REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY. ANNUAL MEETING of Tam O'Shanter Tobog = gan Club in Council Chamber at 7:30 p.m.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL-McDonald. -At Cobourg, 10th Nov., by Rev. D. L. McCrea, assisted by Rev. Wilson McDonald, (brother of thebride), John L. Mitchell, of Cobourg, to Miss Louise McDonald, Captain in Saltion Army.

BOARD.

VACANCIES for Four Bearders ; front rooms. 237 Queen Street.

WANTED. A HOUSEMAID, Apply between 7 and 8 p.m.

to MRS. UPPER, King St. A GENERAL SERVANT; one who can

sleep at home. Apply at 267 Gordon Street. PUSHING MEN at once. Salary from start. Unequalled advantages. BROWN BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y.

A STRONG ACTIVE BOY to attend a horse and do general work around store; to a suitable boy good wages will be paid. Apply at once to Tierney Bros., Brock St., Market Square.

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSEKEEPERS to purchase my adjustable head raiss spring MATTRASS, the best in the market. C. N. GAR-RISON, Sole Manufacturer, 93 York Street.

LADIES for our Fall and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$140 \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars free, No canvassing. Address at once, CRESCENT ART Co., 147 Milk St. Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

TO-LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply at 80 Gore Street.

A HOUSE containing five rooms. Apply to A PIPER, Wade's Lane, on the premises.

GOOD ROOM for one or two gentlemen first-class board in connection. Apply to MRS STORA, 108 Earl Street, or to W. H. Stanford, 88 Princess St., Kingston. Terms moderate.

THOSE TWO FINE CUT STONE HOUSES on Division St., just completed; 8 rooms each, hard and soft water, fine lawn; rent, \$120 per annum. Apply to JAMES CRAWFORD, Grocer.

THE STORE AND DWELLING at present occupied by Mrs. R. Woollard. The above is a good stand for a shoemaker, there not being any between Cataraqui and the city. Apply on, the premises, or at 59 Chatham Street.

TWO NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, six rooms each, fronting on Princess Street, 15 minutes walk from the Market Square ; hard and soft water, and all the modern improvements Terms easy. T. CARTER, Williamsville.

FOR SALE.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS secures a Light Manufacturing Business and Tools; Fac tory in good running order; no opposition; a monopoly. Call at, or address, 93 York Street.

A FINE HOMESTEAD FARM in the Township of Kingston, five miles from the city, containing 80 acres; stone residence and excellent buildings and orchard. This property will be sold cheap, as the owner is going west. Apply to H. M. MOWAT, Solicitor, Brock St., King-

A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, with coach house, stable and wood shed, two spring wells and cistern ; storm sash for all the windows. The house is situated immediately outside city liinits, west end of Johnson Street. Apply to DONALD FRASER, Esq., King St., Kingston.

ONE OF THE BEST BUTCHER BUSINESS. ES in Toronto, situated on the best cash business street in the city; well established and doing a big trade; will sell or lease good will and everything appertaining to the business cheap. Reason for selling—owner intends going to California. Address all communications to S. T. NELSON, 24 Wood St., Toronto,

FOR SALE OR TO-LET.

FINE CITY HOME. The undersigned offers for sale that DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by him on Earl Street, The whole is offered in one block, having about one hundred and twenty feet frontage on Earl Street, and the Upper Lot runs through to West Street. The BUILDINGS on the property are almost new, and the garden is planted with the choicest fruits. For terms apply to THOS.

SPECIAL MENTION.

GO TO W. REEVES, King St., to buy your Ties. He has 500 dozens to choose from. Good Ties, 2 for 5 cents.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS .- Grasp a Bottle of the Diamond Cough Remedy. The first dose frequently stops a cough. Composed of Wild Cherry, Horehound, Elecampane and other valuable ingredients. Pleasant to take. In bottles, 25c. and 50c., at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

WADE'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS are purely a vegetable Cathartic, being entirely free from Calomel or any Metallic substance. In case of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, &c., they give universal satisfac-tion. They are Sugar-coated. One is a dose. In Bottles 25c., at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

EDUCATIONAL.

