

ST. BONIFACE ELECTION.

The Laurier-Greenway Arrangement Condemned.

A TRIUMPH FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The victory achieved at St. Boniface on Saturday, in the Provincial election, was welcome news to Catholics throughout Canada. The significance of the great triumph may be appreciated by a glance at the following report of the different electoral divisions as compared with the election in 1896:—

January, 1896.		Prendergast. Laurier.	
St. Boniface town poll 1	38	16	22
" " " " " 2	35	49	16
" " " " " 3	54	22	16
" " " " " 4	23	21	16
" " " " " 5	18	19	16
" " " " " 6	18	19	16
" " " " " 7	18	19	16
" " " " " 8	18	19	16
" " " " " 9	18	19	16
" " " " " 10	18	19	16
Majority for Prendergast.....	357	279	

February, 1897.		Laurier. Bertrand.	
St. Boniface town, poll 1	38	16	22
" " " " " 2	35	49	16
" " " " " 3	54	22	16
" " " " " 4	23	21	16
" " " " " 5	18	19	16
" " " " " 6	18	19	16
" " " " " 7	18	19	16
" " " " " 8	18	19	16
" " " " " 9	18	19	16
" " " " " 10	18	19	16
Majority for Laurier.....	284	279	

The Toronto Globe is evidently much disturbed regarding the result, as it devotes nearly two columns in the endeavor to point out the cause which led to such a strong pronouncement from the electorate in condemnation of its scheme of secularizing Catholic schools in Manitoba. In referring to the mission of the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in the course of the article, now that it is in possession of the information of its complete failure, it says:—

"The Globe has protested so strongly and so often against clerical interference in state affairs that it has no right to decline a challenge to its opinion upon Mr. Fitzpatrick's mission to Rome. The Globe is unalterably opposed to the Government of Canada recognizing the authority of the Pope or of any ecclesiastical authority in a State affair. Mr. Fitzpatrick has no authority to represent the Government in the matter; the Government is not seeking the approval of the Pope to their action, and their course will not be affected in the slightest degree by anything that he may say."

La Presse, in commenting upon the result says that it will be considered by all who place right and justice above party interests as an unequivocal protest on the part of the Manitoba minority against the Laurier-Greenway settlement. This election gives a fatal blow to the compromise which now appears before the Canadian people, not as a measure improving the education system, but as a compromise sacrificing the rights of the minority for the triumph of fanatical and oppressive legislation.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bell Telephone Company is asking the Dominion Government for authority to increase its rates.

Sir Oliver Mowat is preparing a new franchise act for presentation to Parliament at the approaching session.

Bills in Massachusetts and Oklahoma Legislatures, to accord the rights of suffrage to women, were defeated by large majorities.

La Presse is the authority for the statement that Canon Bruchesi will in all probability be the successor of the late Archbishop Fabre.

During twenty-one months of Mayor Swift's administration in Chicago there has been a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in the payrolls of the city.

Michael Brennan, the life prisoner from Barrie at the Kingston Penitentiary, has been taken from the hospital and placed at hard labor.

The Ontario government is considering the question of appointing a special auditor to look over the books of the municipal officers throughout the province.

Commutation of the death sentence passed on Sullivan, of Moncton, N.B., for the murder of Mrs. Dutcher, has been asked, and a petition with 2,000 signatures forwarded to Ottawa.

At a meeting of the Council on Friday, it was decided to postpone the meeting of Parliament until March 25th, in consequence of the recent fire. The opening had been previously fixed for March 11th.

The City Council of Ottawa has decided to apply to the Legislature for borrowing powers in order to raise money for fire purposes, and the citizens scenting danger from a probable increase of taxation are looking for details regarding the loan.

An exchange publishes what it styles a rumor, to the effect that in London, Eng., the result of the management of the G.T.R. for the last half year has been most satisfactory, and the usual deficit has been turned by Mr. Hays into a surplus of £39,000.

