Fitchburg Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

SLEW HIS MOTHER

THE CRIME OF LUKE CROWTHERS OF CLAREMONT.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY IN A NEW HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE.

A Drunken Young Cigarmaker Chokes and Pounds His Mother Fatally—A Brother Comes Home and Thrashes the Assailant for His Crime.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Dec. 14.—This community was startled yesterday by the report that Luke O. Crowthers, a cigar maker, 14 years old, living in West Claremont, had brutally murdered his mother. Crowthers had been in the employ of F. C. Bailey for some time and it had been his habit to return from his work about 5 p. m. It is said that on Monday evening he came home as usual, and, not finding his mother in, the house being locked, he crawled in through a window and procured his own supper. Some time later his mother came home with a Mrs. Hardy from Windsor, Vt., who was intending to stay at the Crowthers' cottage over night. Yesterday this Mrs. Hardy had mysteriously disappeared and the officers say they have tracked her toward Windsor.

Just what occurred in the Crowthers' house only Mrs. Hardy and young Crowthers can tell. It is reported, however, [illegible] little after 9, a dispute arose, and Mrs. Crowthers struck the son, who was more or less intoxicated, with a small basket. High words followed and the result was, it is said, that a squabble ensued, in which it is claimed that the old lady was thrown to the floor. It is also said that after she was choked by her son he thumped her head against the floor several times.

Opposite the scene of the disturbance lives a Mrs. Leavitt, who was sitting with her family in the sitting-room. Mr. Leavitt heard groans, and on going to the door saw Mrs. Crowther with her face covered with blood. The woman was groaning as if in severe pain. Mr. Leavitt asked her what was the matter, and she replied: "Oh, my God; Luke has killed me." Mr. Leavitt assisted the woman into the house, where she remained groaning and holding her head.

Mrs. Crowthers remained in Leavitt's house during the entire evening. She was conscious up to within a few moments of her death, which occurred at 12:30. Before she died she told Mr. Leavitt that her son Luke had come home drunk and abused her. She also stated that she had had a quarrel with her son and that she had pleaded with him for mercy, but he threw her on the floor and gagged her.

Mr. Leavitt suggested that she send for her other son, James, who is a cabinet maker in West Claremont, but she objected, saying, "Don't do that; James will kill him if you do; go and get an officer and have Luke arrested."

James, however, had heard of the tragedy and soon came upon the scene. Going into the house, James saw his brother sitting on the sofa smoking. He asked him what he had been doing to his mother, when Luke replied "Nothing." "Yes you have," said James, "You have been licking mother, and now I am going to lick you." James gave a severe beating to his brother, the fight lasting a considerable time, when it was interrupted by Mr. Presbrey and neighbors.

Then James went across the street to Leavitt's house, where he broke down at the sight of his mother's corpse and wept piteously. The manner in which the murder was committed cannot, of course, be definitely stated at this time, but it is supposed that when, as it is alleged, her son pounded her head on the floor, it produced concussion of the brain or fracture of the skull.

REVOLT OF THE KNIGHTS.

Proposed Rules for a Reorganized Order.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The provisional committee of Philadelphia, formed in the revolt of the Knights of Labor, has sent out a circular to the rank and file. It invites all who are in accord with it to communicate with the committee, by addressing "Provisional Committee K. L., postoffice box 684, Philadel[illegible] The circular says that attempts [illegible] within the order the abuses w[illegible] aten to cripple it have proved u[illegible]. A reorganization of the administrative machine is necessary, and in this it is proposed to enforce the following rules:

The autonomy of trades and districts in management of men over trade affairs, free from interference by general or other officers; the general officers to have only advisory or supervisory powers in disputes between workmen and employers, but to have power to settle disputes inside the organization; general or district officers to have no power to order a strike; no permanent salaried officers shall ever be created; nobody shall be paid except for work done and expenses incurred, duly vouched for by items, and pay to be at the rate of wages he or she could earn at customary occupation; no special or extra collections from members except on a call from the general officers for purpose of assistance; electioneering for office forbidden; the educational features of the order to be permanently established; free discussion of labor topics to be encouraged; independent political election in the line of the principles of the order always to be encouraged; personal political ambitions to be squelched; stricter financial audit of all accounts by auditors, in whose selection the accountable officer shall have no voice; the organization never to make war on any other legitimate labor organization, but to cooperate with them in every respect.

NATIONAL OPERA TROUBLES.

Three of the Principals Leave the Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Mme. Fursch-Madi, Miss Sophie Troubman and the tenor, E. Sylva, have left the National Opera company. L. M. Ruben, the operatic agent, said: "I was not surprised when I heard that they had left the company. I saw by papers from the cities where the company had been that they were singing to poor houses. The company is not as expensive as it was last year," said Mr. Ruben, "but it is a very costly one, and while it may not have suffered musically by the loss of Theodore Thomas, his absence has made it weaker with the public."

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

The Increase of the Expenditures of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The report of the ordnance office as to the manufacture of arms for 1886 and 1887 shows a remarkable difference. The following are some of the figures as to the Springfield and other armories: Manufacture of arms at national armories, 1886, $4077; manufacture of arms at national armories, 1887, $373,-628; ordnance service, 1886, $200; ordnance stores manufactured, 1887, $1423; Springfield arsenal, 1886, $2463; Springfield arsenal, 1887, $11,972.

The Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It is probable that the revised civil service rules will not be ready for submission to the president for some little time. The commissioners are somewhat divided in their opinions regarding some of the proposed changes, and it may take some time before a compromise can be effected. The rules have already been printed four times, each time changes being made. The commissioners are now considering the fourth copy that has gone from the printing office, and hope that when the rules are printed for the fifth time they will be in shape for the action of the president.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Scheme Which Senator Cullom Proposes for Adoption.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The postal telegraph bill introduced by Senator Cullom establishes the "United States postal telegraph" as a part of the postal system of the United States, and for the purpose of [illegible] following telegraph trunk lines shall first be constructed:

From Washington to Portland, via Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Hartford, Providence and Boston.

From Washington to Minneapolis, via Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, La Crosse and St. Paul.

From New York city to Cleveland, via Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Erie, Penn.

From Pittsburg to Topeka, Kan.

From Toledo to Detroit.

From Washington to Galveston.

From Chicago to New Orleans.

From Chicago to St. Louis.

From Chicago to San Francisco.

From Cheyenne to Denver.

Postal telegraph offices are to be opened at the places named and at all intermediate points at which first, second or third class postoffices are established. Branch lines shall be constructed from time to time as appropriations therefor are made by congress, the intention being to connect the telegraph with all cities where the postal free delivery system prevails, but no additional facilities are to be provided in states already connected with the trunk lines until postal telegraph offices have been established in every state and territory.

The system is to be constructed in straight lines as near as practicable, but regard is to be taken of cities that will afford the best telegraphic facilities to the public.

The lines are to be constructed by the engineer corps of the army and then transferred to the custody of the postmaster general. The poles are to be of iron, the wires of copper and all other materials of the best character. Eight wires are to be strung on the line from New York to Chicago and four upon other lines.

The secretary of war is authorized to use the military service lines of the United States as far as expedient and also to make all necessary condemnations of lands or buildings at a fair compensation. All disputes as to what is a fair compensation are to be settled by the court of claims. The secretary is further authorized to construct, take, and use all machinery and devices, not including telegraph lines whether patented or not as shall be deemed necessary, the compensation to be determined in the same manner as condemnations of land. The sums of moneys necessary for this purpose are appropriated by the bill.

A rate of 10 cents for each twenty words and 5 cents for each additional ten words is fixed for distances under 500 miles and an additional rate of 5 cents for each 250 miles over 500. A night rate of 35 cents and a day rate of 75 cents is fixed for each 100 words transmitted for newspapers except that where the same dispatch is dropped off at more than one office, the rates shall be 25 and 50 cents respectively.

The office of director general of telegraphs is created as a part of the postoffice department. It is made the duty of the postmaster general to report to congress, after the passage of the act, a plan for the complete organization of the postal telegraph system, with detailed estimates of men and money needed. Before the system is put into operation and employes selected, examinations are to be ruled by the civil service commission to determine the fitness of applicants.

Four million dollars is appropriated for the location and construction of the telegraph lines provided by the act.

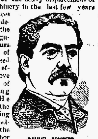
FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Opening of the Convention of Trades at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order yesterday at the Concordia opera house by President Samuel Gompers of New York, and the convention settled down to work which is expected to keep it in session at least three days.

Among those admitted were representatives of the Philadelphia Central Labor union, International Boatmen's union of New York, Journeymen Shoemakers' Protective union of New York, Central Labor union of St. Louis, Ohio Miners' Amalgamated association; New York State federation, International Furniture Workers' union, German American Typographical union, Bakers' union, Waiters' union, Cigarmakers' union and Journeymen Barbers' National union, all of New York; Typographical union of Indianapolis, Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' association of Pennsylvania, Glass Workers' union of Pittsburg and many other labor organizations.

A protest was entered against granting a charter to the manufacturing shoemakers of New York, but the matter was laid over for future consideration. President Gompers presented his annual report, in which he spoke of the necessity of legislation for the regulation of the employment of women and children, of the heavy displacement of labor by machinery in the last few years and its influences on industrial depression, the necessity of regulating the hours of labor and of the urgent need of organized efforts to improve the condition of the laboring classes. He touched on the jealousy existing between the federation and the Knights of Labor



SAMUEL GOMPERS.

and said there was no necessity for it. He disclaimed all sympathy or love for anarchy, its methods or teachings, and explained his letter to Governor Oglesby asking executive clemency for the condemned Anarchists by the assertion that not to hang the men was to deprive anarchy of the food upon which all spasmodic movements exist, martyrdom. His reading was frequently interrupted by applause.

HENRY S. IVES ARRESTED

On Charge of Stealing a Draft for $100,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Henry S. Ives, the "Young Napoleon of finance," was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, brought before Justice Kilbreth in the Tombs police court and released on $25,-000 bail. The charge was preferred by Julius Dexter of Cincinnati, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company. Mr. Dexter's affidavit alleged that Ives had appropriated to his own use a draft for $100,000 made out to his order as trustee and indorsed by F. H. Short, assistant treasurer of the railroad company. The draft was one of four issued in payment of $889,500 for a controlling interest in the Terra Haute & Indianapolis road. It came into Ives' possession June, 1887, and Mr. Dexter alleges, was deposited in the Exchange National bank to the credit of Ives & Co. The three other drafts went through all right to President A. R. McKeen of the Terra Haute & Indianapolis road. Ives' counsel claimed that the matter was one for the civil courts. Examination was set for Thursday morning, and Miss Mary E. Ives of Brooklyn, the prisoner's sister, went bail for him. Ives gave the court clerk his age as 24 and said he was at present out of business, and in fact was closing up his affairs.