KINGSTON SCHOOL OF ART. THE CLASSES are open in the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, corner of Princess and

Montre al Streets, Color Class, (each morning from 10 to 12) 40c a lesson, or where 4 or more lessons are taken in

one week, 25c each lesson. Afternoon Drawing Class, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., \$6.00 per term. Evening Drawing Class, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., \$3 per term. All fees payable

Principal—Charles E. Wrenshall. Assistant—Miss Jennie C. Shaw.

KINGSTON ACADEMY,

212 BARRIE STREET. First-Class Elementary Education in Eng lish, Mathematics, Classics and Book-Keeping. E. RYAN, B.A., Principal

KINGSTON CHORAL SOCTY. THE Kingston Choral Society meets on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., instead of Mondays, in rooms over Messrs. Reyner & Carey's, Golden Lion

VIOLIN AND QUADRILLE MUSIC.

WM. MONTGOMERY, 236 Alfred Street, near Brock, is prepared to give Lessons on the Violin at his residence. Dance music furnished for small or large parties. Calling off if required.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES for our Fall and Christ-mas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homos. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance, Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once, Crescent Art Co., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City, for Select List of 1,000 Newspapers. Will be sent FREE, on ap-

LAURIER HONORED.

THE TORONTO LIBERALS ENTERTAIN THEIR LEADER AT LUNCHEON.

speech by Mr. Laurier-The Liberal Leadership Opinions on the Results of the Interprevinctal Conference.

A luncheon was tendered Hon Wilfrid Laurier at the Reform Club on Saturday afteracon, the leader of the Liberal party being in the city on his way home from campaign work n Haldimand. TA number of prominent Reformers were present, including Hon. Oliver Mowat, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Sir W. P. Howand, J. D. Edgar, M.P., G. B. Smith, M.P.P., Dr. Gilmour, M.P.P., H. H. Cook, M.P., J. A. Proctor, Joseph Tait, Peter Small, Charles Doberty, Peter Ryan, Dr. J. S. King, Robert Jaffray, Ald. Fleming and N. Gordon Bigelow, Hon. Oliver Mowat presided and proposed the health of Hon. Mr. Laurier, the mention of whose name provoked great applause. Mr. Laurier had long been well known, Mr. Mowat said, to the Liberal representatives at Ottawa, as a man of culture, thought and reading, and profoundly imbued with Liberal principles. Knowing these things they had chosen him as

