VIA CRUCIS.

An Interesting Catholic Ceremonial at St. Mary's Church.

Blessing the "Stations of the Cross" by Bishop Foley and Other Clergymen.

The Catholic coremony of blessing the "Sta-The Catholic coremony of blossing the "Stations of the Cross" was observed, last evening, at St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue. The "Stations of the Cross" are pictures, to be seen in every Romish church, which represent Christ in the various attitudes of suffering and attempted rest while bearing the cross to Calvary, along the way since known as the "Via Crucis." They are fourteen in number, and are deemed an essential part of the adornment of every sacred edifice of the denomination. The coremonial of the blessing is an impressive one, and usually draws large crowds to the place where it is colebrated. St. Mary's Church was completely filled, last evening, by a most attentive

y. o'clock the Right-Rev. Bishop Foley en-At 8 o'clock the Right-Rev. Bishop Foloy entered the Esauctuary, followed by the clergy and acolytes who were to assist him. The clergymon whose names follow were in attendance: The paster of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Father P. N. Noonan, the Rev. Father J. Waldron, the Rev. Father W. J. Madden, the Rev. Father P. J. Murphy, the Rev. Father E. W. Terry, the Rev. Father Verdan, the Rev. Father Vernoman, the Rev. Father McGuire, the Rev. Dr. McMullen, and the Rev. P. J. Flannigan. The Bishop were his violet stole; the an. The Bishop were his violet stole; the colytes bere the customary paraphernalia of the

acolytes bore the customary paraphernalia of the service.

The exercises commenced with an address by Bishop Foley, in which he gave the reason of the ceremonial. He said that, among these exercises which help to meditation upon the passion, cross, and death of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, one of the chief has ever been the exercise of the "Way of Calvary," commonly called the "Way of the Cross." This devotion had continued in unbroken tradition from the time Christ arose into Heaven. It arose first among the Christians in Jerusalem, out of veneration for those exerced spots which were sanctified by the sufferings of our Divine Redeemer. It was practiced even in the time of the Gospels, according to St. Jorome, who says that Christians were went to visit the holy places in crowds, coming even from the farthest corrors of the earth. From Jorusalem this devout exercise was introduced into Europe by holy persons who traveled in Palestine, to satisfy their devotion. Friar Alvarez built several little chapels to serve as so many separate stations, in which he had painted the principal events which took place on our Lord's way to Calvary. The Fathers Minorite Observants of the Order of St. Francis, in Italy, and elsewhere throughout the Catholic world, spread zealously the devotion of the Via Crucis, erecting in all their own churches fourteen separate stations, so that all who chose might make the journey of the Way to Calvary. This wholesome devotion has always been approved by the Popes. Those who perform devoutly the Via Crucis may gain all the indulgences granted to those who visit, in person, the sacred places. The Bishop continued his explanation at some length, advising the observance of this devotion by all his hearers, and inculcating the performance of overy religious twile the Went Creator Spiritus was

Bishop Foley, assisted by Father Noonan and the acolytes, then blessed the pictures successively, and they were put in their places upon the walls, the choir meanwhile singing the "Vexilla Regis" and the "Stabat Mater" in a most admirable manner.

After the ceremonial was completed, there were the regular Sunday services, followed by the Benediction.

to Benediction.
The pictures are copies in oil from the cele-rated Swiss painter, Paul Von Deschwanden, and are handsome and well executed.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

A Debate in the Pennsylvania Consti-tutional Convention.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1873.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: Whilst sojourning in Philadelphia, I gained admission to the hall in which the Constitutional Convention of the State was as-sembled, and, as I believe a few facts pertaining to the Convention will be interesting to your readers, I take this medium of transmitting

This Convention is composed of the leading men of the State. Among the most prominent members I would mention the Hon. William M. Meredith, considered the most able lawyer at the Philadelphia bar; the Hon. J. S. Black, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, one of the ablest and most profound lawyers of Pennsylvania; Gov. A. C. Curtin, widely known as "the Soldiers' Friend," for his acts whilst Governor of the Koystone State; James Gowan, President of the Reading Railroad Company; the Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester County, late Minis-

