## THE PARNELLITES' NEW PROGRAMME.

The Conference and Public Meeting at Dublin Under the Chairmanship of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted—The New Organization to be Known as the Irish Independent League-Mr. Harrington, M.P., Declares the Movement to be Injurious to the Cause of Hom . Rule-Mr. John H Parneli's Letter, in Which He Earnestly Pleads For Unity.

### A Convention to be Held in October.

a good deal of discussion going ton was declared carried on a simi ar inon in regard to the Conference of dication. the Independent section of the Irish party, which hal been summoned by Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., to take place in Dublin. The meeting was held on the 20th ult., in the Oak Room of the Mansion House. We take the following report of the proceedings of the Conterence held in the morning, and the public meeting which took place in the evening. from the Dublin Freeman:-

#### MORNING CONFERENCE.

Mr. Redmond, who was elected chair man, explained the object of the meeting, and said that in consultation with his friends he had come to the con clusion that the National League was a morrhand organization, and that it was necessary, in the interests of the forward movement which he favored, that an er ganization not purely agrari in should be started which would enable Nationalists of every class to lend their support to the movement. He proposed that a new organization be started under the name of the "Irish Independent Longue," and that it be offi cred and worked by triends of the for ard movement.

Mr. P. H. Meade, Mayor of Cork, seconded the resolution in a speech agree

ing with Mr. Redmond
Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., then proposed an amendment, asking that the decision grievance under the Union. (t) Amnesty of the conference as to changing the name and work of the National League should be postponed till after consultation with the League branches throughout the country, and he read a letter from Mr. J. H. Parnell, M. P., favouring

Mr. Harrington said that for over fifteen years he had always as secretary of the National L ague been consulted as to any programme or meetings in connection with the organization which Mr. Parnell entrusted to his care, but on this occasion he had received no intimation nor had he been consulted in any way as to the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Redmond, interrupting, said be had consulted him come days previous- tive.

Mr. Harringt m said he had only been ton said that he knew the forces which lave held it is that it can were sought to be placeful, and me for one at least would be vertered himself to an effort to fight Irela d's cause o acr than by rational means. He appeal of lowed the true principles of Nethard lexitaction

against many with the men who her we cas. graved Parnell.

Mr. Michael O'Brien Dalton said that m cossity of whiching carefully the will state them changing of the organization, and said good to mys If. the lesire in his part of the country were producted in his part of the country were indeal-beely in havor of unity on home the relative in this country, has I know the later than we have been the country. Fir Governcy, of Carlow, followed on

good in the past for a new idea which

had not been consulted on this change. consultation with his branch.

Mr. McInerney, Chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians, said, like the other celegates, he had no intimation of his friends.

Mr. J. F. Riordan, solicitor, Delfast, said he came to the meeting ignorant of all classes and societies, we only have the intended change of programme, and he opposed it, believing that it would tinue divided, while for Unity and an not be in the interests of the National cause in the North. The National League had emancipated them in the of twenty to one. That is the general North, and they did not care to change opinion of the world. The other party it for a new organization which they had to take on trust.

Mr. Doyle, Limerick Leader, supported Mr. Harrington's amendment, and Mr. Louis Smyth, Magherafelt, said they should be careful about changing the my brother's own party than any other. name of an organization that had done | His policy is mine. I believe now either so much for the people.

Alderman Mead, P.C., opposed Mr. Harrington's amendment, and asked what security the Parnellite Party had that unity would conserve their position and

Mr. Lambe, of Newry, opposed the the cause. In my opinion, it must be amendment in an anti-clerical speech of fight now by the Independent party, some length.

He was followed by Mr. Power, of to unite with all. Waterford, on somewhat similar lines,

OR some time past there has been | ferring the power of it from Mr. Harring-

Mr. Harrington and his friends then left the meeting and the further business was the naming of a Central Executive to promote the new organization throughout the country, the names of many men being placed on it for which no authority had been received.

### "Thited Ireland's" Report

of the closing of the payring Conference says :--Mr. Red mond closed the debate y another speech, in which he made a personal appeal to his triends at the Conberence to support the proposition he need submitted, declaims that it was a cultion of the ladependent movement ing on or coming than abrupt end.

