

THOSE HAMBURG STEINWAY PIANOS—HOW THE MATTER GOT BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT—AN INVESTIGATION GOING ON.

To the Editor of the Post:

DEAR SIR.—It will be remembered that in January last there was quite a flutter in the piano trade over a fraud said to be perpetrated on a customer by a certain piano house of this city. The complaint was that a purchaser had bought a new Steinway piano, for which he paid \$500, and that an old and comparatively worthless instrument had been delivered to him; this, after several months delay and many excuses, was taken back, and another which turned out, equally bad, sent to replace it. The customer, again complained, but, receiving no redress, he called in experts, who, it is said, condemned the piano and gave the opinion that it was not a Steinway at all. Upon this the dealer was served with a protest, which brought one of the firm to Montreal, to prevent legal proceedings. He, as the story goes, expressed very great regret and sympathy with the purchaser, and said it was the fault of Mr. Blyth, their agent, and promised, if he would select a first-class Steinway piano in New York and have it sent to them. This pleased the parties, and for the fulfillment of this promise they waited until some time in December, but the piano not coming, they again applied to the head office in Toronto, having had enough of the Montreal house. An answer was shortly received that a beautiful piano was just received at the Custom House, from New York, and would be sent shortly. The purchaser, by this time, was growing cautious, and asked for the number of the piano, which was furnished. "A burned child (it is said) dreads the fire." The fact of a piano intended for Montreal being sent to Toronto for entry served to increase his suspicions. He told a friend he had his doubts about it, and would write to Steinway in New York, to ascertain if piano No. 46,526 was a genuine article, and really made by him. His friend, however, dissuaded him from this course, intimating that it was quite likely Steinway was a party to the transaction, and even if he were not, he would try to shield his agent. The better way, said his friend, would be to apply to the Custom House and find when piano No. 46,526 was entered and where it came from. Through an officer of the Custom House in Montreal, he made the enquiry, and the reply was: "The piano you enquire about was entered on the 19th of July last, and was imported from Hamburg, in Germany." This, he understood, was the piano that one of the partners had promised should be personally selected in New York. Of course there was a row, which brought one of the firm to Montreal to stop legal proceedings. Offers of settlement were made to the aggrieved party, but not before he had given a full statement of the whole business to the press and to several others. When it got into the press the firm saw the danger of exposure, and moved vigorously to cover it up, not by denying the transaction, but by inducing the parties who made these very serious charges to modify or retract them. In this, however, they were only partially successful, for the Montreal correspondent of *Music and Drama* having received all the particulars of the matter from the gentleman on whom the fraud was perpetrated, had written a full account of it to that paper, which was copied into some of the Montreal and Toronto papers. Most of the papers had been requested to say nothing about it, and one of them was induced to retract, in Montreal, at least it was kept very quiet. Not so, however, in New York, where, for some time, a suspicion had been entertained that the house of Steinway had been supplying the American trade with German pianos. Not knowing all the facts regarding their Canadian agent's transactions, and being pressed for explanations, the Steinways published a statement admitting the fact that they were supplying Nordheimer with pianos partially made in Hamburg, but stating that these pianos were just as good and cost them as much to make as those manufactured in New York. The question of course, very naturally came up, "If they are as good and cost you as much money, why ship them to Canada by Hamburg?" As this question is unanswered, the inference is that Steinway pianos, like wine, are improved by the voyage around the world. To the question, "How many of these Hamburg pianos bearing your name have you imported into the United States?" Steinway reply, "None, the Customs duty is so high they cannot be imported into the United States, besides being intended for a humid climate they are not fitted for the United States." How then, says the New York paper, can they be fit for Canada, whose climate is much drier than that of the United States? "Oh but the duties," say they, "being thirty per cent into the United States excludes them." Now let us see if they were not about the same, or even higher into Canada. Suppose this Hamburg piano imported on the 19th of July last, which has caused this exposure, was entered at \$300 (and this is far above the average cost of German pianos) the Canadian duty would be, specific \$30, ad valorem 15 p. c., \$30, total \$60. Cost of importing the same instrument into the United States, 30 p. c., \$90. Not much difference, is there? We will take the other statement by Mr. Steinway, that these pianos are partially made in New York, shipped thence to Hamburg, finished there, and again transhipped to Toronto, and are of the same material, of as good workmanship, and cost as much money as those made in New York. Let us examine this statement; the freight from New York to Hamburg would be, say, \$2 (\$10, Boxing piano, \$3, Freight from Hamburg to Montreal, \$2 (\$15), since lined case \$2 (\$10). Freight from Montreal to Toronto, \$5. Shipping charges, say, \$2—total, \$45. The freight on the same piano, shipped direct from New York to Toronto, would cost \$41. Difference in favor of direct shipment, \$4, so that if they were of equal value the Hamburg piano should cost \$41 more than the New York instrument. Now every one knows that the Canadian agents of the Steinway pianos are men who will save every cent they can both in freight and duties, and yet Mr. Steinway has the audacity to declare that the value of their pianos sent from Hamburg to Toronto is the same as those sent by direct from New York. Taking the well known character of the manufacturers and their agents for irreverence into consideration, how are we to account for their sending these pianos on a pleasure trip to Europe at an expense of \$45 and a loss of six or eight weeks time, when they could be sent direct for \$41, less than a week! The Customs duties can make no difference in favor of Hamburg if there was not something crooked, because from Hamburg, England, or New York the same duties are payable, if the value is the same. To find a solution of this problem, I fear we must turn over Mr. Steinway's statement that the Hamburg and New York pianos are of the same value, unless they admit the idea that their agents must also have some objects to gain, would pay \$46 freight on an upright piano from Ham-

