lines have been taken by them. There have been further enquiries for pig iron, and several orders for round lots for March and April delivery have been cabled, The market is unchanged. Warrants are cabled at 41s 11. In finished iron buyers have com-

tunately, there are more complaints over the tardiness of payments in some lines, notably

nenced to anticipate future requirements and sales have been made for spring shipment. Puddled bars have been inquired for and a few orders cabled for spring delivery. The tinplates market has a weak tone, and last quotations would be shaded to effect busiess. Metals are quiet, but steady. Ingot tin in London has further improved, being now at £76 17s 6d, which is a gain of £2 12s 6d in two weeks. We quote—Straits 18½c, and Lamb & Flag 19½c. Best selected copper is cabled firmer at £54, out Chili bars are 5s lower than a week ago at £49. Here the market is quoted at 13 c. The market for general groceries has been in cheerful

form and reports indicate a satisfactory dis-from and reports indicate a satisfactory dis-tribution. The feature has been the re-peated advance in sugar, granulated being firm at 6 fc to 7c—an advance of fc from the lowest point, Other sweets are firmer in sympathy, Two leading refineries resumed operations yesterday. The tea market continues very firm with a healthy tone. Further sules of Japans on Chicago account have been made, and the feeling among holders is one of decided confidence. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Fruit has ruled quiet, a moderate business being done at former prices. Spices are steady and rice dall. The distribution of lumber has

been very moderate, and the market rather dull. In leather a quiet every-day business has been transacted on a featureless market. Spring orders for boots and shoes are moderate in number and travellers describe the country retail trade as unsatisfactory. Hides and skins have been moderately

active and steady. As was anticipated a heavy decline in beaver took place at the London fur sales on Monday, the prices realized being 30 per cent. lower than a year ago. The market here is lower in consequence at \$2.50 to \$3 for winter skins and \$2 to \$2 25 for fall. The oil market has been quiet. Steam refined is firmly held at 05c and cod is quoted at 571c to 60c. Petroleum is unchanged. Wool has worked into a stronger position under small supplies and a good enquiry. Sales are more easily effected than for some time and values have an upward ten-

dency. Fish has been moderately active in a jobbing way. Salmon is firm at the advance noted last week. Sales of No. 1 green cod were made at \$4. A moderate distribution of drugs has taken place at steady prices. Chemicals and naval stores are dull and unchanged. Coal is quiet at \$6 for stove and chestnut, and \$5.75 for egg and furnace.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Export cattle continue very quiet and without much change. Prices are quoted nom inal at 4½c to 5c per lb. live weight as to quality. At Viger market over 300 head of cattle were received. The demand from butchers was slow and trade dragged someual but natural tendency to increase as buyers begin to anticipate their spring 4th per lb. live weight, and some very good wants, and the close of the first month lots sold at 4tc. Common to fair went at 3c of the year finds the increantile community in a fairly cheerful frame of mind \$4 to \$5 each for desirable lots. Live hogs

ERMANY 0 U AGENT O 2 AAN CTRO ANIC ELT. AB ш A Positive Cure for Rheumatism—Liver, Stomach and Kidney Diseases—Diseases of the Blood—Skin Diseases—Female Complaints—Paralysis—Neuralgia—Catarrh—Lame Back—and Nervous Debility. raigia—Catarrh—Lame Back—and Nervous Deb Having obtained the sole right to sell the German Electro—Calvanic Belt in America from the inventor, Prof. Commd Ziegenfust of Berlin, we are determined, whatever may be the cost, to introduce them here at once. The price of the Belt has always been Bix Dollars (\$6.00) but to induce invalids to give it a trial we will, for the next ninety days, send the German Electro—Calvanic Belt for ONE DOLLAR, provided you will cut out said send us the annexed coupon and give us your written promise to recommend the Belt if you find itser represented. This Belt is without doubt the best strongest, and most scientifically construct of Riectric Appliance ever introduced, being the inventor of the great German Electrician, Prof. Ziegenfust, and has met with the most marvelous success in Europe, being recommended and endorsed by the entire Medical Profession of Germany. The inventor has in his possession letters from Prince Blemarck and several members of the Royal Family. A quarter of a million of them were sold in the German Empire list year. These Belts, unlike many so-called electric appliances, are very light and not disagreeable to wear, and generate a current that can be immediately felt. Their action is stimulating and at the same time soothing; causing the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Nexvous System to not as a nature intended they should; curing thonsands of cases that internal medicines aliced even to relieve, Under what is the complaint. They are made of cloth, elik lined, and the electric disks are so arranged they retain their strength 30 years. Order AT ONCE from this Advertisement. П O < F RY Order AT ONCE from this Advertisement. 刀 Nothing saved by corespondence. Good Agents wanted. Circulars in German and English. Address, naming this paper. Ш German and English. Address, naming this paper, FORREST & CO., Sole Agents; 116 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BEST S THE

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 90 DAYS

BIBLE COMPETITION, No. 8. Closing 16th, February.