In the division which tollowed 22 and in favor of Mr. Harrington's membrant, and the Chairman declared Pst and the original resolution carried ome of these who has taken part in me debate on Mr. Harrington's side let the room before the division.

The official report gives the resolution assed by a majority as follows .--

If that an Association of Independ to Nationalists be now formed to obtain for the Irish people the following objects -- (a) Nati nal Scii-Gavernment; (b) ful Civil and Religious Liberty; (c) Independence of all British Political Parties; (d) Manhood Suffrage; (e) Immediate redress of Ireand's Financial or all Political Prisoners; (g) Land Law Reform and the development and encouragement of the Labour and Industrial Resources of Ireland.

The following resolutions were als: --: betqobu

2. That the name of the Association he the Irish Lalependent League; that it consist of Branches and a Central Executive.

tive be now elected.

4 That this Executive be entrusted with the duty of preparing rules for the the influence of British of formation and government of the in this country (uppleuse). branches of the Association, and for the annual election of the Central Excent dependence was to-day at a lower chi-

told that the name of the organization Paraell Analysis are Ormanstration in was changed. Continuing Mr. Harring Origin, a Start the Provisional Execu-

## Mr. John H. Carnell's Latter

Mr. thannat of M.P., coning to el To the meeting to support him in this points of the specific to keep the flow driving when har good a least to keep the flow driving when har good a least to keep the flow driving when har nell gave into the core of these should be M.P., trops water we have he having

I am in ly o have a fundament of the Captain Toole, of Waterfield, if H will propose to the community of the co of the Miles and C. W. come in the property of the large

he agreed with Mr. Harringt n as to the will state them if they or for had r 18 d, in the city of Waterford, by Charles

You all know, as my brigher's retre my brother better then a common living Imperial prerogative, for a Pain about or dead. I consider I could to show we must have that will be supreme with what he would do under the same can regard to Irish questions (applause). similar lines, and asked the meeting to distinct the same of the same of the same of the pause before getting rid of an organization of self-firs in Treinid, and that I We will have no English veto. No English to the pause before getting rid of an organization of self-first training and that I we will have no English veto. No English to the pause of the tion and men who had done so much bave a fittle right to give my numble lish veto in the appointment of your views for the good of Ireland.

Taking the same views which my the country had not been consulted upon. Taking the same views which my Mr. Whelan, speaking on behalf of brother would take, and the same views the Sarsfield League, Limerick, said they of our Independent Party, I am ready to question is simple and plain. It is now had not been consulted on this change, continue the fight out to the end if the known to all men that what we want and he could not approve of it till after | Independent people mean to fight by backing us up to the end, and to decide restored to us the elected representa-that short light at the next elections. restored to us the elected representa-tives of our people shall have power But if the Parnellites of Ireland will not back us up to the end, why, I say, then, the change of programme, and he could | that, for the general welfare of all, a not approve till after consultation with | change is absolutely necessary. Ireland cannot go on in disgrace.

While our Party has the sympathy of the sympathy of one in twenty to conundivided Independent Party under Mr. Redmond we would have the sympathy would only have the sympathy of cer-tain classes, and therefore would never be as strong as ours.

I need not say I am confident Home Rule would be further assured under in fight or uniting of all parties, but the success at the outcome must be assured. Ireland will never bave again that enthusiastic sympathy she once had with a united party, unless she becomes once more united. It she becomes once backed up to the teeth by her people, or

The final struggle must soon come, and then Mr. W. A. MacDonald, ex-M.P., and it is the duty of all Parnellites to supported the resolution. After some heated discussion, Mr. Red- fight if we get an army of Parnellites to

Marie of the Carlot of the Control o

sympathy I would say Unity of all parties under my brother's original Inde

pendent policy. I honestly think if my brother was here to-morrow he would say the same, and he would even force it, and throw aside all injuries inflicted on himself

and Ireland for the good of Ireland Why cannot we do what he would do? It is my opinion even if our party did turn out every member of the other we would only conquer in name, not in reality. It would not bring Unity; the same had feelings would remain. Why not uproot those bad :eelings by conditional Unity? My brother's name would be best vindicated by that Unity.