The report comes from Brockville, Conn., that increasing activity is shown throughout eastern Connecticut in the line of woolen manufactures by reports from manufacturing centres. The Fortville Mills have resumed running on full time. Other mills promise the same thing.

Albert F. Cointrel, fifty-five years old, of No. 53 Cottage street, Jersey City, died on Tuesday from a small piece of bone lodged in his throat while he was eating chicken. He was chief decorator for Marcell, the New York caterer, and ate the chicken while superintending table decorations at a dinner in Orange. The piece of bone lodged in his esophagus.

gus. A doctor was at once summoned, but could not remove the bone. He was under treatment in a Newark hospital and lately at home, but all efforts to dislodge the bone were futile. Even the X rays failed to locate the foreign substance. An abscess formed, and when it broke his lungs were congested by the pus, causing death.

The Ontario Government will introduce a license bill, the chief feature of which will be to wipe out all that class of licenses commonly termed saloon licenses. To accomplish such an undertaking, it is said, would take three years, as the license commissioners could only drop a third of the saloon licenses each year.

The police and license administration of Taunton, Mass., are trying a somewhat novel experiment to decrease drunkenness in that place. The name of every person arrested and convicted of the offense in question is to be sent to each licensed liquor dealer in the city, with a warning that if liquor is sold to any of them within six months after the receipt of the names the person so doing will be liable to a fine.

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL RYAN.

Within recent years it has been our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of a large number of the early Irish settlers in Canada, and particularly in Montreal. The present generation seldom if ever appreciate the sacrifices which these pioneers have made in order to ensure their happiness and secure to them the advantages associated with their spiritual, social, commercial and political interests.

Last week one of these devoted men was called to his reward. Mr. Michael Ryan, brother of Mrs. M. Quinlan of Stanley Street, and uncle of Mr. T. J. Quinlan.

The deceased was a native of Templemore, Tipperary, and came to Canada a half century ago, and first located in the Upper Ottawa district, where he spent several years, afterwards coming to this city, where he had resided during a period of 40 years.

Mr. Ryan was a man of retiring disposition, but withal ever alive to the necessity of discharging his share of the task in advancing the welfare of his fellow-countrymen. He was a member of the St. Patrick's Society and also associated with St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, in which latter organization he took an active part, having occupied the office of treasurer for several years. Like many of his associates who came to this country more than two generations ago, he placed himself upon having enjoyed the signal honor of being the recipient of the pledge of total abstinence from Father Matthew. He was also a zealous worker in the ranks of the St. Ann's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Mr. Ryan was highly esteemed in the circles of Irish Catholics of this city for his honesty and earnestness, as was quite evident from the large number of citizens who attended the funeral last week, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. Quinlan, with whom he resided during his long residence in Montreal. R.I.P.

MRS. WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

The many friends of Mr. William Sullivan, the talented Irish Canadian violinist, were shocked to learn of the death of his beloved wife, which sad event occurred last week. The funeral, which took place at St. Patrick's Church, where a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances.

JAMES FRANCIS HOGAN.

We regret this week to have to chronicle the death of another young citizen in the person of James Francis Hogan, which occurred on the evening of the 16th inst., at his home on Richmond street. The deceased, who had only reached his 23rd year, was a son of John Hogan, formerly of Her Majesty's army, and brother of John Hogan, jr., of the Royal Insurance Company. For the past five years Mr. Hogan had acted in the capacity of assistant accountant with the firm of Messrs. Vineberg & Co., where his strict attention to duty and many excellent qualities earned for him the respect of his employers and co-workers. The deceased was a general favorite amongst his many acquaintances, as was shown by the number and beauty of the floral offerings placed upon the casket. The funeral took place on Friday, the 19th inst., at St. Anthony's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated, and thence to the Cote des Neiges cemetery. The parents of the deceased are the recipients of many expressions of regret at the sad loss of their son.

MRS. JOHN SMITH.