PLUNDERED BY DIRECTORS.

Several Hundred Thousands Taken From a Toronto Bank Without Security.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the collapsed Central bank here the provisional liquidator stated that E. S. Cox, a broker, had got $100,000 from the bank without security, and that the directors, with one exception, H. P. Dwight, had borrowed money from the bank to the amount of $220,000, the only security for which in most cases was simply the directors' paper. The shareholders, who will likely lose every cent of their double liability, feel very bitter, and criminal proceedings will probably be instituted against some of the directors. The losses through reckless loans have been very heavy.

THE PROSECUTION'S TESTIMONY AGAINST MRS. ROBINSON.

WILLIE ROBINSON'S SYSTEM SATURATED WITH ARSENIC.

Testimony of the Doctor Who Attended Him—Thomas R. Smith's Acquaintance With the Family—Mrs. Robinson's Anxiety About Life Insurance.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Testimony for the prosecution was put in in the trial of Mrs. Robinson, the alleged poisoner of many persons, as follows:

Albert H. Clough testified yesterday afternoon to boarding with Mrs. Robinson in West Somerville in August, 1880, and to the number of the family. Was present when the tea that made Willie sick was drunk; no one drank it but he; it was made in a brittania pot; Willie was taken sick that night, but worked the next day; Willie sent for witness Friday; he was sick, Smith was there; Willie was sick Saturday, Sunday and Monday; a woman named Marshall was there on Sunday; also members of the Pilgrim Fathers were there two hours before he died on Thursday; lived in the family when Thomas Arthur Freeman died. Upon cross-examination, witness said that Willie remarked that something ailed the tea when he drank it; the tea was removed as soon as he had drunk; Smith was a frequent visitor; Beers an occasional one.

Miss Josephine Macdonald did housework for Mrs. Robinson in West Somerville when Willie was taken sick. She gave the names of the family. Mrs. Robinson asked what was the matter with the tea. Mr. Smith came after dinner; Willie lay down on the sofa until 3 o'clock; saw him in terrible pain in the evening; he seemed to be better in the morning, but was about the house all day Thursday; Mr. Smith was there, also Mrs. Robinson. The latter sent witness to telephone for a doctor, but Mr. Smith did the errand and she was called back; was told not to go into Willie's room, as he was very sick; Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Smith took care of Willie Friday. Mrs. Robinson had said she was going to Europe. A telegram came to Mrs. Robinson late on Saturday; Mr. Smith was there later, and remained an hour. Witness did not see Willie on Sunday nor on Monday, when she returned for her clothes and left Mrs. Robinson's employment. Lizzie died two weeks after witness went there, and Charlie the next July. On cross-examination, witness said that Dr. Beers and Mr. Smith sometimes stopped all night, and went to church with the defendant. Witness always made the tea without help; set it upon the table as usual, on the day of Willie's illness; went to the kitchen and heard Mrs. Robinson ask what was the matter with the tea. Witness made gruel for Willie the next morning by request of Mr. Smith, who remained all night, also on Friday night.

Belle N. Clough was present when Mrs. Robinson had some conversation with Willie, in the presence of others, in relation to getting his life insured. It was in March. Witness was a member of the order and explained to them the advantage of the plan of insurance. The result was that he joined. Dr. Beers was there almost every day.

Charles F. Chandler had known Mrs. Robinson several years; stopped at her house a month in the spring of 1886; he joined the colony; Willie had to be persuaded to join by his mother; Lizzie had already become a member; saw Willie on the Sunday he was sick; asked him why he didn't get up, and he said they wouldn't let him.

Miss Flora A. Stanwood was called, and testified that she was a member of the supreme colony of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers. Upon Mr. Stevens asking her in regard to the insurance on the life of Lizzie Robinson, an objection was made by Mr. Goodrich, and before hearing argument on admitting the evidence, the jury were sent from the room. Mr. Stevens then said that he desired to introduce a conversation between Miss Stanwood and Mrs. Robinson about the time of Lizzie's death, in which Mrs. Robinson had said that she was sorry Lizzie had ever joined the order, for every one of her family who joined the order died; he also desired to show that after saying this, Mrs. Robinson induced and urged her son Willie to join. It seemed to him that the evidence was admissible to show what was in her mind in inducing her son to join the order. He also desired to introduce evidence as to the death of Oliver Sleeper, whom Mrs. Robinson attended, and who, it could be shown, died of arsenical poisoning, showing that Mrs. Robinson knew it and said so. It would be introduced to show her knowledge of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and to show that she must have known what was the matter with Willie. If she did know, it was certainly a significant fact that she said nothing about poisoning until the vomicus was taken by the doctor, four days after Willie was taken sick.

After further argument the court retired for consultation, and on their return Judge Field for himself and his associate announced that all evidence as to the manner of death of Sleeper or Lizzie Robinson would not be admitted unless the defense should be set up that Mrs. Robinson did not know the effect of deadly poisons, in which case the government might rebut by showing her knowledge. Anything that Mrs. Robinson said might be introduced. The jury were then called in and the testimony of Flora Stanwood was taken.