#### THE PUBLIC MELTING,

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Round Room Rotunda. The platform was occupied by Mr John Redmond, M.P.; Mr William Field, M P; Mr. J. J. Clancy, M P.; Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P.; Mr. Leany, B. L., and other prominent Parnellite supporters. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., was not present, although he attended the conference which was held carlier in the day. On the motion of Dr. Joseph Kenny, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., took the chair.

The following report is also taken from the Dublin Freeman: The Chairman, who was loudly cheer ed, said: The conference of Independcut Nationalists which was held at the Mansion House that day, and this meet ing: were good evidence of the fidelity, strength and confidence in the future of the Parnellites of Ireland (applause). The conference was the most representa-tive of the Parnellites of Ireland that he had had the honor of presiding over (hear, hear). And although at that gathering there were upon some minor matters differences of opinion he had no hesitation in saying that upon the one great vital issue, namely, the necessity of continuing the fight on independent principles in Ireland, there was practical mammity-almost unity-and to fur ther that policy a new Independent organization was started (hear, hear). The National League, which had filled a large place in the recent history of Ireland, and had achieved valuable results for the people, was in the main an agrarian movement. It won for the tarmers of Ireland the most valuable benetits, and yet, notwithstanding, it was indisputably true that the great bulk of the farmers, forgetful alike of gratitude and of visdom (applause) deserted that organization of the National League when in a moment of crisis that organization took its stand upon the side National independent principles. The Irish Independent League, which the altered circumstances of public life in the country made necessary, was founded upon a wider base, and he believed that large sections of Irish Nationalists who held aloof from the National League would feel justified in supporting and in aiding the new organization (near, hear). A political party without an organization behind it was powerless, and indeed was little short of an absurdity. To night he appealed to the Independent Nationalists of Ireland and to their fellow country 3. That a Provisional Control Execution across the Atlantic to give them such an organized force at their back as would enable them to effectually stem the influence of British opinion movement for Irish National inthan he believed it mad been at any of That a Convention of Tederendent time during this generation (hear, hear) and yet he believed there never was a time more opporture for entercing that movement (hear, hear). The compremese of Obselvence (growns) of 1556 and 1896 and to on sparing lev Floriand, Gladscone impsecting disappeared, and his second in England had openly ropped II he kine for Irsland from poors by an inner and had substituted er, here eme of leder dieta ar round - trey care it, and the s room thing menders held me their hands and gave no may be more up their man sealing average with state of respective mental a parently who to well be recome and 2 to the man, the first trace of man, the light of the complex by the man to the first participation of the sealing and the first participation. humbirate a state of affilis I am for expense over tree, extending security, remain their character English that may not have all moviews but I in too more a due yorks used in declary, with second tree. Stewart P and (apparence) - We want a Porliment with bull powers to mensee Irishaa a without trenching on the Imperial acceptance for a Pain disent

> by the crown as it is in the Imperial Parliament." The Chairman continued to say that in 1893 Mr. Gladstone warned the House of Comm ns that if his bill were rejected that the demand of the Irish members might become a demand for Repcal of the Union, and he (the chairman) on the same occasion said—"We in Ireland may have to fall back upon the argument of the invalidity of the Act of Union and on the necessity of repealing the Union instead of accepting this or any similar compromise" (applause). The Parnellite party had a great mission before it. They might be in a minority in Ireland; but how often in the history of Ireland had minorities been wrong? A Voice-Never (a laugh).

leader nor on the laws that you shall

make, because that would destroy the

Parliament in two years. The Irish

known to all men that what we want

is that when our Parliament has been

to make laws for Ireland, and that there

shall be no English veto on those laws

except the constitutional veto exercised

The Chairman was convinced that if they had here as across the Atlantic manhood suffrage, and could count head for head they would not be in a minority to day. They could maintain the brave struggle of the past few years in favor of absolute freedom of thought and action in political matters in Ireland (hear, hear), and thereby they could prove to their Protestant fellow-countrymen that they should be assured of their full and fair share in the future of a free country (applause).

conference of Independent Nationalists that shall carpet the earth with vernal held this day in the Mansion House, and loveliness before the passing of many especially of the resolve to found a new days. National organization and to make the main plank in the platform of that or ganization the demand for the restoration of Ireland's historic right to an In-

dependent Parliament."
The Mayor of Cork, in seconding the resolution, said that this new movement would not have dictation from any quarter. He believed the present was a most opportune time to launch this new organization. They had been told by Mr. Harrington-

The mention of Mr. Harrington's name was received with prolonged

cheers, and some growning.