burg, when he could get it from New York direct in a few days for \$41. Let us see if we can get at it some other way. Neither Steinway, who shipped the piano from Hamburg, nor Messrs. Nordheimer, who entered it for duty at the Toronto Custom House on the 19th of July last, has condescended to inform us of the value at which it was entered, and the Customs authorities as yet keep dark on this important point, but the experts called in to examine the piano delivered to Mr. Howard at \$500, declared it was not worth \$500. Now, granting that the piano entered in Toronto on the 19th of July, which was intended to replace this one, was valued at \$225, we get the following result of the Hamburg piano:

Cost of piano	\$225
Duty specific, \$30, ad valorem 15 p. c.	64
\$34	64
Freight and charges from New York to Hamburg and back to Toronto	45
Total cost	\$334
Sold for \$500	
Realized over cost, \$166	

Now the cost of a New York Steinway, such as Mr. Nordheimer was finally compelled to deliver to Mr. Howard, is from \$350 to \$400, and it entered in the port of Montreal would have to pay duty on that valuation, let us take the average figures, say it cost \$375. We have duty specific, \$30, ad valorem 15 p. c., \$56.25, total \$431.25. Freight (no charge is made for casing in New York) \$4. Total \$435.25. Sold for \$500. Realized over cost, only \$35. Difference in favor of selling Hamburg pianos, \$131. Now, if these figures are correct, or even approximately so, it leads to the inevitable conclusion that if Mr. Steinway tells the truth, there has been a fraud practised on the Government, and if he does not tell the truth there has been a fraud on the public, because they have been paying full prices for what they were led to suppose was an expensive New York piano, and were only getting a cheap German article. His apologists say that for some time past the trade and musical public have been neglecting Steinway, and giving the preference to the pianos of Weber. Steinway is compelled either to lower his prices or lose his trade. The Hamburg importations, if they had not been exposed, would give him a great advantage over a formidable rival; by this time, however, Steinway has found that however he might impose on the Americans who call trickery of this kind *smartness*, he cannot so easily delude the Canadian people. When this transaction became known some of the trade, who had suffered from this kind of competition before, made a move in the matter by drawing up the following petition to the Minister of Customs:

To the Honorable the Minister of Customs:

"The petition of the undersigned, persons engaged in the manufacture, importation and sale of pianos and musical merchandise in the Dominion of Canada, sheweth:—

"That whereas it has transpired from a recent discussion in the newspapers that a number of the Steinway Pianos imported by the firm of A. & S. Nordheimer, of Toronto, are entered at the Toronto Custom House from the Port of Hamburg, in Germany;

"And whereas the firm of Steinway & Sons have declared these pianos to be of equal value with, and similar in every respect to those finished in and imported direct from New York, and the said firm of A. & S. Nordheimer have declared that the said pianos are in fact made in New York and are sold at the same prices as those made and finished in the New York factory;

"And whereas your petitioners have reason to believe, and are informed, that the said pianos are passed through the Toronto Custom House at a considerably lower price than those imported direct from New York, whereby not only is a loss sustained by Her Majesty's Customs, but a great and real injury is done to competing piano dealers in this country, by enabling the firm of A. & S. Nordheimer to import a high priced piano at a reduced value;

"And whereas further, it can be shown by the records of Her Majesty's Customs, that in the year 1872, or thereabouts, the same firm of A. & S. Nordheimer, or their agents, trading in Quebec under the name of Blohel and Company, were protested, and their stock seized, by reason of attempted frauds upon Her Majesty's Customs, in representing the value of pianos imported by them to be lower than the price actually paid for them;