Dr. James A. Dow of Cambridge testified that he attended Oliver Sleeper in his last sickness. Sleeper lived with the Robinsons, and was cared for chiefly by Mrs. Robinson. Sleeper complained of pains in the stomach and head, vomiting and nausea. Mrs. Robinson had a conversation with witness two days before Sleeper's death, in which she suggested—referring to his symptoms—that he had been poisoned. Witness did not suggest poisoning to her.

Dr. D. M. Edgerly of Cambridge corroborated the previous witness.

Thomas R. Smith testified that he had known the family intimately since 1885, and had several times advised Mrs. Robinson about getting life insurance. He visited the house twice during Lizzie's sickness.

Mr. Smith continued with an account of his acquaintance with Mrs. Robinson, telling of some curious sayings. On one occasion during Willie's sickness Mrs. Robinson had a very strange appearance; her right hand was clenched tightly and a peculiar gleam was in her eye. Her appearance was very unlike anything that I had ever noticed before. I never saw anything but tender and kindly feeling between Willie and his mother. When asked by district attorney whether he had ever administered poison in any form or manner to Willie, Smith firmly answered "No."

Dr. Emery L. White, the physician who attended Willie, testified that analysis showed that his blood was so completely saturated with arsenic that an antidote would have but little effect.

RHODE ISLAND PRISONS.

The Testimony Before the Investigating Committee.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14.—The testimony in yesterday's hearing of the legislative state prison investigation commission was a repetition of that of previous hearings, but of a more trivial character, and not so strongly put. The testimony was mainly directed against Officers Slocum and Reese. There was a piling up of testimony as to the alleged cruelty of punishments, the dark cell and the chaining of prisoners to the wall in the cellar, starving prisoners into subjection, etc. Charles H. Anthony, who had been in the prison nearly a year, testified more moderately than any of the day's witnesses, and declared that he saw nothing seriously out of the way. The men who testified were the hardest looking lot that have yet come before the commission, most of them men who had served time for the more brutish offenses, such as attempt to kill, wife beating and serious assaults. The complainants' hearing will close to-day with three or four witnesses, when the respondents will be heard.

Urging Spurgeon to Return.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The council of the [illegible] of action to be pursued relative to the withdrawal of Mr. Spurgeon, and has decided to send a deputation to Mr. Spurgeon, who is now at Mentone, to try to induce him to rejoin the union.

The Reassembling of Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The cabinet has decided to reassemble parliament on Feb. 7. The government will try to limit the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech to one week. Lord Randolph Churchill is the guest of Lord Hartington at Hardwick hall. It is reported that they are conferring as to the best means to meet the fair trade agitation.

YAQUI INDIANS RAIDING RANCHES INDUSTRIOUSLY.

WHOLE COMMUNITIES REDUCED TO MISERY AND WANT.

Cattle Run Off and Sugarcane Fields Devastated—Mexican Troops Ordered Out to Contend With the Wily Savages in a Guerilla Warfare.

NOGALES, Ari., Dec. 12.—The Yaqui Indians are still giving the Mexican authorities trouble, and have been so bold that the troops have been ordered out again. The extensively published reports that they had been conquered by the Mexican troops was all a mistake. The killing of Cajeme did not stop the war in the least, but rather stimulated to greater deviltry.

They still have a number of able leaders among them who are just as capable of carrying on the war as was Cajeme. Their tactics now, however, are quite different. Instead of going as an army, they divide up in small bands and satisfy themselves by raiding ranches, running off stock and destroying fields.

In some instances they have reduced whole communities to misery and want, and their wily ways baffle the troops and citizens who undertake their capture. A large band are committing robberies and other depredations as far north as Conacita, Sonora. Cattle have been run off by them nearly every day of late, and sugarcane fields devastated in the night. A large detachment of infantry and cavalry has been sent to La Bonacita to protect the people and property and to capture the band.

"FOSTER" IDENTIFIED.

Mrs. Patten Takes a Look at the Man Arrested at Farmington.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 12.—Young Patten and wife, who were in the house at the time of the robbery, were brought here Sunday, and Mrs. Patten is positive that the younger of the two men, who gives the name of James Foster, is the man she saw in her grandfather's room the day the latter was in Bangor. He was apparently scanning the room and taking in its contents and surroundings. He answers also the description she gave of him before the arrest.

Believed to be Incendiary.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 12.—William and Levi G. Hanson's steam saw and grist mill was totally destroyed by fire last evening.

PLAYS AND ACTORS.

John A. Stevens expects to return to America early in the spring.

Dixey has been having crowded houses ever since he started his 'Frisco run.

Charles Coghlan is coming back to America to play in "Heart of Hearts."

Clara Louise Kellogg is 45 years old, and her husband, Mr. Strakosch, is 28.

Booth and Barrett are going to Europe together next summer on a pleasure trip.

Charles Konollman, a well known variety actor, has left the stage to peddle patent medicine.

"The Main Line" has been approved of by San Francisco playgoers, who know a good thing when they see it.

Whitfield, the humorist, who was paralysed, has recovered with the loss only of his right eye, and has gone back to the stage.

Chicago is to have another theatre, with a seating capacity of 2,600. It will be called the Novelty. E. F. Benton will be the manager.

Robert McWade wants to produce in New York a play written by himself, entitled "Franz Rochelle," which is said to require $10,000 for its presentation.