the successor to Mr. Blake, Canada's greatest Mr. Laurier replied : I am sure, hampered as I am in your language, I cannot find any adequate expression to convey to you my thanks for the kind, the more than kind manner in which you have drunk my health. As was said by you, Mr. Mowat, I am a Canadian of French origin. I had nothing to do in the selection of my origin. (Laughter.) But I must tell you candidly that if I had had the choice I would have chosen first to be a Frenchman. I belong to a proud and gallant race which, I am sure everybody will admit, has done a great deal in the past for the civilisation of mankind. But I must say also, in all sincerity, that when I recollected how the great struggle between France and England was at last settled upon the Plains of Abraham by the victory of Wolfe over Montcalm, though as one of French origin and French blood a could not help feeling sympathy and regret, yet in one sense I never regretted it, because every one of French origin in the Province of Quebec to-day knows full well that French Canada has enjoyed much more true liberty under the British flag than she would have found if she had remained a Colony of France. [Applause.] It is as you have said, I am a Liberal, and being a Liberal, liberty is a primary consideration with me, and for this reason it is that I claim to be a true and loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen. I know that upon a certain occasion, when I had expressed my opinion as to the treatment of a down-trodden race in the Northwest, I spoke my feelings and my opinion of the Government in language as strong as was in my power, and I hope it was my good fortune to shock Tory ears and Tory loyalty. But, although I am French, I have this much of British sentiment, that I know a true Briton will never submit to tyranny and oppression. [Applause.] And this if the reason why I never hesitated when I was called upon to come to Ontario to meet my foes and repeat in Ontario what I had spoken in another Province. You have referred to the circumstance that I have been chosen leader of the Liberal party as successor to Mr. Blake. I do not pretend to take his place. I do not believe that any man could take his place. My friend Mr. Edgar knows how diffident I felt about accepting that position, and that it was only after the strongest pressure of my friends that I did so. And I am sure he will testify that my refusal was no mere sham; that I did not say as the bishop-elect is wont to say, "nolo episcopari." But when my friends insisted that I should be leader, the necessity for the solidarity of the party left me no alternative but to accept the responsibility laid upon my shoulders. Nothing, however, would have induced me to accept had I not at that time believed and hoped as I do now believe and hope, that before long I would be able to place the command in the hand of the man to whom it belongs-the Hon. Edward Blake. (Applause. Sir, I am glad to say, and not only glad but proud to say that notwithstauding my origin, the English Liberal party, imbued as they are with true Liberal principles, have overwhelmed me with kindnesses ever since I entered Parliament, and their kindness has culminated in the honor which last session they conferred upon me. Nor can I say that this honor was to myself purely. It is a consequence of the political events of many years. I believe that the Liberals of Quebec, differing as they do in origin from the Liberals of Ontario, are perhaps united to them more closely than all the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces. Of course we are all of the same political religion, if I may use that phrase. But it seems to me that there is more cordiality between the Ontario and Quebec members of the party than between any section of the party. The reason is probably that we have been associated together for a longer period. Our alliance dates from the beginning of Liberalism in the two provinces -the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine-[applause]-when we had to originate responsible government and to carry it on. And perhaps it is from long association in noble struggles for reform that there has sprung up that feeling which has resulted in so great a trust being reposed in me. Our chairman, has long been associated with the Liberal party. I cannot speak of him as I would, he is too near me, I must spare his modesty- [Applause and laughter.] But he has just done such good work in the Quebec Conference that his name must become dearer than it ever was before.

[Applause.] We have been for some time

anxiously expecting the result of that Confer-

ence. We knew that it was a great event; the

circumstances that brought it about were in

themselves great. It has far exceeded all my

expectations, though I expected that a great

deal of good would be the result. When I

read the resolutions adopted and saw their

bearing and purport, I was glad to see that

they were such that the Liberal party as a

whole, in all the provinces of the dominion,

must rejoice at their adoption. I see in them

a brilliant future for the party. (Applause.)

No one can deny that the administration of

the Confederation for the last few years by

Sir John Macdonald has been such as not to

strengthen but to weaken the tie which binds

us together. The administration has, in my

judgment, been directed, not for the benefit

of the country, but for one purpose, that is to

say, for the confirmation of the power of one man. (Applause.) The principles of the Confederation have been violated day after day, and Mr. Mowat knows it better than anybody else, though it was his privilege to defeat all the attempts that were made against his province -[applause]-while some other provinces have not been so successful. As a Canadian. wishing for the westere or my country, I hope that in the not distant future the races which Providence has placed side by side in Canada may become one nation. [Applause.] And I rejoice at the resolutions of the Queliec conference, because I believe that if carried out the design of Confederation to

make of us one nation will be greatly promoted. [Applause.] Referring to his visit- te Haldimand, Mr. Laurier said: I hope for victory there, but I agree with Sir John that there is nothing as uncertain as an election and a horsesace-[laughter]-and I fear the enemy's mode of fighting, And now, he continued, I have only one task to perform, and that is to convey to you my sincere thanks for the kind

manner in which you have received me, Mr. Laurier left for his home in Arthabaskaville, Que., at 8 o'clock Saturday night, He was suffering somewhat from sore throat, occasioned by his speeches in Haldimand, and his luncheon speech had aggravated the ailment somewhat.

HE SUSPECTED THE WORST.