\$20,000.00.

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the LADIES' JOURNAL has given the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an immense amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, etc., lave given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number even going to England and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada Don't delay attending to this, but do it now, and you will not regret it, you may depend.

RUPTU-RH

EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. close of each competition, names of winners are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, no fraud We can positively testify to the fore, no fraux. We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, as we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. For the benefit of those of our readers who desire to compete, we give the plan in detail. To the fitteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without exera charge, except for freight and reading of goods beyond the recepts but

and packing of goods, beyond the regular half-dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

Where are norses first mentioned in the Bible? Where are CAITLE first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sconer you answer them the better. Here you have the list of first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to those two Bible questions.

Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin ... \$ 600

2. One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrat-600

winding and Stem-setting Germine Elgin Watches.

16 to 20—Five Ladies' Solid Gold stem-

case or Opened faced, Coin silver Cake Baskets, elegant designs.....
51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy
Silver Plated Tea Spoons......
101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Ele-

gantly Bound Volumes of Tenny-bound volumes of World's Cyclope-dia, a library in itself....

570 Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these middle rewards. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and s on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS.

1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in Square Pianos, by a celebrated Organs, by a celebrated maker...., 10 and 11.—Four Ladies' Solid Gold

8, 9, 10 and 11.—Four Ladies Sold Gold stem winding and stem setting Watches

12 to 17.—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot Water or Tea Urns

18 to 30.—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns

31 to 50.—Twenty elegant Black Cash-520

100

258 to 600.—Three hundred and forty-three beautifully bound volumes, Shakespeare's poems..... After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very last correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct

one will be given number two, and so on till all

Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches....

these are given away. THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1—Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin.. \$ 500 2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square 750

30 to 90.—Forty-one Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.

91 to 150.—Sixty dozen sets silver-plated Tea Spoons.

151 to 290.—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches.

201 to 400.—One hundred and ten fine silver-plated butter knives or sugar

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal is of course to increase his circulation. In fact, herease his end of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering these Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high-priced fashion papers and magazines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, for one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short, it is about the best monthly publication we know of anywhere for fifty cents, and is as good as many at a dollar. Be sure to remember that everyone competing must send with their answers fifty cents. by post-office or scrip, or small, coin. They

post-office or scrip, or small coin. They, therefore, pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, as fifty cents is the regular yearly subscription price

to the Journal. The competition remains open only till sixteenth February next, and as long as the letter is postmarked where mailed either on the day of closing, (16th February) or any time between now and then, it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this time and eligible to compete you answer the time and engine to compete. I ou answer this promptly now, and you may doubtless secure one of the first rewards. It you answer any time between now and sixteenth of February you may secure one of the middle rewards. and even if you answer on the last day (16th Feb.) and you live a good distance from To. floth ren. and you live a good diseased from To-ronto, fifteen days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from dis tant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of



The last and hest with a upiral spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position even the sixteenth of an inch

even the sixteenth of an inch.

Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults. Guar.

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LEDGE—Contents: Millenium, 1890;
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NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 101. Dame Jesaie Mendels, of the City of Montreal, wife of Jacob silverstone, duly authorized destern justice, against said Jacob Silverstone, her husband. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER.

Attorneys for Plaintiff Montreal, 27th Jan., 1885.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 40%. Dame Emelienne Adam, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adelard Champoux, inn keeper, of the same place, has this day insti-tuted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.
LECLAIR & ALLARD.

6-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, Jan. 30, 1-85.

$\mathbf{R}^{ ext{\tiny EPLY.}}$

In reply to numerous enquiries regarding further proceedings in the way of trying to stop the cheating by sewing silk and liner. thread manufacturers and dealers, we expect to have the measuring machine by the end of this week, after which some revelations will be made that we think will rather surprise the public, and on the principle of reaping what we sow will, in some measure, account for so many losses and failueres in husiness. S. CARSLEY.

SILKS SILKS

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS At S. CARSLEY'S. At S. CARSLEY'S. At S. CARSLEY'S.

At S. CARSLEY'S. COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS

COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS At S. CARSLEY'S. At S. CARSLEY'S. At S. CARSLEY'S. At S. CARSLEY'S.

SATING: SATING!

BLACK SATIN BLACK SATIN BLACK SATIN

AT 8, CARSLEY'S AT 8. CARSLEY'S AT 8. CARSLEY'S AT S. CARSLEY'S

COLORED SATIN COLORED SATIN COLORED SATIN

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