The Booth-Barrett repertory next season will include only "Othello," "Hamlet" and "The Merchant of Venice," for all of which they will carry complete scenery.

Mary Anderson has already given the sixtieth representation of the "Winter's Tale" at the Lyceum theatre, London, and will probably continue it until the close of her season in April next.

M. B. Curtis writes to eastern friends that in March, at the Fourteenth Street theatre, New York, he will produce a new comedy by Frank Gassaway, called "Pug," and that in the following May he will go to London.

Little Maggie Fish (who is Mrs. N. Behrens off the stage) is going to quit starring again after Dec. 19. Recently she has been playing in "Chip o' the Old Block." Kit Clarke, who lost a little fortune on her, is about once in a while, but theatricals know little of him.

Mme. Gerster will probably sing only once more during her stay in America. That will be on the occasion of a monster complimentary benefit which Mr. Abbey thinks is wise to tender her in his own name. In private she is said to have quite as much power and control of her voice as ever.

"The Opium Eater," which Joseph Haworth means to produce late this season and incorporate in his repertoire for his starring tour next year, is said to be a strong and morbid play—such as the taste of today seems to crave. The adaptation is the joint work of Mr. Haworth and J. C. Gallagher.

Again it is stated that Manager J. M. Hill, of the Union Square theatre, New York, has engaged Helen Barry, the popular English actress, for a tour of the United States. The plans of Mr. Hill contemplate a six weeks' season at the Union Square, beginning in September next, and after this a tour of the principal cities.

Dixey is fond of poker; Francis Wilson, James Lewis and Louis Aldrich enjoy whist. Billy Florence and J. W. Ryley like euchre. Ben Maginley is addicted to seven up. Harry Edwards doesn't mind a quiet game of progressive whist. Edwin Booth, Stewart Robson and Maurice Barrymore are said to be addicted to solitaire.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Caruthers signed with the Brooklyn ball club.

Dempsey whipped Reagan in forty-five rounds.

M. Hertenstein has been elected president of Switzerland.

Mme. Boucicault's bequests to Parisian charities aggregate $3,000,000.

The time from San Francisco to Chicago has been shortened to 93 hours.

F. D. Klemm of Dedham, Mass., was stabbed by a man named Cronin.

M. Wilson has been acquitted of complicity in the decorations scandal.

Alfred Sully was reelected president of the Richmond & West Point Terminal company.

Wong Ah Hung, a rich Chinaman, was convicted of importing slave girls into San Francisco.

Mr. Gladstone says the state of Ireland has grown sadly worse under the present government.

Over 1400 delegates are expected at the Thursday's meeting of the Republican clubs at New York.

William W. Nichols, widely known as a circus proprietor and bareback rider, died at his home in North Adams.

The London Times says that Dr. Hamilton Williams of New York is to carry on the work of O'Donovan Rossa.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is encroaching upon the territory of the Northern Pacific in the matter of freight trains.

A Boston Ramabai association was organized for the purpose of raising the condition of the widows and illiterate women in India.

The seven emergency men charged with manslaughter in killing John Kinsella, near Coolgreany, Ireland, on Sept. 28, have been acquitted.

S Searle, Vannerman & Co., jobbers of notions, Philadelphia, have assigned. Their liabilities are $265,000, and several Boston firms are heavy creditors.

[illegible] providing for the appointment of supervisors of congressional elections in southern states, with the view of giving colored men a fair ballot.

D. DeCostro & Co., shipping and commission merchants of New York, who did a large South and Central American business, have suspended; liabilities from $750,-000 to $1,000,000.

The receivers of the New York, Boston & Montreal railway have been ordered by the United States circuit court to sell the 2840 shares of the New York City & Northern stock in their possession.

POWDERLY'S SICKNESS.

He Has a Good Prospect of Ultimate Recovery.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 14.—The doctor has directed that T. V. Powderly shall remain quiet for a few days and thinks that with the rest gained thereby, he will soon [illegible] considerably hitherto from quinsy and other throat difficulties, but his present sickness was the most sudden and severe that he has at any time undergone. For a time it was thought he could not survive, but last evening his physician reported that he is greatly improved, with fair prospects of ultimate recovery. He is able to sit up for an hour or so at a time and converses with intimate friends who call to see him.

Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Hoar introduced a constitutional amendment for the extension of the congressional term until the last Tuesday in April; and by Mr. Reagan, bills for a conference of American nations on the silver coinage question, and to allow the purchase of foreign built ships.

The house did nothing but to appoint a committee on elections and to refer to it all contests.

A unanimous report was made for the admission of Senator Faulkner.

Boys Playing With Bank Checks.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—Monday morning fifty letters containing about seventy-five checks and drafts were stolen from the postoffice box of the Tradesmen's bank. The police traced the theft to two small Russian boys about 8 years old, who, finding the box open, took the letters, opened them and distributed the checks among their juvenile friends. A few of the checks have been recovered. The boys were too young to be arrested.

SINS AGAINST SOCIETY.