The Mayor of Cork—We have been told that the National League is dead, and therefore it it is dead let us build on its ruins a new organization. I can say for the Nationalists of the South-A Voice—Three cheers for Harrington

(loud cheers and some groans.) The Mayor of Cork (warmly) And three cheers more for Redmond (cheers). Gentlemen, it is to be regretted that anything like that should be introduced at any meeting of the Independent Nationalists of Ireland. Mr. Harrington

has done his duty.

The Mayor of Cork concluding said they had not met there that night to find fault with any man, but to build up a new organization to carry on the fight for Ireland.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Louis Stuyvesant Caanler, of New York, next addressed the meeting, and said that he was there speaking on behalf of the Parnellites, because he believed that the platform read that night introduced the principle of American freedom. He believed that when affairs became stagnant a change was good, and if they started a new move-ment on the old lines their organization would be watched with interest in America.

Mr. Elmund Leamy, ex M.P., supported the resolution.

The resolution was put by the chairman, and was met with loud cries of "Aye" and some cries of "No, no."

The Chairman-Passed unanimously. Dr. Kenny said that the conference had set at rest that Irishmen meant by unity a unity that would be a strength and an honour and not dishonour-a unity that would put before everything the freedom and the happiness of Ireland, and that forever there was an end to the cry of a union which would mean dishonour, as would a union if they associated themselves with the murderers of Parnell, whether these murderers walked the daylight in the dress of laymen, or whether they were clothed in the sacred garb of the cleric. Rev. W. A. McDonald, ex-M.P., second-

ed the motion. The motion having been passed, Mr.

Redmond nodded his thanks, and the proceedings ended.

# OUR PHILOSOPHER

Indulges in a Spring-time Reverie.

The Devotions of the Month of May-"Ave Maris" the Grand Sweet Song.

WHITEN FOR THE COST WITNESS BY ALL O'SHOEN.  $^{\sim}\chi$  UT from the snows and frosts of heavy-last a clearly that shorten. ed the hours of sunghine, on through the rellicking breezes of March and the lickle moods of wavering April, we have burden it beers is "A & Maria!" energed, at last, into the clear, bainy Tis the R sary lear and Mary's chil the rollicking brokes of March and the amos, here of the May-time; and we r vol in the organient of its soft delictens sales, and the building because of

trees and surabs. The may be shave towed asi let're little only ed cops and kept turn site during wroter's regularous the maschievare id who a the great with ingers; the coesticuts have cast off their brown, garant, wraps, and the willow is weaving a delicate tringe to cover its boughs; with the leauty of May. Every branch and twig has stretched its rigid joints. and suppled its stiff and wiz ned sinews in hearthful sun-baths and softening showers, and now they wave their merry salutations with the pliant case and

vigor of youth. The maples are tipped with the pale green points of the folded leaves that peep out in a coy but timid fashion as if learful of the wondrous vision of earth and sky that is now so new to them; but soon the brightness of the sunshine, the influence of gentle showers and per-sussive wind-whispers will lure them forth, and when they have outgrown their first tawny frocks, they will learn to shake out out their folds of their green silken gowns and flaunt them with pride as they dance above us in the gentle zephrys of summer. The chestnut, more courageous than the beautiful maple, displays conspicuously its sturdy

## CREAM TINTED BUDS

that look, at a distance, like the clinging leaves of the blighted beach in autumn; but very soon it will set up its tall spires of feathery bloom and the air will be fragrant with the breath of these pink-tinged, creamy flowers.

Even the sombre, mysterious evergreens that are constantly murmuring and sighing a plaintive chant, and whispering weird messages, like those of the Sea, to all who stray among their rustling-even these forget their solemn dignity in the glad joyous May-time and hasten to follow the fashion of their forest friends by brightening their dull attire, and every branch and twig pushes forth a dainty tassel of tender green, and up from the crest of spruce and pine, cedar, tamarac and hemlock, goes the lengthening loveliness of the

## NEWER GROWTH.

Out in the country the heavy, brown is designed on the most improved methmold of the farmer's field, that has bared ods with regard to strength, and will ne

that shall carpet the earth with vernal

Down from the clouds that flit and wheel above us in strange, fantastic shapes, and form in cumulus masses from whence the vivid shaft of the lightning flies and the grumbling voice of the thunder mutters and roars its angry defiance, comes the gentle, pattering shower, falling, falling—like the dew of God's mercy on a darkened soul-until every root and rootlet is refreshed with a nourishing draught from the generous skies; and when the sun comes out again from his tapestried retreat, every little bit of vegetable life lifts up its fresh washed face to smile a greeting to the monarch of the skies.