The Latest Bulletin Advises an Herole Operation on the Grown Prince.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- It transpires that Crown Prince Frederick William has for a long time suspected the nature of his malady and is reported to have said, when informed that he was affileted with cancer: "I thought it was something of that sort." In a letter written to his mother a few days ago the Crown Prince appealed to her to pay no attention to newspaper reports of his condition, but to rely solely upon the information which he himself would cause to be sent to her. The Emperor has read his son's telegram with an ill-concealed feeling of deep emotion. He will not allow his secretaries to read them to him, but insists upon a personal pearsal of each one. Queen Victoria sends telegrams to the Crown Prince daily, and is promptly informed of every change in his condition.

The latest report from San Remo is that the swelling of the larynx is subsiding and that the patient's condition is thus favorable to an operation through the month, which will un doubtedly be performed in Berlin. The Crown Princess insists that Dr. Mackenzie shall per form the operation while other members of the Imperial family prefer Prof. Bergmann, and it is probable that the patient himself will have to decide the question. The appearance of the Crown Prince is unchanged except that he has assumed a yellow wax-like color, which a French expert attributes to the increase of virus in the blood.

The only emment defender of Dr. Macken zie is Prof. Vertell of Munich. He maintains that Mackenzie did not select the wrong treatment, that he continued that begun under Bergmann and Gerhardt, and that an operation in the spring would have been utterly

The following semi-official summary of the opinions of the physicians in attendance at

San Renco is issued to-night Dr. Schroeter ho ds that the new growt's below the vocal chords is cancersus and advises the complete cutting out of the whole larvax. He claims that an increduate operation would be very advantageous, but says he would consent to a postponement, as in the meantime the malady can be combated by tracheotomy. Dr. Schroeter is convinced that the life of the Crown Prince might be preserved by the total excision of the larynx. Although the operation is very dangerous and its effect uncertain, it might be attended with good results. An excision from the windpipe, he main

Dr. Krause states that the new swelling prevents him from expressing a decisive opinion. The affection appears to be cancerous, but he opposes a complete excision of the larvnx and advocates tracheotomy only. Dr. Mackenzie considers the growth to be

tains, would only defer death a few years.

cancerous and advises that a small piece of it be extracted for submission to analysis by Prof. Virchow, on whose report the final decision of the physicians should be based.

The Emperor is naturally much affected by the serious nature of the Crown Prince's ill ness, but the rumors that he has had a relapse threatening death are untrue. He has appeared daily at the palace windows at the time for relieving the guard, and bowed and saluted the crowd waiting for him. He looks hale and works at his desk for some time be-

News comes from Coblentz that the Empress is worse. No bulletins about her condition have been posted, and it is feared her illness 18 serious.

SWEPT BY FIRE.

One-Third of the Business Portion of St. Peter, Minn., Destroyed.

St. Peter, Nov. 12.—The largest fire ever experienced here broke out in the back of the Northwestern Hotel last night. The wind was strong from the southwest, and just right across the north of the city everything was so dry that the flames were uncontrollable. Thirty buildings are gone, including two hotels, the First National Bank, the American Express office and many large stores, The fire raged until it reached a break in the buildings. One-third of the business portion of the city is destroyed.

Canadian Securities.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The uneasiness in for eign markets due to the Crown Prince's illness and other causes had an adverse influence this week on Canadian and American stocks. Nearly all Canadian railways, except Northerr of Canada, have fallen on the week. Grano Trunk preferences declined only fractionally. Canadian loans are unchanged. Miscellaneous shares a trifle weaker.

A Scene in St. Louis. St. Louis, Nov. 14.—There is little sym-

pathy from the anarchists in St. Louis. Mrs. May Duff displayed her feelings by draping the stars and stripes and displaying the pictures of the hanged men in the window of her room. The sight attracted a crowd, who fired stones at them, and down came the emblems of her grief. May Duff, with a hatchet, defied the mob as she hurled it at their heads.

Rumored Cabinet Change

Lendon, Nov. 14.—The latest political rumour is that Mr. W. Henry Smith will soon resign the leadership of the house of commons to Mr. Balfour, which will, of course, necessitate the latter's resignation of the Irish secretaryship. Mr. Balfour's best powers are all shown in debate, but as a leader in the house he wants temper, ex perience and tact.