The death of Mrs. John Smith, mother of Mrs. John Cox, of St. Antoine street, removes from this scene an old parishioner of St. Patrick's, whose kindly smile, in the good old school days, won many a heart. Mrs. Smith resided with her daughter for more than a decade "neath the shadow of St. Patrick's Church. She was admired and esteemed for her many qualities of mind and heart and for her unswerving devotion to her family.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Rev. Father Doyle to Preach at St. Ann's on Sunday Next.

Next Sunday, at High Mass, the Rev. Father Doyle, C.S.B., one of the Missionaries now engaged at the general Mission exercises at St. Patrick's, will preach a charity sermon on behalf of the St. Ann's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Personal.

Mr. Charles Desjardins, the well-known hatter and furrier, has gone to Europe, to purchase his new stock of furs for next season. Mr. Desjardins will visit the principal cities of England, France, Germany and Russia.

Red hats were first worn by cardinals in the year 1245.

Our Irish Letter.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The action of the Mayor of Cork in assisting at the consecration of a Protestant bishop has continued to be the source of much criticism in private circles and the cause of two very important deliverances from the pulpit.

At St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday, after the First Gospel, Monsignor McSwiney referred to the Mayor's action in the following terms: He said that scandal was multiplying more and more every day, and the culmination was the act of a person who held the highest position in the city, when, on Tuesday last, he went amongst the enemies of the Catholic religion and witnessed what they called the consecration of another man by the imposition of empty hands.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Maguire, P. P., addressing the congregation at St. Finn Barr's Church, on the same subject, said:—

Never, perhaps, did I ascend the pulpit with more pain, with more humiliation, and with more dread, than I do as your pastor on this occasion. I appear as one bound to teach, blessed by God in that solemn position, and I am obliged in unfolding this teaching to give pain to another. But when the masses of the people are concerned individuals will not be regarded. There occurred last week one of the saddest episodes that ever took place in the city of Cork. We are essentially a Catholic community. We are brought up from our childhood in the teaching of that church; we owe obedience to its dictates and its teaching, and we submit with humility, as we are bound, to its decrees and ordinances.

I will not speak of the man except in his representative character. I have nothing to do with the man; but it is my business to sustain the dignity, the honour, and the integrity of the Catholic Church. I am its minister, you are my flock; I am to tell you whether an open act is a wrong one. I am to guide you in your teachings, and tell you what is sin, and to tell you how you are to avoid that which the Church of God condemns. Therefore, understand you who listen to me that I take only the scandal—that I take the outward act—that I take your representative as simply representing you in all the royal dignity of the robes of his office when he comes and enters into the portals of a Protestant church, sits down to listen—what no Mayor of Cork had ever done since the days we were privileged as Catholics to hold the office of Mayor—to sit down and hear a sermon of one in whose teachings he cannot believe, whose words he cannot regard as he should those of his own minister, whose ceremonial is wrong, essentially wrong, as the Holy Father has pronounced by his decree lately. What has tempted the Corporation of Cork to come to be dishonoured in the Catholic community?

Now, a Catholic Mayor going into a Protestant church denies his faith outwardly, and cannot be a Catholic. Any Catholic who enters their church therefore ceases to be a Catholic. He enters that place of worship, and oh what humiliation it was to the humble men who accompanied him! They go outside and stand at the door. Then, how is it that the representative of the city entered? Ah! there is the scandal. The educated gentleman enters, and the poor men without his learning stand outside the door to make the world know they were first Catholics and anything else after that Religion is the dearest object of our lives, and we will never bend the knee where we don't believe the Lord Jesus Christ is present in the Tabernacle.

People would say what harm is it to go into a Protestant church, to pay a tribute of respect to a man. To pay respect to a man—most undoubtedly they ought to do it. The Corporation of Cork ought to go down and pay every respect to a citizen of Cork, and to a dignity with which you have nothing to do. We would like to see him honored and respected; no one would like to see it better than I would myself. But is there a principle of religion to be sacrificed to that? Is there no other way of doing this than discarding religion and saying, "No Church for me, no religion for me, I'll go where I like—they are all the same, Protestant and Catholic."