#### SPRING FLOWERS.

What a freshness and growth seems to have overspread the earth during that brief spring shower! All the watering-pots and fertilizers, irrigating ditches and patent sprays could not accomplish in weeks what Mother Nature attains in the beneficent sprinklings she gives her

broad kingdom. Not alone is the earth endowed with new or expanded forms of beauty but even the skies after the clouds dissolve are sometimes lit with a subdued golden haze and the magnificent rainbow shines out and spans the golden glory with its arch of blending hues that cast their radiance far over sky and field and flood: reminding man anew of the the new structure will have double tracks ancient promise made by a loving for both steam and electric cars and

#### THE MONTH OF MAY.

But all the beauty of budding May, with its later glory of wildwood bloom and blossoming lawns, seems as maugh but a crown or garland wreathed by Nature's own hands, as a tribute of love o be laid at the shrine of Mary, the Virgin-Mother of God, the protectress of our souls and the glorious Queen of festal May.

Like unto her who walked the earth n all the leveliness of an unsulfied soul, fresh as the dew of the morning, and humble and meek in her mien, though radiant with the plenitude of grace that was lavished upon the creature of Divine predilection who was chosen from out he ages as the Mother of Jesus, the Redeemer of men-like unto her whom Wordsworth, the Protestant poet, in a burst of cloquent admiration for the sublime beauty of her immaculate loveliness, has called "Our tainted nature's solitary boast"—like unto Mary, in her mortal sphere, is the simple loveliness, the innocent, quiet, unsuffied, inspiring and life-giving charm of the month of all months that has been dedicated to Mary by Christian piety and devotion. Bird notes sound clearer and church

bells ring sweeter in the atmosphere of May; and thoughts of freaven and God, and that blessed link, His Mother, who seems to draw earth and its children to the very gates of the abode of bliss, swell and surge through the mind that contemplates the wonderful works of God, as witnessed in the quick trans formations of the spring time. Lite is everywhere. Dormant atoms are resus citated and revivified; and out from the crumbling tenements of withered bulbs shoots the bright-painted cup of the fulip, the starry, oder as narcissus, the yellow head of the daffodil or the heavyand the tangled mat of bleached and ing—which in itself will weigh zen faded grass stretches out its buried roots, and soon its bunches of narrow green signed to carry a train on each track, ribbons peep out of the mold to gladden moving in opposite directions, at the the eye.

winter, our from the shadows of and its presence thills us; our hearts are filled with bigger hopes, and premor praise ere struck from their innermost charls and listening to the swell of that

dren knied before her sirine, brillians with the given of wexen typers, and sweet with the about and tragrams of the insternal entering into the constructhewer- and every amoning agare the relift a wail be subjected to the most set re is wearing a wrinto of spiritual roses as their simple books and the noise of tacir hears wells form in the marmared "Ave Maia!" way's grand, sweet

May we, when our time comes to drive and fade and pass from life, and our kindly shelter of the carth's bosom, find the May-time flowers in Mary's heavenly garden, for who would not be glad to be even a half-forgotten little violet there?

## THE VISTORIA BRIDGE.

Contracts for the Remodelling Process Awarded.

Some Details of the New Structure, Which Will be Completed Within a Year.