Happy and Prosperous People, Buy your sugar-cured hams, breakfast bacon, winter apples and fine teas at James Crawford's.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

A SERIES OF SEVERE FIGHTS IN TRA-FALGAR-SQUARE.

Several Processions Encountered and Briven Back-The Police Admirably Handled by Sir Charles Warren About 100 Persons Sent to Hospitals-Mr. Graham, M.P. and Socialist Burns Arrested.

LONDON, Nov. 13. - The conduct of the unemployed of London, who were really tools in the hands of Socialistic leaders, has been intolerable to the shopkeepers of the West End and to the general public, and it was felt that some steps should be taken to put a stop to the dangerous nuisance. On Friday a deputation waited upon the Home Secretary, and he promised to give the matter his immediate attention. After consulting with his colleagues, Mr. Matthews instructed Sir Charles Warren, the Chief Commissioner of Police, to proclaim any meeting that might be held,

The meeting for to-day was called by the Radical Union, an organization controlled by the Socialists, for the ostensible purpose of demanding the release of William O'Brien. Upon the proclamation being made public Mr., Cunningham Graham, M.P. for Northwest Lanarkshire, announced his intention of testing the legality of the proclamation. As a matter of fact Trafalgar-square is Crown property and the rights of the Crown and Crown officers over it are protected by act of Parliament, and anyone who sets foot on it may be prosecuted as a trespasser. The First Commissioner of Works has charge of it, and authority is conferred on the police to deal with obstruction. The law officers of the Cown, having considered the whole question before the proclamation was issued, advised the Ministers that they had absolute power to close the square to public meetings,

In the afternoon to-day the thoroughfares converging on the square were crowded by fully a hundred thousand people, and imtrense processions carrying banners, with banks of music were marching in the direction of the square. To meet this disturbance, which had all the appearance of an actual revolution, a force of 4900 policemen, admirably handled by Sir &Charles Warren, were

By 3 o'clock there was an immense concourse of people packed on the steps of St. Martin's Church and Morley's Hotel and on . roofs of the houses in the adjacent streets, The majority seemed to be reputable persons till to the total contests. The rest were loafers The newsterness

An a sated movement was visible at 4 . . . the Strand entrance of the square en, and a mingling of cheers and hoots a , ..., Lie was seen escorting Mr. Graham . Al. to the centre of the square. ... ector Hume says that Graham, ... vas bareheaded and was leading net male a determined effort to tacak the police lines in order to enter the square. Trey were unarmed, but used their hala freely. The police drew their batons and Graham received a blow on the forehead and blad freely. Buras was arrested without rea ving a blow. After Graham's wound had been decided and by the police both prisoners were taken to the station. Graham was released on bad but Barns remained in custody.

In the meantime bodies of paraders had ar rived by every debouching avenue, but they were dispersed and compelled to yield their flags and banners before arriving at the square. Numbers crowded the omnibuses and harangued from the knife boards while the vehicles slowly traversed the front of the square and Charing Cross, the crowd cheering wildly. Then a procession of seven brakes crowded with men carrying small red flags drove past St. Martin's Church and tried to stop in front of the National Gallery. The police compelled them to move on and they turned down the west side and attempted to make the circuit of the square. The police rushed to the horses' heads, but finding that it would create a disturbance to suddenly turn the paraders off the squars al lowed them to complete the circuit. Several futile attempts were made to address the crowd. Many persons who were hustled by the police while asserting their right of thoroughfare became incensed and raised their sticks against the officers. They were speedily disarmed and driven away with cuffs by the police, who had been ordered to refrain from using their batons unless it became absolutely necessary for the purpose of defence. The passage to and fro of vehicles in the vicinity did not cease during the whole day and this increased the work of the police. Had the square been entirely closed there would have been no difficulty whatever, but the continual traffic enabled the crowds to form there without ceasing.