Corporations and Trade Unions Alike the Enemies of the Individual.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President James McCosh of Princeton college read a paper on "The Church in Relation to the Capital and Labor Question," at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. Life, he said, is a struggle for existence. The contest between capital and labor is an old one and it is likely to continue for ages to come. Christ declined to judge in a strife about property. The church and state are distinct and neither should usurp the functions of the other. I am one of the 400 or more in Scotland, said the speaker, who resigned their livings and founded the Free Church of Scotland. Unworthy men are appointed when political influences direct the church. Her weapons are spiritual. On the other hand, man has a right to property in land, and merchandise and the state is to protect human rights. It has been unjustly stated that the church is not a friend to the poor. Facts show her to be their best friend. The bulk of membership is of the middle class. If the lower classes are elevated it will be by themselves and not by those above them. Their efforts and leaders are too, unwise, fanatical, violent. The church is a mediator and teacher, to rebuke the oppressor and instruct the laboring classes. The speaker said that he had traveled 7000 miles in this land before he became a citizen here. Where are the laboring people, I asked. Two-thirds of the people furnish but one-tenth of the church attendants. The clerks and merchants are there more generally than the poor laboring man. He is jealous of the well-to-do people and does not care to mingle with them. It is our duty to go to the workingmen, approach them respectfully and not with a patronizing condemnation. Pastoral and evangelistic work is demanded. Ministers now overlook this.

Seth Low of Brooklyn followed Dr. McCosh and spoke on the same subject. He limited himself to the special department of organized capital and labor. Every citizen, he said, is a voter, and every one can see that the individual counts for much in shaping public action, but in business matters the individual is steadily becoming of less account. The corporation and the trade union absorb him and these tendencies both help and are necessary to each other. The seeming antagonism, said the speaker, of capital and labor, is a manifestation of the same force. Managers of corporations as well as those of labor organizations have ridden rough shod over the rights of minorities and individuals. The church should be fearless in protesting, in the style of Nathan when he dared to say to King David: "Thou art the man." Bribery on the part of corporations and the boycott on the part of labor are intolerable sins against the very life of society far more than against capital or labor. When the employer is a corporation instead of an individual, there is less chance for ethical considerations to restrain selfishness. Pools and trusts do not aim at the benefit of labor, but of stockholders, and they should not wonder at the hostility of labor and of society at large. There is here a great opportunity for the church to act as a mediator.

Never buy baking powders that contain Alum or Ammonia, but always use Congress Yeast Powder, a Perfectly Pure Cream Tartar powder.

Do you have dyspeptic troubles? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has relieved thousands and will cure you. Sold by druggists. 39

Use Honduras Sarsaparilla for the Blood.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for 40 years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c a bottle. mwfaw

You don't need any faith! Take Fontaine's Cure it will do the work every time. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, &c. For sale by Wing & Joel.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and all Wasting Disorders of Children.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked.

USEFUL PRESENTS in Savena, all different. The best washing powder sold by grocers. s28 mws&w 3mo

Fontaine's Liniment is a grand remedy on the stock farm. For sale by Wing & Joel.

Fact, but as the newspapers say, "nobody will believe it." Fontaine's Cure for Consumption is guaranteed to cure diseases of the lungs. For sale by Wing & Joel.

"Wood and coal! wood and coal! wood and coal!" shouted the dealer driving down the street. A small boy in the distance answers: "Never mind your wood, you can cure your cold with a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

"My Kingdom for a Horse."

But if he suffers from scratches, cracks, cuts, galls or wounds of any kind, Veterinary Hop Ointment is warranted to cure. *Never fails.* $1.00 a box. At all druggists. 1

$90 in Six Months.

S. Felt Jr., the foremost druggist in Watertown writes as follows:
Van Wert Chemical Co., Watertown N. Y.
Gentlemen: I take pleasure in informing you of the wonderful success we have had with your Lung Balsam. We have sold in the last six months 300 bottles. We have guaranteed nearly every bottle, but as yet have had only four returned. I am in receipt of scores of testimonials from the most prominent residents of our city, which I should like to send you. For sale by H. G Greene, American House Block. 2

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Wing & Joel.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Wing and Joel.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Wing and Joel.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Wing & Joel.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Wing & Joel.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Wing & Joel.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS [illegible] remedy for you. For sale by Wing & Joel.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Wing & Joel.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Fontaine's Cure relieves a cold in 12 hours. For sale by Wing & Joel.

Don't despair, there is hope yet; Fontaine's Cure for consumption has saved thousands. For sale by Wing & Joel.

To Stop Pain, there is nothing like Fontaine's Liniment. For sale by Wing & Joel.

WHY NOT use the best. The best is the cheapest. Try Beach's World Soap. It always gives satisfaction. 6

Adulterated Lard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A bill introduced by Senator Dawes imposes a license tax of $1000 per annum upon manufacturers of adulterated lard, $500 upon wholesale dealers in the same and $50 upon retail dealers. Adulterated lard, it provides, shall be sold only in packages branded and labeled so that all p[illegible] ers may know what they are buyin[illegible] ax of 1 cent per pound is levied up[illegible] domestic adulterated lard and a duty o[illegible] cents per pound on imported adulterated lard. Penalties are provided for violations of the law.

A Religious Boycott.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 14.—Joseph R. Libby's store, the largest dry goods establishment in the city, is being boycotted by the Catholics. The feeling arose among the Irish and French residents when Mr. Libby took a prominent stand in support of Rev. Justin D. Fulton of Brooklyn, who recently lectured here against Romanism. Mr. Libby says the increase of Protestant trade since the Fulton sensation has more than counterbalanced the falling off of Catholic patronage.