State James Govern-red the Keystone State James Govern-red the Keystone State James Govern Govern Land Company; the Hon-Wayne McVeigh, of Chester County, late Minister to Constantinople; and many others whose names given preminently and conspicuously in the Constantinople; and many others whose names given preminently and conspicuously in the Constantinople; and many others whose names given preminently and conspicuously in the Constantinople; and many others whose trained to habits of industry in Ast I endered the Chamber, I discovered an important measure was under consideration of the constantinople of the struggle against American properties of the struggle against American properties of the constantinople of the struggle against American properties of the constantinople of the struggle against American properties of the constantinople of the struggle against American properties of the communities or mitions, projude, in the one of communities or mitions, projude, in the one of the communities or mitions properties, in a family and the constantinople of the communities or mitions properties, in a family of the constantinople of the communities or mitions properties, in a family of the constantinople of the communities of the communities of the constantinople of the communities of the constantinople of the communities of the constantinople of the declaration, as also the ability of deplayed by Calibration and the constantinople of the constantinop

lieved that woman's beneficial influence on seedety would be made greater by withholding than by conferring the suffrage that he was opposed to extending the privilege to her. He believed that our appreciation of the female character had a direct tendency to elevate our own, therefore he did not propose to drag women into politics, nor introduce her to the heated and ill-tempered controversics of the hustings.

E. Culburrii.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Watch Enctory, and Its Relation to Farm-Labor-Wool and Mutton-Relative Value of Male and Female Labor-The Effect of Learning the Girls a Trade-The Value of Steady Hands-The Effect on Rural Investments-The Factory as a Museum of Mechanism-The Effect on Rural Investments-The Value of Manufactures to the Farmer, with Some Suggestions-Capital Employed in Farmsing-What We Are Neglecting.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent,
Ohampaon, Ill., Feb. 22, 1873.
The Watch-Factory.

I am going to write about the Elgin Watch-Factory. "Well, what has a watch-factory to do with farming?" I hear some one inquire. Why, my dear sir, it has very much to do with farm matters in its neighborhood; and, then, it is but the below of with large in the restriction of the state of the late of the state of the late of the state of the late of the

farm matters in its neighborhood; and, then, it is but the history of similar industries, all or which have their influence on the profits and management of the farm, and the condition of the farmer and his family.

In the first place, it takes the farmer's son

and the farmer's daughter from the over-crowded or ill-paid labor of the farm, and gives them a trade by which, at moderate labor, they may carn trade by which, at moderate labor, they may earn arge wages. And, then, to feed these appreutices, and skilled workmen and workwomen, the farmer has an additional demand for the products of the farm, the orchard, and the garden. But this is not the end of it, for other industries are closely allied to this, and are indirectly fostered, and become a permanent necessity. The woolen mill is close at hand, to spin, and weave, and dye the cloth for these workmen; and woolen varn must be had for stockings for all. This deyarn must be had for stockings for all. This de-mands wool and mutton, and thus the farmer has two profits on his small flock of sheep, whereas he had only one before.

Then there must be boarding-houses, or houses

for families, and these families and boarder must be fed and clothed.

When watch-making pays better than the farm, the boys and girls of the farm seek the business; and when, by this change of labor in farming, its condition is improved, the farmer hiros other labor; and thus the round of labor is supplied, and the equilibrium restored. The apprentice-boy comes to be a skilled workman and is paid wages for skilled work, and is found in his place year in and year out, for he has no idea of change, and becomes, as it were, wedded to his business, and thus, in time, becomes essential to the Watch Company, that appreciates this steady work, and increases his wages year

