# Father Kayanagh, O.S.F., Delivers Vigorous and Instructive Address,

## Under the Auspices of the '98 Centenary Association at Wexford.

land's Methods in Dealing With Reference to the Inclinations of Irishmen in Regard to Service in the British Army.

Wexford Theatre, says the Dublin Nation, was growded on 12th inst., the occasion being the delivery of a tecture on '98 by the R.v P. F. Kavanagh, OS.F., Cork (the historian of the movement) who is a native of Wexford Town. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Borough Branch of the County Wexford Centenary Association. The Mayor of Wexford (Mr. P. Ryan, T.C.) occupied the chair, and introdu ed the rev. lectur- their most skifful and daring leader was er in a few observations.

Rev. P. F. Kavanagh was accorded a rousing reception when he came forward to deliver his lecture. He said that jus 100 years ago England was meditating the great crime of depriving Irelanof her native Parliament, by force or fraud, or both combined. England hating this country with the hatr d pecu liar to the injurer conceded the in lepend ence of the Irish Parliament through fear alone, but when she saw her hated rival advancing rapidly in prosperity she resolved to destroy that independent Parliament, to undo the work of Grattan, and to effect what was well called the union of the shark with its prey. To effect this the Ministers of the English Crown descended to the lowest depths of treachery and baseness. English history had no darker page than that which tells how the Union was brought about. The British Ministers resolved to frustrate the efforts of the United Irishmen to unite the whole population of the country carrying on of warfare (cheers). Mr. in one grand effort to shake off the yoke of England and to assert their rights by force of arms. This was to be done by driving the people into premature insur rection, and to drown their indignant protests in a deluge of their own blood. Since that time the history of this country was told in the words coercion and plunder; since that period Irehand had been plundered of £250,000,000 of money, making her to day the poorest of European nations; she had been subjected to upwards of 30 Coercion Acts, since that period the only liberty the Irish people knew was that of starvation and emigration; since that period England had evidently aimed at the total destruction of the result of the result of the powerful army of England.

The result of Irishand. From 200,000 to Concluding, the rev. lecturer said, "Like a hideous nightmare, England has beginned as the total by the powerful army of England.

Concluding, the rev. lecturer said, "Like a hideous nightmare, England has beginned as the country for centuries; our work by the powerful army of England. destruction of the people of Ireland. It had always been so with sector famine, war waged and famine created societies. There is mercy and justice in Heaven. and vengeance too for the crimes of nations, as well as individuals. In 1798 Ireland might have offered her neck to the sword of England and chosen the martyr's crown, but she was not bound to do so, and part of her people chose to assert their national rights to defend their lives and property. England had resolved to drive the Irish people into armed resistance to her power confiding in her ability to crush their efforts under the weight of her powerful armaments. Having bribed the representatives of their country, England's next step was to divide her people, to

SOW DISSENSION BETWEEN THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT

population, as it was the aim of the United Irishmen to unite them. It was by the constant use of this craity policy that England has been able to hold this country in subjection for so many centuries. (Applause). Had the people had the wisdom to forego for the common good the foolish and most unreasonable feuds arising from religious differences, always zealously fostered by England, Ireland had long since been master of her own destinies. Now that they were assembled to honor the memory of their dead patriots he appealed to their Protestant brethren to forget the woeful past, with its ignoble jealousies and insane hatreds; let them remember they were children of the same land, that if Ireland prospers she prospers for all; and that they could not separate their interests from hers, without being traitors to her cause. (Applause). He would ask his Protestant brethren what was Bagenal Harvey (applause), the venerable Grogan (applause). Anthony Perry, of Inch, the noble Geraldine, the gallant, the generous-hearted Lord Edward, the darling of the Irish race. (Loud cheers) Were not these gentlemen Protestants? What was the high-minded Monroe and the devoted McCracken (applause)? Were not these Protestants, and did they not give their lives for Ireland? "Why," said the rev. lecturer, "should we hate one another because we differ in religious beliefs? (Applause). If savage and cruel deeds were done in these dark days lay the blame of those deeds at the door of the real culprit-England, who, by lies, by calumnies, by every crafty device, inflamed the passions of Irishmen and set part of our population against the other that she might deprive both of liberty." (Loud cheers). Continuing, Father Kavanagh said that in '98 the great majority of Protestants in this country ranged themselves on the side of the foreign oppressor, but, or the other hand, from their ranks came forth the most eloquent advocates, and the most

The Cause of the Rebellion and Eng- | What a succession of inspiriting and glorious memories! "And here," said the rev. lecturer, "may I mention one who shone in our horizon but a brief Ireland - Some Plain Statements space, passing like a brilliant meteor scross the stormy sky of Irish politics. About Secret Societies - A Spirited who, though his light was so soon and to adly eclipsed, yet, in Irish hearts, has left a warm glow of gratitude which shall last till our race perishes and our history is forgotten—the unfortunate but gifted benefactor of the Irish race— Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause). If that great man erred he suffered the penalty of his error. His error a grateful nation will forget, remembering only his splendid services. (Cheers).