At 4.15 o'clock loud cheers heralded the arrival of a cavalry force, with Col. Talbot at its head, from Whitehall, and Magistrate Marsham prepared to read the Riot Act in case such warning should become necessary. But crowd became good humored, marked contrast with demeanor on the arrival of the police. While the Guards trotted abreast around the square cheers went up, accompanied by shouts, "Bravo, Marsham; we want free speech; we are all true Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen; we only want our legal rights as citizens of London." A second circuit of the square by the Guards elicited opposition from a mob of roughs in the crowd, who shouted, "Britons shall not be ruled by lead and bayonets.' Three groans were given for the Home Secre tary. Then the Guards patroled the square several times and turned into the adjacent streets. They succeeded in aweing the roughs and in greatly thinning out the crowd.

At 5 o'clock the Grenadiers held the square with bayonets fixed and with twenty rounds of ball cartridges in their pouches. They were accompanied by an ambulance. They halted in front of the National Gallery in open lines. The mob was thus caught between the lines of police and military, and the roughs were compelled to run the gauntlet. They were hastened on their way by a shove from one policeman, a cuff from another and a kick from a third. Some of them showed a disposition to resent, but the soldiers brought their bayonets to the charge position and the sight of the cold steel quickly decided them to retreat. The officers of the Grenadiers rushed to the front and orde ed the men to replace their arms, and the soldiers then contented themselves with pounding with their rifles on the toes of the crowd. Boxing the cars of the turbulent roughs with vigor seemed to delight the policemen. The crowd now hooted the military.

Soon after 5 o'clock the police made a series of violent charges with their batons in a deter mined effort to clear the vicinity, many points of which had been crowded all afternoon. During one charge the window of an electrical shot fell with a crash. The crowd asserted that the window was broken by the hoofs of some of the policemen's horses. The rolice however, assert that broke wars

thrown at the window. The loaters made & rush for the contents of the window but the police recaptured many ar ticles and arrested the thieves. A min-ute later the window of a refreshmen. room was smashed by the pressure of the crowd. There were one or two similar cases in the course of the charges, but by 6 o'clock there was no fear of more trouble, At 6.30 gelock the whole force of Life Guards

again patrolled the square and finally succeedest an utspersing the crowd,

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

fifteen Bands of Music Play Birges Over The Bend Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.-The entire squad of the central detail of police officers were on duty this morning at 9 o'clock. About twenty of the men had been on reserve all night and spent the day in the station instead of being assigned to positions on the line of march. About 12.45 o'clock word was received that the funeral procession had started from August Spies' late home. Capt. Hubbard called on the men to fall in, and assigned those who had not been on night duty to stations on the line of march. Four men were placed at each street intersection. The most striking view of the procession was obtained at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, for it brought to mind the scenes of May 4, 1886, when the bomb was thrown. It was just 1.45 o'clock when the head of the line reached the spot. At the hour above mentioned the first line of men could be seen crossing the Desplaines-street viaduct where, in 1877, a bloody fight took place between the police and the railroad strikers. There was no advance guard of police. Chief Marshal Charles Hepp, with two aides, led the way. They were no red but simply black clothes and crepe on their arms. Then came a brilliantly dressed corps of musicians dressed in the colors of the German army and on their heads spiked helmets. It was a strange scene. The bandmaster carried a sword in his hand and bore a striking resemblance to King William of Prussia. As the band passed Zepfs' Hall, which was open and filled with drinking Anarchists or sympathizers, it struck up a dirge, as did in fact every other band in the procession, and there were at least fifteen of them.