For three hundred years of trial and persecution they robbed you. Why? Because your forefathers loved their faith and loved their religion more than their lives. What are you doing? Would that scandal have occurred on last Tuesday, on the Feast of the Blessed Lady, if we had the faith of our fathers? No. And when God sent the famine, of which I can speak from my own experience, in '46, '47 and '48, when the poor people were driven in from the country and had nothing to eat, when their children were starving, they were offered so much money if they only went into the church and made their appearance there, though they need not say any prayers at all.

Some yielded, the others forfeited their lives rather than betray the faith that was in them. Coming to the present time, do they bribe the old people? This example of the Mayor's will be an encouragement to ignorant people to say—"What difference is there between Catholic and Protestant Churches? Sure our Mayor went there, and the Corporation endorsed it, partly at all events." And now let us come to the Corporation. A Catholic proposes it, the Mayor acquiesces, and there was not a man in the whole Corporation, nearly two-thirds of which is Catholic, to raise a voice against it.

Ah, what have we come to? Not a man in the Corporation had the spirit of religion. God be with those that are gone. If for many of them—I won't mention names, for it would not be seemly—if they were to-day in the Corporation they would have raised their eyes to heaven and asked, "Have you lost your faith? Are you Catholics or not? Are you going to disgrace yourselves by paying a compliment when you know that it is wrongly paid?" Protestant clergymen know well

the value of that act, and when the Mayor went into that assembly those present rose and fixed their eyes in amazement upon him. No wonder.

It was the first time a Catholic Mayor was ever seen within the precincts of the place.

In the year 1898 the present occupant of the civic chair must take off the chain. He will hand that chain down stained with the memory of an outrage against Catholicity, an outrage against his fellow-citizens, who are nine-tenths Catholics. That chain is no longer pure nor the robe he wears, and when he places it on another man it will be stained with the insult offered by a Catholic to a Catholic community and to the Catholic religion.

This is what makes us ashamed. The citizens of Cork had not yet the courage to express themselves on the greatest outrage, the greatest scandal, and the greatest reproach on our religion that ever was offered in the city of Cork since the days of St. Finn Barr. May God enlighten the faith within our breasts, may God teach us the love of the Church first before the love of man, may God give us the grace to defend our faith, as our forefathers did, with our lives. The Catholics of the North of Ireland and those of America were ashamed to have read that the Mayor of Cork went to a Protestant ceremony while his five assistants were outside the door. I have done. I shall only ask you that this, the greatest of all misfortunes, may be taken away from us, that we may not lose our faith, the dearest thing we have on earth next to God Himself; that that faith may be preserved, and by no act of ours will we ever stain the honour and dignity of that Church which we call our Church, the holy Roman Catholic Church.

CATHOLIC DISPENSARIES.

A Well Deserved Tribute to the Sisters of Charity Who Administer These Havens of the Distressed.

The Charitable Work Performed for Suffering Poor.

There is a great deal of good, very silently accomplished amid the clamor and bustle of a hurrying world, and it only claims our attention when we stumble across it or claim its help. Day by day the same routine of merciful occupations goes steadily on within convent walls, and the world knows little or nothing of the many poor creatures who benefit by the result of the labors and sacrifices of these heroic women, because it is not clamored for by the house-tops nor constantly paraded in the press for the curious to hear, and to censure or praise, but quietly, steadily pursued in meek and gentle guise, in the spirit of Christ, for whom and in whom it is cheerfully performed and who alone knows its merit and can grant its reward.