> THE MASS OF THE PROTESTANTS IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN DISLOYAL TO THIS COUNTRY AND LOYAL TO HER

But though paying a great tribute to the patriotism of the United Irishmen they should not torget that 99 per cent. of the men who died for Ireland in '98 belonged to the ancient faith, and were Wexfordmen (great cheering), and that a Wexford priest, that lion hearted patriot, Father John Murphy (cheers). Some so called Catholice wish to obscure or hide these facts, more shame to these craven and half-hearted professors of a faith to which they are basely disloyal (applause). The insurrection of '98 might be said to have been confined to five or six counties. In Down and Connor it was suppressed after a short and gallant struggle. In Kildare it was also soon put down, but the rising in Wex ford was much more vigorously conducted and with great difficulty suppressed. The great British nation had to put forth its whole strength to subdue the Wexford men and their Wicklow associates (cheers), after six weeks of incessant and desp rate fighting. It required 70,000 soldiers, led by experi enced Generals, to subdue some 35,000 insurgents, armed for the most part only with pikes, and destitute of almost everything necessary for the successful Chadstone had acknowledged that with should remember it was the vote all these disadvantages it cost England of the English people proper that 10 000 of her veteran troops to overcome scornfully rejected our claim for Home the heroic registance of the men of '98 Rule a few years ago, not that of Scot-(applause). The failure of the insur land and Wales Because of the selfish rection Father Kavanagh ascribed to ness o England, he [the rev lecturer] want of thisers skilled in the art of war, did not think much of Home Rule, be deficiency of firearms especially of artil lery, the lack of sufficient ammunition | and if she found that Ireland prospered and he should say to that curse of Ire- under Home Rule she would take it from land, intemperance, to which the loss of the believed the time of judgment the bettle of R as should be attributed; for the Pharisee of Nations and the and lastly to the disgrectful apathy of the rest of Ireland. From 200,000 to Concluding, the rev. lecturer said, "Like

never did men so outraged and oppressed act with more generosity towards their | fall |applause|. Then shall the clouds enemies. It Protestants were put to death during the rebellion it was as loyalists taken in arms against the people, or as individuals who had been guilty of crime (cheers). Having defended the insurgents from the charge of religious bigotry made against them, the Rev. Lecturer gave short and powerful sketches of the priests who took part in the insurrection, and contrasted the bravery of the insurgents with the infamous conduct of the soldiers of the King. He then went on to argue that the men of '98 were justified in rising, though the insurrection, in his opinion, was not prudent. He did not think, however, for that reason that it was as hopeless as at first glance it seemed. They should remember that then Ireland had a population equal to that of England, and it was the opinion of the best-informed and most intelligent writers of the present day that had half-a-dozen counties joined Wexford with all their strength in the struggle Eugland's sway over this country would have ended in 1798 (cheers). The reason for the general apathy in '98 was, he be lieved, because the country was paralysed by one of the secret societies which have been the curse of Ireland. In speak ing thus he was not considering secret political societies from a religious, but from a purely utilitarian point of view, tention, and he also dwelt on the foreign as a means to an end, and he was con-policy of the Government. He freely addemning the system, not the motives of mitted that the position in Crete was unthe men who conducted it. He was con vinced that secret societies in Ireland. had hitherto been mere traps for Irish patriots. He would not say a word that on the subject of fighting on the Indian would reflect upon the noble-minded patriots who were the leaders of the secret society of the United Irishmen. Taken as a body no country ever produced men of nobler or more unselfish sime, or of more lofty and devoted patriotism (cheers). The most of the Fenians were as noble in their aims and as unselfish and as patriotic as the United Irishmen. but they also failed because they were a secret society. It was his (Father Kavanagh's) firm conviction that nothing pleases our English rulers more than to see an Irish patriot plunged into the S rbonian bog of a secret society.