There is a movement now going on in the direction of modern improvements in this district, which, if rumors may be | length, gigantic size and stability renrelied upon, will sweep away many of the old structures used by the public during the past quarter of a century. which, when erected, were regarded by the citizens of that period as extraordinary undertakings. Some time ago we referred to the proposed change to take | painting was no sess than 32 acres. place in that immense product of engineering skill in 1852, the Victoria Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence river. We give our readers some further details of the work, the contracts for

which have been recently awarded. The new Victoria bridge in many respects will be very different to that of the old one, and as the latter was regarded as a monument of engineering skill of forty years ago, so the proposed steel structure will embody the best practice of the present time. The whole is designed in such a manner that each part will bear its proper share of the great weight to which it will be subject-

## THE NEW BRIDGE

mond put the amendment of Mr. Har located lost on a limited of the general welfare of Ire contains and with regard to strength, and will not back us up. If not my idea woud be for rington, which he declared lost on a immediate Unity under Mr. John Rediction of the general welfare of Ire charging the organization and trans-land, and for a new outburst of public satisfaction of the proceedings of the interest neid, that has bared of the its bosom to receive the precious seed, cessitate the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one true blood purifier. This meditates the use of no less than forty the one tr

of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are mar. velous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsapa. rills the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver

## troubles, catarrh - cures which prove Mood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills take, easy to operate, as

had only a single track, with no provision for foot or other traffic, while facilities for foot passengers and vehicles. The present dark iron tubes will give way to open steel lattice work trusses. Between these trusses the railway tracks will be placed, and outside of them, carried by extensions of the floor beams, will be the driveways and footwalks.

The masonry of the eld structure will not require to be replaced, as the substantial manner in which it was designed and laid make it serviceable by the new bridge. A small increase of six or seven feet in the length of the upper part of the piers is all that is necessary to carry out the new superstructure. This increased length will be obtained by building up from the saddles or the top of the cut-waters, which will not, however, be reduced in height or offici-

The piers, whose stability stands an enduring monument to the skill of the engineers who superintended the work of construction, are of blue limestone, each containing about 8 00 tons, or a total of about 220 000 tons for tion twenty seven piers, and rise to a height of on feet from the water. The building was a work of no little difficulty. Not only had the swift waters of the river to be contended with, but means had to be devised to withstand the ice snoves, with a pressure of millions of tons.

THE BUILDING OF THE OLD VICTORIA AS HOE

occupied five years. The new bridge will be completed in less than one. The new superstructure will consist of twenty-four steel spans, each 251 feet long, between centres of end pins, and one span of 348 feet in length. The width, in the clear, between the trusses, will be 28 feet, and the width over all about 65 feet.. The clear height from the rafto the strutts of the overhead bracing will be not less than 22 feet.

In addition to the weight of the floorpounds per lineal toot-each span is derate of 45 miles an hour, each train cassisting of two consolidated locomotives coupled together, each weighing 254 000 pounds, tellowed by a train weighing ion) points per tineal test; also de che trains, weighing 1460 pour de per sional fool, maxing at 25 miles an in the and crowled roadways and tootwalks.

For the strains can ad by wind the sac stid a vari ti sa od gemperature (d.) digress tall adowance is also made. All tosas le toze le mig necepted.

## THE CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The contract for the irm work this been let by the management of the Grand Trunk jointry to the Dominion Birdge Company and the Detroit Ich worn out bodies are hidden away in the | and Bridge Company. Both contract is ar smeatantial and responsible compact our immortal souts blooming anew like lies, and fully able to carry to a success ful conclusion the work they have contracted for. The result will be a monament to the ir skill and to the enterprise and progress of the Grand Trank-the pioneer rout of Canada."

The old Victoria Bridge was completed in 1860, five years and a half after its commencement in July 1854. Its formal opening took place on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to this country, on August 25, 1860. The Prince Iaid the last stone and drove the last rivet, and the day was celebrated in a suitable manner throughout the city and prov-

Perhaps no railway bridge ever built created at the time such universal admiration for its noble proportions and the skill displayed by its engineers as did the Victoria Bridge in 1860. Its great dered it one of the great engineering feats of the century, and it was built, in many of its important details, with no existing precedent for its construction. The iron tubes are a mile and a quarter long, the weight of each being 9044 tons. The area of surface requiring More than 3000 men were kept steadily employed in its building, and its total cost exceeded \$7,000,000.

## WHAT WE INHERIT

We are not to blame for. We cannot be held responsible for the dispositions and tendencies which we derive from our ancestors, nor are we responsible for the germs of disease which may manifest themselves in our blood as a heritage from former generations. But we are responsible if we allow these germs to develop into serious diseases, which will impair our usefulness and destroy our happiness. We are responsible if we transmit to our descendants the disease germs which it is possible for us to eradicate by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, old bridge | disease.