Miscellaneous.

ATH-LO-PHO-ROS
for TOILET, POWDER
CHAFING, SKIN troubles and diseases, for use after shaving & for the NURSERY
A sure cure for PILES, ITCH, &c.
ATHLOPHOROS POWDER is unrivaled. Neat, clean, handy and effective. Beautifully put up in box with puff. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, the "Spanish Girl". Athlophoros Co 112 Wall St. N.Y.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

We have a large variety of Fancy Chairs,

In Cherry, Old Oak, or Mahogany; Upholstered in Plush or Leather. These Goods are made by a dozen different firms, whose sole business it is to make goods of this class, and you get the benefit of the very lowest prices, at

M. WEBBER'S,
219 and 221 Main Street.

HANNA & BRADLEY,
(Successors to J. H. CARPENTER)
Dry Wood and Coal
OF ALL KINDS.
Rollstone St. Coal Yards.
Office at W. S. Harris' Store,
389 MAIN ST.
Branch Office at Bradley's Market, No. 228 Water Street.
Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention. mt tf

Mail Boxes
FROM
65c. upwards
ALSO
Letter Box Plates.

I. C. Wright & Co.
135 MAIN STREET.

TEAS.
One dollar and twenty-five cent Oolong Teas sold by us for 70 cts. per lb.
A. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
153 Main St.

FRANK CHRISTIAN.
Mason, Plasterer and Stucco Worker. Office, No. 14 Putnam street. Residence, No. 45 Walnut street.
All orders for Plastering, Stucco Work, Whitening, Kalsomining, etc., promptly attended to. Prices the lowest, and all work done in the best manner. a1 tf

HAMPDEN READY MADE PAINTS
BUY THE BEST

Coal For Sale,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
Corner Willow and Main Streets.
JAMES B. SARGENT

CHEW FOREE'S
RAINBOW PLUG
We know that finer leaf and sweetening than is used in Foree's Rainbow does not exist. To dealers in tobacco who do not sell Foree's Rainbow, we will, on application, for a limited time, send free of charge, a 60-cent plug for examination. A. R. MITCHELL & CO., Boston, Mass. o15 d3mo

REVERE HOUSE,
BOSTON.
Near Boston and Maine, Eastern, Fitchburg and Lowell depots, centres of business and places of amusement.
Remodelled, Refurnished, Newly Decorated, and now kept on the
European Plan.
Rooms all large and comfortable; elegant suites, with bath attached; ample public parlors; gentlemen's cafe and billiard room added, and first-class in every respect.
ROOMS FROM $1.00 A DAY UP.
J. F. MERROW & CO., Proprietors.
o26 d eod 3mo

Miscellaneous.

THE ABOVE GIVES A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
B. A. Atkinson & Co.,
LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Who have Just Finished and Stocked with a
A COMPLETE LINE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
The LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT in the UNITED STATES
Devoted to their line of business. They sell for either CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS, AND DELIVER FREE ALL GOODS bought of them to any city or town where there is a railroad freight station in ME., N. H., MASS, R. I. OR CONN.
They continue their LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS Which are as follows:
Customers living in the States of Mass., R. I. or Conn., who buy $50 worth of goods, are allowed fare to Boston for one person.
Customers who live in the above States, who buy $100 worth of goods, are allowed fares both ways for one person.
THEIR PRICES
Are for NEW GOODS bought this season, and NOT for old stock, and any person who contemplates buying anything in their line will do well to avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
In this line we carry a most COMPLETE STOCK. Below we quote price for two or three of our leaders:
A 7-PIECE HAIR CLOTH PARLOR SUITE, prime quality goods, first-class work, including a beautiful large Smyrna rug. This rug alone sells for $6.00. We will sell the parlor suite and rug together for only $35.00.
A CRUSHED PLUSH PARLOR SUITE, 7 pieces complete, in one color or a combination of colors, walnut frames, stitched edges, and a suite that is made to stand hard wear. We consider this suite, at the price, one of the special bargains in our store. Only $50.00.
AN EMBOSSED PLUSH PARLOR SUITE, 7 pieces complete, either in one color or a combination of colors, for only $40.00.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OUR LOG CABIN CHAMBER SET, at the price, cannot be thought of by other dealers. Only $10.00.
OUR SOLID ASH CHAMBER SET is something which we claim to hold the lead on anything of the kind in this city. Be sure and see it. Price only $15.00.
OUR SOLID BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER SET, marble tops, with landscape glass, 10 pieces complete.
With this set for the present we shall also include an English toilet set, and the price for all only $35.00.
THE ABOVE ARE OUR LEADERS. IN ADDITION WE CARRY THE LARGEST LINE OF CHAMBER FURNITURE IN NEW ENGLAND, comprising all kinds and styles of pine, ash, cherry, walnut, mahogany, etc., at prices which WE KNOW are far below what the same grades of goods are offered for elsewhere.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
of all kinds, Kitchen and Hall Furniture, Desks, Sideboards, Mirrors, Clo[illegible], Cabinets, Easels, Bookcases and Racks, etc., also, a large line of SOFA BEDS, BED LOUNGES, COMMON LOUNGES, and all kinds of upholstered goods at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

CARPETS.