"Now your petitioners do humbly request that you will be pleased to inform yourself of the truth or otherwise of the said report, and to ascertain whether in fact the said pianos bearing the name of Steinway & Sons, and entered at the Toronto Custom House from the port of Hamburg (and particularly an upright piano entered on the 19th of July last and numbered 46,526, and another upright piano, numbered 46,185) have passed through your Department at lower invoice value than those entered from New York, and to take such steps as may further seem right to you for the protection of your petitioners' interests.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

This petition, not being yet presented for the causes stated, was allowed to stand, and there the matter would probably have stood, and the Nordheimers could have continued to import Hamburg pianos at \$200, and sell them with the convenience of the Steinways as their New York instruments, at \$500, but for a foolish attempt to bring the wrath of the Government on the Custom officer in Toronto. The result of this vindictive action on their part will undoubtedly be that the revenue of Ottawa will uncover a state of things connected with the Messrs. Nordheimers' importing transactions that will possess absorbing interest, not only to the revenue, but to the trade and the public.

Yours, respectfully,
Mons. Leger.

Montreal, 10th May, 1883.

MANUFACTURING TESTIMONY.

THE CLARE CONSPIRACY.

Sharp Crown Practice.—The personal honor of a witness triumphs.—The facts of the case in Ireland are as follows:—

DUBLIN, May 11.—The Clare conspiracy to murder, case grows in importance; new arrests have been made in the Oranmore and Milford Malby districts, and instead of leaving the conduct of the prosecution to local attorneys, the Castle has assigned Queen's counsel and the chief Crown Solicitor, for Munster to watch the proceedings. Tubridy, the informer, after many adjournments of the inquiry, remains still uncorroborated by independent witnesses. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Special Government Registrar, and Mr. W. P. Purcell, B. M. are the presiding Judges. Now, Clare is a traditional field for sharp Crown practice, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd has improved the occasion. A respectable witness, Mr. P. K. Sullivan, Deputy Postmaster of Ennis, was forced into the case. His official position caused him to be looked upon as one who might be used without protest, and accordingly evidence of a harmless character in reference to Mr. Patrick Moloney, one of the prisoners and his private friend, was so manipulated in the written dispositions as to make it tell severely against the accused. At the last hearing of the case Mr. Sullivan, disregarding the Post Office situation and only mindful of personal honor and justice, exposed the whole matter, to the discomfiture of the Crown prosecutors in general, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Purcell in particular. There is consternation at the revelations, with an accompanying satisfaction at the exposure of a general system of manufacturing testimony. There are many Clifford Lloyds in Ireland just now, and Mr. Purcell does not stand alone in his blind obedience to power and prejudice against the prisoner. Yesterday I cabled to you the prudent retirement of Judge Lawson to the corporation protection of the Court of Appeals—away from the ever-recurring risks of presiding in Criminal Courts at Provincial Assizes. I have now to announce another official obstacle taken from the pathway of the prisoners' peace. The jails of counties in Ireland are regarded as model halls; in metropolitan prisons there is some show of humanity, but once get within the grasp of county Government and visiting Justices and existence becomes almost intolerable. The prisoners most remarkable for vigor were those selected for the execution of the Criminal and Crimes Acts; and one of the establishments enjoying a bad name, where all had the reputation of cruelty, was the jail of Limerick. The Governor has now resigned his position in consequence of complaints of that cruelty and the prospects of an official inquiry into his system of prison discipline.

THE CONVENT SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

[JOAQUIN MILLER in the N. Y. Star.]

I want to call the attention of parents to these plain but perfect schools of the Loretto Order. I do not know that they are better than those of the Sacred Heart, but they seem to be so much cheaper and simpler, more severe and old-fashioned, perhaps, I should say, that I like them better. And I think many a poor man, like myself, who cannot well afford high-priced schools, will thank me for the bit of information I can crowd in this paragraph.