NOT 80 OF THE APPRENTICE-GIRL, though she becomes a skilled workwoman, and is paid the wages of a skilled workwoman; not mon's pay for mon's work, but such propor-tionate pay as the condition of things will war-rant. The Company do not know when the tionate pay as the condition of things will warrant. The Company do not know when the workwoman will give them notice to quit work, while the men may be relied upon as steady, continuous workmen, for, if they do marry, they continue in the same employment, and, if possible, give it better attention, for now they have an interest in making themselves useful and a necessity to the Watch Company, as they also look forward to promotion. But the case is different with the workwoman, for she has another destiny, and seme young merchant, some dector, some lawyer, some mechanic or man of business, whispers some mystic words in her ear, and proposes some new arrangement,—all of which is sealed with a kiss; and—and the Watch Company has notice that there will be an idle machine and a vacant seat after—days from date. These notices, written on tinted paper, are dropped into the lotter-box, one after one, on Monday morning, and the blank days are spent in arranging the promotions that are to follow. Thus so many new approntices can have places, and thus three persons are made happy: the workwoman and the young man whe place. But the Watch Company is a matter-of-face company, and soon learns that this lowers the average value of the workwoman as an employe. So we see that, after all, in these industries there is an insurmountable barrier to the workwoman commanding men's pay for men's work. And, so long as a steady workman is of more value than an unsteady one, so long will this be the case.

Telaim to be an advocate of woman's rights but then the women workmen must fill all the requirements that are demanded of the men. But the history of the Watch Company shows that both men and women workmen do marry, and while the man in consequence will prove a better employe, as a steady, reliable workmen, it usually takes the woman from the workshop, and returns her to the social life of a house-keeper.

and returns her to the social life of a house-keeper.

"Why, then, allow the girl to learn the trade, if she will marry and leave the business so soon after she becomes a skilled workwoman?" Be-cause it will do her no harm; in fact, these

cause it will do her no harm; in fact, these workwomen

MAKE THE REST OF WIVES,
and the best of housekcopers. In the first place, they have been trained to habits of industry, and patient, painstaking labor. They have lived on their own earnings, and learned the value of monoy, and thus they have become industrious and prudent. It is these qualities that go to make the essentials of a good wife and a good housekeeper.

music. How a ruby, a quarter of an inch in diameter, in cut into slabs with a saw, then into julets, and those broken into cubes, and those oubse turned in a lathe, and crilled with a drill too small to be seen with the maked eye. There are 44 scrows in a watch, and the threads on the most of those are too small to be seen with the naked eye,—there being 250 threads to the inch, and 144,000 weigh only a pound. The greater number of these scrows are of steel, while, in some of the best watches, those in the balance-wheel are of gold,—a \$10 piece making 650, of which 44 are used in one watch, as stated.

making 650, of which 44 are used in one watch, as stated.

From the cutting-room, where the plates are punched out of brass, to the inspection-room, is a most wonderful and enclanding novelty, more marvelous, if possible, than that of the stories of the Arabian Nights. To make the balance-wheel, eighty operations are required. Each workman has a particular work to do, and follows that until promotion gives him the next most difficult work. The nests (a box of ten watches) pass from workman to workman, each doing his or her part, until the finished watch passes the hands of the inspector. One hundred and sixty are turned out per day, and boxed up ready for market. No cases are made here, as that is a separate business, and the movements are sold to the local watch-makers, who put them in such cases as their customers may order.

The profits on the half-million capital thus employed must be large, while its effects on real estate in

estate in

THE ADJACENT FARMING DISTRICT
must be of even greater value, for it leads to the
consumption of the best-paying products of rural labor. I heard very little compleint of hard
times among these farmers. They have no war
on railroad and other monopolies, for their corn
is turned into milk, butter, eggs, pork, beef, and
poultry.

on tattout and other monopolous, for their corn is turned into milk, buttor, gggs, pork, boef, and poultry.