Of the various works of charity within our city, that have been undertaken to fill the different needs that arise, there is none more worthy of study and attention than the dispensaries that supply the poor with medical advice and attendance free of charge. Sickness and ill-health are considered great trials by those who can command the services of skilled physicians, and obtain the necessary medicines to alleviate their pain; who can humor the whims of a capricious appetite with expensive dainties, and seek renewed vigor and health in foreign lands; but sickness comes with added sufferings to the struggling mechanic or laborer, for his meagre earnings are at best but sufficient for the wants of himself and family. Poverty permits no luxuries; and the physician's aid and the medicines he prescribes come under this head in the eyes of the poor but honest workman. Sickness and disease are expensive enemies to fight, and when vanquished at last, the burden of debt they leave behind them is almost sufficient to crush the remnant of strength left in the attenuated frame.

But Charity has found a means of helping the needy sufferers. The good nuns come to the rescue and supply medical aid, free of charge, to those who apply for it. The widow and the orphan, the afflicted and unfortunate, find relief in the dispensaries provided by the good nuns, and the great barrier that badly weakness puts in the way of their making a livelihood is removed and they go forth again healed and rejoicing.

Anyone who would visit one of these dispensaries during the hours of physicians' attendance would be surprised to find the numbers who seek medicine and advice from the dispensary staff.

St. Joseph's Dispensary on Cathedral street, which was established by the Grey Nuns in 1864, may be taken as a good example of these institutions. The hours of physicians' attendance are as follows:—

General Department.—Daily, at 3 p.m.

Diseases of the skin and diseases of children, Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

Diseases of Women—Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

Dentist—Daily at 9.30 a.m., Saturday excepted.

On Sundays and holidays of obligation the dispensary is closed.

It will be seen from this that a competent staff is on duty in the dispensary and that special facilities are at hand for the treatment of the various diseases. The Hotel Dieu Hospital, Nazareth Asylum, Providence Convent and Fulham Asylum and other institutions have also dispensaries in connection.

The nuns in attendance are generally trained chemists, and compound the various remedies prescribed by the physicians.

The nuns of the Catholic Church quietly fulfilling their vocations under God's will in the retirement of convents.

tual life have exerted a stronger influence for the uplifting of womanhood than the loud-voiced prayers of advanced thought and woman's rights that are so lauded to the skies by an unthinking public. Many of the occupations that have lately been ceded to women, in view of their new acquisitions, by their late lords and masters in the world, have long been successfully followed by the nuns of the Catholic Church in the fulfilment of the details of their daily life. There are few tasks that have for their end the benefit or improvement of our race that a nun cannot be found sufficiently capable and willing to accomplish; and in the wise administration and guidance of the extensive communities and populous institutions they direct, they give an example of womanly ability and successful economic rule that would prove a beneficial study for some of our governing bodies.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

England, Italy, Germany and Russia take Part in the Skirmish.

King George Speaks—He Says He Is Fulfilling the Will of the Entire Hellenic People.

[N. Y. Sun.]

CANEA, Feb. 21.—The Admirals commanding the foreign fleets here yesterday visited Col Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, at his camp at Aghia. What occurred there has not been made public, but upon the return of the Admirals they invited the commander of the Greek Warship Navarchos Miaoulis to visit them.

The invitation was accepted, and when the commander met the admirals he was informed that an attack would be made upon the Greek troops and the Greek warship if Col Vassos attacked Cana.

The ultimatum apparently did not forbid him from marching into the interior of the island, where Col Vassos purposes to occupy several strategic points.

One report says that the ultimatum declared if the Greek troops approached any nearer to Cana than they were the fleets would shell them, but if they were quiet they would be permitted to land food.

Col Vassos replied that he did not intend to attack Cana or the flags of the powers. He would remain on the defensive unless he was attacked.

Notwithstanding this assurance, fighting took place to day on the hills to the east of the town. The combatants, who were Cretan Christians and Mussulmans only, were in plain view from the ships in the harbor. The Christians fired into the town. The reply of the Mussulmans to the fire of the Christians was very feeble, and it could easily be seen that they would be compelled to abandon their positions if the Christians pressed them. Their gun practice was so very poor that it excited ridicule on board the ships.