Following the first corps of musicians walked the Defence Committee, the men who had charge of collecting the funds with which it was hoped to save the Anarchists. Geo. A. Schilling led the committee and carried in his hands a floral tribute. Following them marched eight abreast nearly 200 members of the Aurora Turn Verein, of which Spies was a member. After the societies came the feature of the procession, the hearse of August Spies. There were no nodding black plumes on it, but the top was so covered with floral tributes that nothing else could be seen. Inside was the richly covered casket. Standing out in bold relief against the black broadcloth of the coffin was a great sash of red silk. It was all the more striking because no flowers had been placed inside to interfere with the idea of having Spies' beloved colors shown to the public even after his death. Following came members of the Central Labor Union, behind them the hearse in which lay the coffin of Adolph Fischer. Then more societies and the funeral carriage of Albert R. Parsons. On the box by the driver sat a man holding in his hand a floral emblem of such immense dimensions that the inscription of flowers, "From K. of L. Assembly, No. 1207," could be seen 100 feet away. This is the assembly of which Parsons was a member until it was kicked out of the order. After Parsons' hearse came butchers and bakers and representatives of all sorts of trade. Behind were drawn the hearse of Geo. Engel and Louis Lingg. They were friends in life and lived together, and in the funeral pageant were placed in close proximity. All through this, which may be called the first part of the demonstration, were interspersed the carriages containing the relatives and a few near friends of the dead Anarchists.

The next feature of the procession was the turn out of people who followed after the hearses. Down from the viaduct around the corner into Lake-street they marched. In ranks of four to eight deep tramped husbands, wives, children and sweethearts side by side. A most noticeable feature of this part of the pageant was the showing made by the two local assemblies of Knights of Labor, composed wholly of women. They were aflame with red scarlet in their hats, bows of crimson at their throats and long streamers of crimson. It took the marching party just twenty-eight minutes to pass the corners. After those on foot came carriages to the number of fifty. They were overloaded with people of all ages and sizes. When the procession reached the Wisconsin Central depot the coffins of the four men who had paid the penalty of murder on the gallows, and that of Louis Lingg, the suicide, were borne on the shoulders of the pall-bearers through a side entrance to the depot and deposited in a combination baggage and smoking car, to which was attached an engine ready to start for Waldheim Ceme-

Removed to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Schwab and Fielden left Chicago for Joliet at 1.02 o'clock this af ternoon on the Chicago and Alton train, which pulled out of the depot two minutes behind schedule time. A few acquaintances of Fielden were at the station and a few idlers gathered around the car in which the two convicts were placed, but that was all. On arriving at the prison they were shaved, arrayed in the convicts' garb and assigned to cells. On Monday they will be put to work in the shops.

Gerr Most Makes Dark Threats. NEW YORK, Nov. 12. - Over 300 Anarchists

met in the hall back of a salcon on Seventhstreet to night. Herr Most was greeted with loud cheers. He opened in a low tone, but as he gradually warmed up with his subject his face became redder and redder and his voice ascended into a howl. Some of the expressions and ideas advanced were these:

FELLOW ANARCHISTS-I wish I could express in language the sadness of my heart, which grieves for my devoted brother Anarchists who so bravely met death yesterday on the gallows. How brave, how noble those four men, you all know. Would that I knew their execu tioner; he would not fare well in this world. The deaths of our brothers have brought hund reds to join our ranks. We have sworn to have vengeance and we shall have it. They (the capitalistic press) say Lingg committed sui cide. They lie. He was murdered and reported to have suicided. Do they want you or ine to believe his friends smuggled those bombs in to him? I say they lie. They lie. They lie. Grinnell is a perjurer, a thief, who secured wit nesses willing to swear away the lives of sever innocent men. Their blood cries to heaven for vengeance, and it shall not cry in vain. The day of reckoning is approaching. Let those who were interested in the arrests, trial and hanging beware. That debt shall be paid. I point my finger at Gary, Bonfield, the Judges of the Supreme Court and that coward of a Governor, Oglesby.

"Have you read in the capitalistic press to day that newspaper spies are watching our renderstones and write what they encalingly over

dezvous and write what they sneakingly over hear and see. From to-night our meetings shall be secret. I am an Anarchist and willing to fol low the footsteps of my brave comrades. We are not afraid of soldiers and mitrailleuse We have weapons stronger. Long live an archy. Anarchy for ever."

The mob cheered him to the esho.

Blowing Our Horn

About fine malaga grapes at 15c. a pound, sweet potatoes, sweet cider, choice cranber ries, Jamaica sweet Oranges. James Craw