The Watch Company
Asir for no protection
from the pauper labor of Europe, as our statesmen please to call it, but, on the other hand, American genius and Western enterprise are pushing large sales of these goods in the markets of the Old Country, notwithstanding that a large duty is lovied on nearly all the raw material that is required in the business of watchmaking. The Swies watchmakers refused to allow any of their machines, or even the drawings of them, to go out of their country: and to-day they are met in all the markets of the world by watches made on the prairies of Illinois, by the first generation of white people that were born upon it. Thirty-six years ago, the Indians crossed the Fox River, and bade addien to their old homes; and in their place, in this short period, has grown up a manufacture that fluds a market in every quarter of the globe.

While most of our interior towns have been

unacture that make a second the globe.

While most of our interior towns have been squabbling over county-seats, State Capitals, Industrial Universities, Normal Schools, and State institutions,

ELGIN

has paid attention to manufactures, and now she has a work-day population that gives value to the farming interest for miles around. Among these are the National Watch Factory; the Milk-Condonsing Factory; the Canning Factory, or the causing of small fruits and vegetables; an iron foundry, for the castings of school-furniture and sewing-machine; several wagon and carriage factories, and factories for the making of farm-implements. This is the lesson that I wish to impress upon the reader of The Thin-UNE: that we must have

of farm-implements. This is the lesson that I wish to impress upon the reader of The Trin-UNE: that we must have

A More DURENSIFIED LABOR;
we must become aggressive; for, if we can make watches for New England and for Europe, there are many other things that we can also make for them; at least we can supply the home-domand. We have given the world an ever supply of corn, of pork, and of beef, while we are short of flour, of butter, of cheese, of flax, and many minor products of the farm. We bring apples from New York, cheese from Ohio, mutton from Michigan, and wool from Australia, and yet are not happy, for the reason that corn is 20 cents; that the railroads charge more than 3 cents a mile for fare, and 30 cents a bushel for corn from Chicage to New York. And now, while the Railroad Kings are adjusting the new tariff, which the Patrons of Husbandry and the Farmers' Clubs are seeking to compel the Governor to place at least one farmer on the Board of Railroad Commissioners, let us see if there is not some new crop, or neglected old one, that will pay for the attention; or, in the case of failure, put some of our sparc capital into other industries of which the country is in need, and which offer such inducements and prospects of success.

THE FARMERS HOLD MORE CAPITAL TO-DAY

need, and which offer such inducements and prospects of success.

THE FARMERS HOLD MORE CAPITAL TO-DAY than the railroads or other industries, and we may possibly improve our condition by the culture of less land, and turn part of our capital into manufacturing. Let us turn monopolists, and troum that the railroads as managers, and troum that the railroads as managers, and troum that the railroads as managers, ongineers, conductors, brakemen, and in all of their departments; we have made them middlemen, and had thom study law, medicine, and other professions. We have \$50 boys and girls in the Industrial University, whom we are fitting for the professions of law, theology, medicine, the arts, middle-men, politics, and other pursuits of life, of whom not 5 per cent will go back to the farm; while we are neglecting the great and important need of the day,—manufactures.

will go back to the farm; while we are neglecting the great and important need of the day,—manufactures.

Had Jacksonville spent half the money in procuring an adequate supply of water for manufacturing purposes, and to encourage those branches of industry, that she has in lobbying for the State Institutions; had Normal sunk a coal-shaft instead of sinking money in the Normal School; had Springfield commenced a rolling mill when she was squandering money on the State Capital; had Champaign put one-third of the money in coal-mining and manufactures that she invested in the so-called Industrial University; had Pooria lobbied for car-shops and rolling-mills, instead of the State House,—all of these places would have been vastly better off than they are to-day. Look at Elgin, Aurora, Botavia, Ottawa, Rockford, and other manufacturing towns, and you find them thriving, and the rural population that surrounds them prosperous. There are other questions of the hour beyond that of Isaliway Commissioners, 20-cent corn, and 3-cent fares.

EVINAL.

ST. LOUIS VISITORS.

St. Louis Hotel Builders Inspect Chicago Among the guests at the Gardner House, on

supplied to accopt he ways, or they would be completed to accopt the ways of the ways of the completed to accopt the ways of the completed to accopt the completed to accopt the ways of the completed to accopt the complete the complet

tide of travelers from the whole outside would to witness the marvels of our great rebuilding, and carry away its practical lessons.