Ingrain Carpets	25c. to 50c.
All-Wool Carpets	60c. to $1.00
Tapestry Carpets	50c. to $1.25
Velvet Carpets	$1.10 to $2.00
Oil Cloths	20c. to $1.25
Body Brussels Carpets	95c. to $1.75

STRAW MATTING, way below cost, to close out. Also, RUGS, MATS, ART SQUARES, CRUMB CLOTHS, NAPIER AND COCOA MATTING, SHEEPSKIN MATS, CARPET SWEEPERS, Etc., IN GREAT VARIETY.
Write for Samples and Prices.

STOVES AND RANGES.
A SINGLE OVEN RANGE, all ware and pipe complete, only $14.00.
A DOUBLE OVEN RANGE, all ware and pipe complete, only $20.00.
Parlor Stoves at All Prices and in All Styles.
The Ranges above quoted we will guarantee bakers or no sale. In addition we carry most of the popular makes, and can give satisfaction every time.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

English Decorated Tea Sets	$3.50 up.	Decorated Base Stand Lamps	1.00 up.
English Decorated Dinner Sets	9.50 up.	Solid Brass Stand Lamps	1.00 up.
English Decorated Toilet Sets	2.00 up.	Hanging Lamps, from	1.00 up.

Largest and Best Assortment in the City.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
B. A. Atkinson & Co.,
827 WASHINGTON ST., COR. COMMON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SACHET POWDER
By the Ounce, Bottle or Package.

SACHET MIXTURE!
10c. per Oz.
FOR SACHET BAGS, ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS
Opening up for Inspection.

HENRY A. ESTABROOK,
Apothecary
Corner of Main and Prichard Streets,
FITCHBURG.

Rollstone St. Lumber Yard
C. A. PRIEST LUMBER CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of
LUMBER
For Building, Finishing or Manufacturing Purposes.
Yards and Factory 45 Rollstone Street.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

E. T. CALDWELL, AGENT
FOR THE
UNRIVALED FIRE PROOF SAFE
With Non-Pickable Combination Lock.
No. 2 Safe weighs 250 lbs.; measures—inside, 12 in. x 8 in. x 8½ in; outside, 23 in. x 14 in. x 13 in. Price $30.00.
No. 3 Safe weighs 500 lbs.; measures—inside, 15 in. x 10 in. x 10 in; outside, 28 in. x 18 in. x 18 in. Price $35.00.
No. 4 Safe weighs 700 lbs.; measures—inside 18 in. x 16 in. x 12 in.; outside, 32 in. x 22 in. x 21½ in. Price $45.00.
New, useful and ornamental. No household or office can do without it. Best [illegible] Manufactured by
ALPINE SAFE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from Farmers, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Small Store Keepers, Barbers, Tailors, Mechanics, Clerks, Retired Business Men and Families, to protect their valuable books, papers, money, jewelry, etc., from fire, prying eyes, sneak thieves and burglars.
Office, 54 Myrtle St.
Where a Sample Safe can be seen.

Miscellaneous.

WE FIND THAT
Genuine honest reduction pays, because our largely increased sales of Tea since we commenced the Actual Sale of a 60-ct. Tea for 45 cts. more than compensates for the bona fide 15 cts. per lb. reduction.
It will pay YOU to investigate this bargain.
Call for our 15-ct. Oolong and don't forget the 15-ct. P. R. Molasses.
J. A. JOSLIN,
16 and 20 Day St.

7 PER CENT.
Real Estate 1st Mortgages
On Improved Farms and Lands, Guaranteed by Ample Indorsements.
We have sold this class of Securities for the past three years and they are held by many of the people of this vicinity, and in no case has a failure to pay the interest or principal when due, occurred. The Savings Banks in New Hampshire hold upwards of $4,000,000 of them. They are taken as SAFE INVESTMENTS all over New England, by Trust Companies and Estates, and are found in their safes and vaults in large amounts.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.
ALSO ON SALE
Bank Stock and other Securities.
F. C. CURRIER & SON,
210 Main St., Fitchburg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TRUST CO.
Capital paid in, $200,000
Surplus, - - $25,000
Under supervision of N. H. Bank Commissioners. Offer
Guaranteed Farm and City Mortgages, Debenture Bonds, and other Investment Securities.
Ex Gov. JAMES A. WESTON, Pres. HIRAM D. UPTON, Treas.
Call or write for further particulars to
HENRY ALLISON, Fitchburg, Mass.

Travelers' Directory.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCT. 17, 1887.

Northern Division.

For Boston, Worcester, Providence, Pawtucket, Taunton, New Bedford, Fall River, Newport, Oak Bluffs, and New York.

LEAVE FITCHBURG

[illegible]

LEAVE BOSTON

[illegible]

LEAVE FITCHBURG

[illegible]

LEAVE FITCHBURG

[illegible]

LEAVE WORCESTER, (Union Depot)

[illegible]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

[illegible]

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen. Manager.
S. N. MARSHALL, Div. Supt.

Fitchburg Railroad.

HOOSAC TUNNEL ROUTE.

Commencing SUNDAY, Nov. 13, 1887, Trains will

LEAVE FITCHBURG

[illegible]

J. WHITMORE, Genl. Traffic Manager. JOHN ADAMS, Genl. Supt.
J. R. WATSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CHESHIRE RAILROAD.

Trains run as follows

[illegible]

R. STEWART, Gen. Manager
Keene, Nov. 8, 1887.