Four years ago I took a little girl of mine from Oregon and put her in the Loretto Convent School at Guelph, Ontario. She was a wayward little thing, quite without culture, discipline or any idea of obedience; then she was all shaken up with the age; and the long journey made her quite ill, too. But the place is so high and dry and entirely healthy that the child soon became strong and healthy and hardy. In the whole four years I have not paid over \$10 of doctor's bills. And this girl, who so liked the freedom of the hills and was so lawless, soon became one of the most patient, industrious and well-disciplined children in the world. All by kindness, too; not one hard word was ever spoken to her, so far as I know. And she from the first was in love with these gentle teachers all, from the Mother Superior down. As to the dread some Protestants have of their children becoming Catholics, I can only give my experience here for the information and guidance of others. I am not myself a Catholic, nor do I profess any particular creed, although I think I see some good in all. But holding with that eminent Englishman—that "man is a religious animal"—and knowing in my own heart that religion is as strong an element for good and as necessary to the perfection of a soul as is the sentiment of love, I desired that my daughter should be religious. And I desired, too, that after some years of reflection, she should choose her own religion. After a year or so of observation and reflection she chose to be a Catholic. But so far from her being persuaded or influenced to this, she was put on a long probation. And even then I had to give my written permission before she could be accepted. Pardon this detail; but it is important for all to know these facts.

And now I come to the practical part and the purpose of this item—the cost. Briefly, then, in round numbers, it is \$100 a year for board and tuition! This nominal sum seems startling. And it is because it is so cheap, so good and perfect in all respects that I publish it to the world. You see these gentle sisters seek no commercial advantage or profit at all. They only want to make expenses. And as they pay out nothing to speak of for rent or for teachers, and dress and live plain and simple, their expenses are very light, indeed; and so it is that they can afford to take a girl and keep her at school for \$50 the half year.

Of course there are other incidental expenses, such as washing and so on. And then a young lady, as she advances in years and culture, will require a higher order of instruction in music and the like than is given in the general course. So that the bill can be easily swelled to \$200 a year, but not well above that.

There is another one of these remarkable schools still nearer to us. It overlooks Niagara Falls, and is just across the river on the Canada side. I am acquainted with the Mother Superior here also; and I know that she, like the Superior of the Loretto School of Guelph, is a mother indeed to any girl given in her charge.

An article in a Chicago paper is headed, "Kissed by Her Husband." This caused a great sensation in the city. The next morning, however, the paper explained that it was a typographical error, and stated that "kissed" read "kicked." Then the excitement died out.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY are the most common of our everyday ailments, and everyone nearly has some special cure of their own. Ours is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and having used it for many years we can confidently recommend it.

THAT "FENIAN" SCARE.

IS IT A HOAX?—No extra precautions taken by the Commandant in Chief.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Owing to the receipt by the Lieut. Governor of a startling letter of warning from Sir John Macdonald, a number of special policemen were sworn in this afternoon for service about Government House, the provincial buildings and other points. Last night the provincial and post office buildings were watched by two policemen of the city force, detailed for that duty, besides the regular night watchmen kept in those places. Besides this policemen on duty at night throughout the city have been ordered to take no "relief" early in the morning before the hours of one and two or two and three, as customary for them to do, and those who went off duty at three a.m. are until further instructions, to remain on their posts until six o'clock. The cause of the selection of Halifax as the spot for Fenian action is evident owing to its prominence as a military station. From what can be learned as to the source of the information which has alarmed the authorities, it appears that there was a detective at the recent Land League Convention at Philadelphia who had instructions to report anything of importance, and it is affirmed that this detective communicated to the Governor General or to the British Government that the day of Brady's execution (next Monday) was to be the signal for a combined attempt to revenge whenever and wherever the opportunity might offer. In an interview with a reporter to-night General Sir Patrick Macdonough, Commander of the Forces, stated that the contents of a letter received by Lieutenant-Governor Archibald were almost the same as telegraphed last night, but the statement said to be contained in the communication that two suspicious vessels had sailed from Boston for Halifax, he denied having been made aware of. He stated that circumstances that occurred a short time ago had led him to order an extra entry on guard at the large powder magazine in Point Pleasant Park, but further than this there had not yet been any strengthening of guards there or at other places in the city. The reporter mentioned the fact of torpedoes being believed to be carried by vessels referred to, when Sir Patrick replied that lying of the harbor with these dangerous explosives might be undertaken almost at any time without detection. Even now, he said, the harbor may be full of torpedoes, and we not know it, as parties might already have placed them in position without being observed. On being asked whether suspicious vessels had been observed hovering around the harbor lately, he answered that none had been reported to him. He stated that no special instructions had been issued to his officers by him regarding the taking of precautions for the protection of property or life, and it was not anticipated that any events would occur to alarm the public. Lieutenant Adamson, at present in command of H.M.S. "Tenedos," in absence from the city of Commander Fane, was also visited to-night, and he, too, denied the report that orders had been issued on his ship for extra look-outs or other precautionary measures.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 10.—The interest attaching to the Fenian scare has been abating somewhat, but to-day a report that suspicious vessels had been hovering about the harbor entrance was discussed with some degree of excitement by the public. It was ascertained that there really was a foundation for the rumors, it being an actual fact that at least one mysterious craft, a steamer, had appeared at the mouth of the bay, acting in an unusual manner, and departing without entering the harbor. About three o'clock this morning a signal was hoisted on the Citadel staff for a steamer reported to the eastward. She was made out by the signal officers at Sambro to be brigantine-rigged, but her name could not be discovered, as she did not approach sufficiently near to the signal station. She came towards port from a southeasterly direction, passed on to the westward and an hour or so later returned and seemed to hover about the mouth for a short time, apparently undecided whether to come in or not. She then turned about and put to sea again, without having made any signals. This curious action of a steamer is very unusual, though there have previously, but not recently, been one or two similar cases.

THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERER.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 9.—William Hughes, the colored man found guilty on his own confession of murdering his wife on the 13th of February, was hung in the jail yard at 8 o'clock this a.m. He died without a struggle. Hughes slept soundly last night and rose at six o'clock refreshed after his slumbers. He ate a hearty breakfast, and soon afterwards Rev. A. B. Newnam and Rev. W. A. Holbrook, Church of England clergymen, arrived and engaged with the doomed man in prayer. Hughes listened to the reading of the death sentence without emotion and announced himself ready. He walked calmly to the scaffold erected in the jail yard, displaying not a sign of fear or nervousness. At eight o'clock he was placed under the beam, the cap was promptly pulled down over his face and the signal was given, and in a few seconds the murderer was swinging in the air. He died peacefully. Death was caused by strangulation at the end of eight minutes, and a minute later the body was cut down. After the formal inquest the body was removed for burial in the almshouse cemetery. Hughes made no statement today, having on previous occasions fully acknowledged that he was guilty and that he deserved punishment. The execution was witnessed only by the coroner's jury, the jail officials and representatives of the press, who passed off without a hitch. A crowd collected in front of the jail, but they could see no part of the proceedings.

THE BATTLE CREEK ACCIDENT.

DETROIT, May 4.—At Battle Creek on Wednesday night the Coroner's jury in the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway disaster returned the following verdict:—The four-day-old verdict. That said collision was caused by an extra freight train, under charge of Conductor Beebe, running into the rear of passenger train No. 1, called the Pacific Express, and telegraphing two rear Pullman cars on said passenger train; that said passenger train was then standing on the track at one place of the accident where it had been stopped by the breaking of the hose connecting the air brakes with the engine, and that the bursting of the said hose caused the break to stop the train. The jury further find that the flagman from the passenger train, who went back to stop the approaching freight train, did not go back far enough as he had time to stop the freight train, and that the conductor of the passenger train did not exercise proper diligence in making sure the flagman was not back in a proper manner and to the proper distance, and the jury find that at the time of the accident the freight train was running at a higher rate of speed than was warranted by the circumstances of the accident, and that it is not decided whether any criminal prosecutions will be brought. The railway authorities will investigate the matter further.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

THE CANADA LOAN TO BE REFUSED.—THE IRISH REJECTION OF THE IRISH PARTY OF A NEW BASIS.

LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Trevelyan, the Irish Secretary, has recommended that the Government reject the proposal of the Northwest Land Company of Canada asking for a loan of £10,000,000 in exchange for the settlement of Irish families, unless the company greatly modifies its terms.

Arthur O'Connor has submitted to the Irish Parliamentary party a proposal that the party be divided into small, strongly organized sections, each charged with the especial care of some one particular Governmental question, with a view to making the party influence better felt on every question of general interest coming before Parliament. Mr. Parnell favors a reorganization on this basis.

New Advertisements.

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READ NIGHT CRUCIFIXES! NIGHT CROSSES! NIGHT STATUES! ARE VISIBLE IN THE Darkest Room! WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS! HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAS A LUMINOUS CRUCIFIX! AND SAYS: "It is a Great Incentive to Devotion." READ! TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES.

M. CERQUI.

Rue Rivoli, 41.

MONSIEUR.—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so do the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblems shines and overshadows my sleeping moments.

Yours in X,
BRO. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Gnomon Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

\$1.00 EACH!

If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then, like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, thought or word before sleep overcomes us. We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the darkness of night, you will be more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.

\$1.00 each for Crosses.
\$2.00 for Crucifixes, 6-inch figure.
\$3.00 " " " 8-inch figure.
Crosses \$8.00 per dozen, or \$1.00 per half dozen.

Send money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

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