A BEAR STORY.

Romarkablo Adventure of a Funter in Pitco County, Pa.

Canadensis, Pa., (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Probably one of the most exciting and perilous adventures that ever fell to the let of any unuter, was had one day last week by a gentleman named Clearwater, in Green Township, Pike Co., just north of here.

Mr. Clearwater started from this place at an early hour on Saturday morning to walk to Have-

Mr. Clearwater started from this place at an early hour on Saturday morning to walk to Hawley, Pa., through the wild section of country intervening, a section which is noted for its wild game, and which has been the past season the scone of several exciting contests with the black bear, which have been unusually plenty.

It was only a month ago that two hunters of Pike County killed four of these animals in a few hours, having tracked them to their lair and attacked them in a body. One of these hunters, named Hague, narrowly escaped with his life at the time, in a hand-to-hand contest with one of the bears. Besides the four killed one large one escaped.

Mr. Clearwater had proceeded several miles into the wilderness, when he struck the trail of a bear. Having his rille with him, and a dog, he determined to follow the track. He followed the trail to the margin of a stream called Bright Brook, in the northern part of Pike County, when it took another course, toward what is known as the High Kuoh, the highest eminence in northeastern Pennsylvania. The bear led Mr. Clearwater to a rocky, precipitious hill, up which it had clambered. Clearwater was now the consideration the peril that might attend the hunt, and, being an old hunter and woodsman, probably cared nothing for it. After following the trail among the rocks for some time, Clearwater & dog began to exhibit signs of uneasiness, which led his master to believe that they were close upon the object of their pursuit. On reaching the summit of a knoll, which he had reached by a circuitous route, Mr. Clearwater saw basking in the sun, beneath an overhanging rock, in a secluded and sheltered place, the bear—a huge black follow, the largest he had ever seen. The dog at once made an outery, and the bear jumped up. Seeing the intruders, he endeavored to get away, when a ball from the hunter's rifle stopped him. The dog at once rushed at the animal, which raised up on its haunches to receive the attack. The dog at once closed with the bear, when, rolling over and over together, both dog and bear went down the hill, fifty feet below. Clearwater was now in a fever of excitement. He did not know how badly the bear was wounded, and, from the course he took, did not seem to care. Loading only one barrel of his gun, he ran down the hill to within a few yards or the bear and dog, which were still engaged in a deadly struggie. The dog had sunk his teeth in the fleshy part of the bear's cheek, and the bear was accondowing to get his plucky contestant in his embrace. The hunter stood looking at the conflict, knowing well how it would terminate, yet, singularly dough, not using his weapon on behalf of the dog. It was not until the bear had succeeded in getting his paws ar

troo that answered his purpose, and climbed it which reached the tree almost as soon as he did. Clearwater, in telling of his adventure, says that the conduct of the bear when he found himself folied struck terror into his very soul, although he was out of the reach of the feroclous brute. He struck the tree with his claws, gnawed the truth, and uttered fearful growls. Finally the brute became quiet, and, lying down beneath the tree, licked his wounds and whined piteously over them. After the bear had abandoned its more belligerent attitude, Clearwater looked about him to see how he was situated. To his horror he saw for the first time that the tree he was in was growing up close to the side of a hill, or ridge, and extending out into the very branches was a rock. On one side the limbs of the tree were twelve feet from the ground; on the other they touched the ground. It soon became evident to him that the bear had discovered the condition of affairs, and saw its advantage, for, after about five minutes of quiet, it gathered itself up and proceeded leisurely up the hill, and was soon face to face with the hunter. As it crept out toward him, Clearwater placed himself as far out on the branch as he could, and said it was impossible to describe his feelingsat that moment. The bear's fury had all returned, and it now stood within two feet of him, fearning at the mouth, its red jaws wide open, and a deadly hate shooting from its eyes. It took one more step slowly toward him, when the limb broke beneath their weight, and down they went with a crash to the ground togother. Fortunately, Clearwater did not fall beneath the bear, and he had hardly struck the ground before he was on his feet, feeling no injury from the fall, Seeling his rifle lying at the foot of the tree, he scized it at once and, clubling it, stood ready for receive the attack of the bear. To his surprise and delight, the bear rose slowly, as if in pain, and, when it turned upon him, he saw that one of its huge fore logs was broken, and hung useless at