The main position of the Christians was in a hamlet on the ridge of the hills, where they had hoisted the flag of Greece. This position was about 4,000 yards from the warships.

At 4.30 P.M. the flagship displayed signals for the Dryad, Harrier and Revenge, and one vessel each of the Italian, German and Russian squadrons, to open fire on the Cretan position. The order was quickly complied with. The British vessels fired forty shells, and the other vessels about thirty. The aim of the gunners was very good, and it was soon seen that the position of the insurgents was becoming untenable. In about ten minutes the Greek flag was hauled down, and as soon as it disappeared the order "Cease firing" was given and the guns of the fleet immediately became silent.

Thereupon the flag was again hoisted on its staff. The rocks in the neighborhood were crowded with Cretans. The Mussulmans, encouraged and emboldened by the assistance that had been given to them by the fleets of Christian Europe, now began a lively fusillade on the Cretans, who were engaged in removing their wounded. The Christians were evidently dispirited by the action of the fleets, and made no attempt to return the fire.

LOSDON, Feb. 21.—A despatch from Athens says that the excitement there continues without abatement and the popular voice is loud for war if the annexation of Crete to Greece can be obtained in no other way. The populace demand that no attention be paid to the warnings and demands of the powers, but that Greece maintain her position in face of Europe. A vast crowd gathered this afternoon in front of the palace and repeatedly cheered the king and the royal princes, whose actions meet with the fullest approbation.

The crowd finally became so demonstrative that the king appeared upon one of the balconies of the palace and addressed the people. He and the government, he declared, were fulfilling the mandate of the entire Hellenic people in going to the aid of struggling Cretan Christians and in seeking to gain possession of the island. He added that he prayed that God would strengthen their efforts.

His Majesty concluded his address by thanking the people for the whole-hearted support they had given him.

The crowd became wild with delight over the words of King George and the applause was deafening when he had concluded. Then, after crying again and again, "Long live Greece," the crowd gradually dispersed.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The popular agitation in Italy in favor of the union of Greece and Crete is increasing daily, and it makes the position of the Government difficult. Thirty members of the Chamber of Deputies have telegraphed congratulations to Athens upon the decided stand taken by Greece.

There were important popular manifestations in several towns to-day in favor of Greece. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Rome, which declared in

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favor of raising a volunteer corps to assist the Greeks in their attempt to free Crete of Turkish misrule.

After the meeting there was a manifestation in front of the Greek Legation, the crowd cheering King George and the Greek people.

The action of the foreign war ships has caused the deepest indignation in Athens, and the supporters of the Sultan are bitterly denounced on all sides.

It is declared that the powers, in upholding Moslem rule by force of arms, have made a melancholy and degrading spectacle that Greece will never forget.

Ladies Auxiliary, A. O. H., Division No. 1.

The regular monthly meeting of above division took place in Hibernia Hall, 2042 Notre Dame Street, on Sunday afternoon, February 21st. The following officers were installed for the following year:— President, Miss S. Sutherland; vice-president, Miss E. Watson; second vice-president, Mrs. T. Hughes; financial secretary, Miss E. Coghlan; recording secretary, Miss E. Traynor; treasurer, Miss K. Collin.

After the usual routine of business the Rev. Father Quinlan, of St. Patrick's, addressed the members present, complimenting them on the good work they were doing. Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, who was also present, delivered a short address in his usual happy style.

This Association is the only benefit society for Irish Catholic women in the Province of Quebec. Division No. 1 was organized Feb. 13, 1896, with 29 charter members, and since then has made commendable progress. Admission is one dollar, and a monthly fee of twenty-five cents entitles a member to free medical attendance and three dollars per week sick benefit. In case of death, twenty-five dollars is paid towards funeral expenses. Division No. 1 is under the immediate direction of the Clergy of St. Patrick's Parish. Dr. Kennedy is medical adviser.

Strained relations in a family probably exist from squeezing too much of the milk of human kindness out of some of them.