howls, in which pain was evidently mingled with anger, the bear started off over the ridge, limp-ing slowly upward until it reached the summi, when it stopped and looked back, and went down on the other side.

when it stopped and looked back, and went down on the other side.

Clearwater dropped inetantly to the ground, and started off as rapidly as his stiffened limbs would permit toward Blooming Grove. It was nearly daylight when he reached a house, feeling much warmer but nearly calausted. At this house he knocked, and was soon within, enjoying the hespitality of the backwoods family. Howas properly, cared for, and a few hours later his host, with another man, started out to see if they could find any traces of the bear. They found its trail on the ride, where it deserted its post under the tree, and followed the bloody track down the ridge for a mile. Here the trace, and followed the bloody track down the ridge for a mile. Here the trace, and followed the bloody track down the ridge for a mile. Here the trace, and followed the bloody track down the ridge for a mile, lite the huge carcass of the bear was found, lying in a pool of frozen blood.

It is thought that this was the bear that escaped from the two Blooming Grove hunters, and probably if they had "tackled" it they would have had a more serious time than with all the other four.

Clearwater had the bear conveyed to Oxford, or the Beleviere Content of the street of the street

chier four.

Clearwater had the bear convoyed to Oxford, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Wilmington Railread, distant a few miles, where he shipped it home. Clearwater says he has seen a good many hard times in his life in the woods, but his experience of Saturday goes ahead of anything he ever knew, and he does not care to attack another stray bear in the forets of Pike County.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Last Coup of Eric.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 21.

For some days it has been known in this city, that a combination of the Eric and Atlantic & Great Western managers, of which the Bisch-offshoim party, of London, and President Watson and S. M. L. Barlow, of the Eric road, are leaders, have recently purchased a controlling interest in the steek of the Cloveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company. The annual election of the Company is to take place on the 5th of March, and at that time it may be expected that the new steekholders will assert their power to elect a board of managers which shall represent directly their views and interests. There have been current in Cleveland for a day or two pasts a great many absurd predictions that the new regime will result in a disruption of the relations now existing between the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Lake Shore Companies, and consequently inflict serious injury upon the railroad facilities of this city. We have the best authority for saying that all these apprehensions are idle and unfounded. Though, to some extent, competing lines, the personal and business relations between the Cake Shore and the Eric managers are entirely cordial and harmonious. President Watson, of the Eric Road is an Ohloman, and is bound by the most indicate friendship to the officers of the Lake Shore and the Eric managers are entirely cordial and harmonious. President Watson, of the Eric Road is an Ohloman, and is sound by the most indicate friendship to the Ohloes of the Eric ambination was, firstly, to gain control of a live and valuable railroad; and secondly to secure a direct line to St. Louis, and thence westward by the Missouri & Kansas Pacilic. The Eric Road connects directly with the Atlantic & Great Western at Salamanca; the Atlantic & Great Western intorsects the Cloveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road at Galion, and by making transfers from the broad to the narrow gauge at the latter named point, there is opened an a The Last Coup of Eric.

The lowa Central Railroad-Failure

The town Central Railrond—Failure of Negotiations.

From the St. Louis Times, Feb. 21.

It will be a disappointment to every businessman in this city who has the interests, present and fature of St. Louis at heart, to learn that Mr. C. C. Gilman, President of the lowe Central Railroad, roturned to his home last evening, having been unsuccessful in his efforts to lease his road to the St. Louis, Ransas City & Northern Railroad Company, for which object his mission was here. Two propositions were made to the latter road to effect the lease of the Iowa Central for a period of ninety-nine years, neither of which was acquiesced in by the management of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; and one or two propositions were made not which was acquiesced in by the management of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; and one or two propositions were made in the satination of the last-nation of the set for the interests of his Company not to accopt. One of the impediments in the way of successful negotiation of the lease was the stipulation that the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company should complete the unfinished gap of twenty-seven and a half miles between Alifa and Moulton, thus making the connection between the two roads complete; and another one was that the St. Louis, Ransas City & Northern Road should assume the payment of the annual interest on the outstanding indebtedness of the road.

We do not understand that negotiations have

Interest on the outstanding indepteuness of the road.

We do not understand that negotiations have as yet been entirely broken off, but that they are only suspended, and may be resumed at an early day.

Should all further negotiations with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road be at an end, the Iowa Central will unquestionably pass into the hands of some of the gigantic railroad corporations East, and be absorbed in some monopoly whose every interest is inimical to that of St. Louis.

Areburg (N. Y.) Correspondence New York World.

It is scarcely over within the province of a newspaper to chronicle a more sickening accident than that which happened to James Milligan, who was drawn feet foremost through two massive iron rollers only three and a half inches apart, and which are used in flattening bars of steel for the plates of saws. Mr. Milligan was employed as blacksmith's helper in the steel rolling-mill of Wheeler, Madden & Clemson. He was climbing upon a board laid across rods over the rollers, in order to place in position a wrench which is used to regulate the space through which is used to regulate the space through which the heated steel and iron are passed, when the board suddenly timed.

er, or delivered her thoughts in a more musical tone than she did last Wednesday night—and it was noticed all through her lecture that her eyes fairly laughed at the reccollection of the funny manner in which she was landed in Now-ari."

AIr Guns.

Probably the most perfect air guns in the world are these made in London for the use of English peachers. As they make no smoke, and consequently no smell, they are not so casily detected as fire-arms when used in game preserves. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that they make no soles. When charged, so as to produce the offects aboved described, the report is quite sharp-cully as sharp as that produced by gunpowder. When lightly charged, the report is, of course, diminished; but the force with which the builet is projected is slas proportionally lessened, and so is the recoil. As a weapon for secret assassination, therefore, the air gun does not possess much advantage over a good rific cano. Fow persons are, however, aware of the slight charge of powder or air that is necessary to produce a fatal wound at short distances. Experience teaches us that a builet that will go through a half-inch board will kill a man if it strikes him in a fatal and not too well protected part. Now, a bullet can be projected from a rifle with a force sufficient to pierce such a board at twelve paces, by means of acharge of powder hot greater than that which will lie on a silver three-cont piece; and, provided the charge be ignited quickly, as by a pill lock, the noise of the explosion will not attract the attention of persons who are 60 yards distant. The small pistols in common use make very little noise except when discharged in confined places; and yet, if the ball should strike a vital part, death may be caused instantaneously by a wound from them. The only advantages possessed by the air-gun are its perfect cleanliness and the fact that the parts are not liable to be corroded and rusted. It never requires cleaning; but the labor of charging the condenser may be fairly offset against the labor they have been used.—Industrial Monthly.

they have been used.—Industrial Monthly.

Canada, Tennyson, and the London Times.

The London Times in a "long editorial refers to that passage in Mr. Tennyson's last ode in which the poet alludes semewhat bitterly to an article published in that journal about three months ago, in favor of the self-dependence of Canada. The writer declares that a wrong construction has been placed upon the article in question, which was written not from any selfish motive, but in the best interests of Canada only. He claims that treaties made by England on subjects affecting Canada alone, such as the fishery question, the boundary question, and the abandonment of the claims for the Fenian raids, have been most distasteful to Canadians. Canada, he thinks, is large enough, wise enough, and strong enough to take care of horself, and he evidently disbelieves in the possibility of her annexation to the United States. "Take up your freedom," he says; "your days of apprenticeship are over."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tenics and alteratives of the it as the best preparation in existence for renovating a enfeebled and broken-down system. The most valuable enfecibled and broken-down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botan-leal research are blended in this famous clirir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varioties of distilled liquors. For general debility, norrous weakness, dyspopsia, constipa-tion, rhoumatism, biliousness, and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific. It I Had Known It



Last Year.—This was the language of a poor cripple, who, fourteen months ago, was amashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformits—her had new recovered the two of one knee by the Contaur Liniment. We hear Yearly unch language overy day. There is no pain this Liniment will not assuage, no lamonous it will not alloviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stemach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for casterell.

CAUTION! WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Count felts and imitations effered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s GREAT SALE.

329 West Madison-st., TO-DAY.

Monday's Sale---Special attention devoted to Housekeeping Goods. Cottons and Cotton Sheetings of all the best brands much under regular prices here or elsewhere.

Great Bargains in Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.

Orashes, Towels, and Towelings from one-third to one-half less than usual prices, Good Heavy White Bed Spreads from \$1.00 upwards. Great Bargains in Marseilles Quilts from

\$1.00 up to richest qualities.
Blankets and Flannels at a great discount. Elegant Lace Curtains at 60 cents on the

Hamburg Edgings, choicest styles, half price Bargains in Real Laces and Lace Goods.

Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered in this city now or heretofore. Colored Dress Silks at a very great sacrifice. Stripe Spring Silks 80 cents, worth \$1.25. Japanese Silks, half price.

Oheapest Black Silks in the country. Good all Silk Gros Grains from \$1.00 yd, up. Fearful sacrifice on Richest Black Silks.

Ladies can avoid the inconvenience of the rush by trading as early in the day as possi-

FINANCIAL.

THE UNITED STATES

MORTGAGE COMPANY

LOANS

In Gold or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate, without commissions, and on long time ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secy,

Rooms 2 & 3, S. W. cor. Madison & State-sts. HOTEL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

479, 481 & 483 State-st., cor. ELDRIDGE COURT.
ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS, 82.50 PER DAY. Accommodations first-class.

DRY GOODS

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Market and Franklin-sts.

Last Week But One

PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT SALB

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' . WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

Carpetings,

At lower prices than will ever be offered again in Chicago for desirable goods.

HAVING DETERMINED

To close our Retail Department early in March, we will sell, during this week, Feb. 24 to March 1, Our ENTIRE STOCK at much

COST of Manufacture and Importation. TO RENT.

BELOW the ACTUAL

OFFICES

Tribune Building Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single of-

fices on Second Floor. One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north The finest single offices and

suites in the city. The building is strictly Fire-Proof. The floors are laid in English

Fireand Burglar-Proof Vaults All appointments of the best

description. An elevator connects with all

the floors. The entire building is steamheated, with porter always in

attendance. Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,

Room 1, Nevada Block. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NOW READY.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF THE

NAPOLEON DYNASTY Containing a full and complete

Biography of Napoleon III.

This remarkable book had a sale of nearly 50,000 copies the ret year of its publication. One volume, crown 8vo, toned paper and 23 full-paged portraits. Price, \$2.50. Daniel Webster said of it when first published;

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Lossing's Life of General Schuyler. Mrs. Annie Edwards' great story.
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SHELDON & COMPANY. NEW YORK. WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

FOR SALE.

Boilers and Engines.

Those wishing to purchase BOILERS or Engines will find it to their advantage to call upon the understands, the warranted. Articles not in special the first of the second of the second the second of the second that the superstands when the second of the second the second of the second of

E. BEACH & CO. CHROMOS.

A New Chromo,
ENTITLED
THE NEW RECRUITS,
Given to each Gustomer, by
THE GREAT LANTIG AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,
11d West Washington, and 18 Tourns want of the

MISONIC.

St. Bornard Commandery No. 35, K. T. Sproisi conclude this Monday ovening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. U. J. O. Dickerson, Recorder.