all secret political organizations have ONE PAULT,

they cannot exclude the traitor. He did not think that the intelligent men of Wexford were likely to be enemared in ter from the middle or the early Chrissuch societies for nothing, but utter tian centuries; and as we could not actignorance of the history of the country, cept the New Testament without de ould make it possible for any man of fending the Old, in like manner he that

actively as sever during the coming year, and it he might speak for the men of Werford, he thought he might promise that they would not enter into the death trap whoever sets it (cheers). Some of the specthes made throughout the country during the past few months about the centenary of '98 seemed to partake of the reckless style of oratory indulged in by a class of men who in moments of conviviality and when inspired by Dutch courage are wont to ed more attention than that which snap their fingers at all the fleets and Monsignor O'Connell, former Rector of armies of Great Britain. Though there persons were very violent over their cups they were apt to disappear with great rapidity whenever a solitary policeman appeared (laughter). It was great folly to despise a pow-rful enemy and to twist the lion's tail when their head was in his mouth. No man possessed of half a grain of common sense could enterfain for a moment the idea of armed resistance to England at the present time. Since 98 all the time the people of Ireland have not spent in quarrelling with one another, or in sending ineffectual petitions to the London Parliament, or in rejoicing over paltry concessions from the same, or in the sometimes very difficult task of trying to get enough to eat, or difficulty arising chiefly from the landlords (the chief representatives of the British garrison in Ireland) carrying off to England the means of buying food, in the shape of rack-rents-they have been helping to build up the British Empire. The very people who would not light against England in 1798 have been lighting for her ever since (applause). Is it any wonder that Eogland despises us, when, not withstanding her robbing us, starving us, shooting us down when we complained, she can

GET PLENTY OF CONNAUGHT RANGERS, MUN STER FUSILIERS, AND MAGNIFICENT

TIPPERARY MEN. as Lord Gough called them when they helped in slaughtering the Sikhs for England), to help her in all her wars; no wender she despised us as a race. lacking the gall that makes oppression bitter." Slaves that dance in their chains to the sound of England's war drums (applause). It was the teaching of theology that no Christian man could take part, without grievous sin, in any war which he knew to be unjust, and it was his humble opinion that no Irishman should take part in any war except in defence of Ireland. Every triumph gained by England binds Irishmen more securely in her chains; England saw plainly that it was her interest to keep our people on the verge of starvation that our young men night join her colours; he would prefer to wear the grey coat of the pauper rather than the scarlet one of the British soldier (loud cheers). Had the Irish committed no crime save that of participating in the murderous wars they would deserve their slavery. The English people love Ireland no more now than their ancestors did ours in 1798. They cause what England gave she took away, As regards the charge of cruelty though scattered and sorely stricken, against the insurgents he held that still exists, and may be yet existing when the world will clap at her downthat so clearly overshadow our country vanish for ever before the risen sun of liberty, and the children of St. Patrick like those of Israel chaunt a hymn of

> The rev. lecturer was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

triumph over the fall of their ancient

[Loud cheers].

foe."

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park avenue Montreal.

Mr. Balfour has been talking to his constituents at Manchester and treating them to a review of the legislation of the past two years. The Voluntary Schools Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act came in for a large share of his at satisfactory and that on that question the European concert had so far been a failure. He had nothing cheerful to say frontier, and his utterances were tanta mount to an admission that the criti cisms passed on the forward policy of the Government were justifiable. De claring that Britain's interest in China was principally commercial, he added that they would be defended to the bitter end; though he could see no objection to Russia securing a port in open waters, or going where it might please her, pro-vided that British trade should be free to follow. He said that the policy the Government had decided on for the Far East was broad and liberal, and he felt sure it would work well.

Assuredly, they were true historians accurate critics, and men of sound judg ment, who maintained that no line could be drawn which would separate the lat-

ROME, January 21st, 1898.—Amongst he most notable entertainments given in Rome for some time few have attracted more attention than that which the American College, gave in honor of General Draper, the United States' new Ambassador, and his wife, on the 10th January. The prelate's apartments in the Palazzo Torlonia, Via del Tritone, formed for the occasion a scene of great elegance. Not only was the company representative of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and of the cosmopolitan life of the Eternal City, but the chief nations of Europe had their representatives at this dinner. Besides a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, there were present the Most Rev. Dr. Keane. Archbishop of Damascus and late Rector of the Washington University; Most Rev. Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond; Baroness d'Eichthal, Countess de Lesser Jellacic. Mrs. Lae, of New York; Mrs. MacTavish and Miss Virginia MacTavish, Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, of New York; Mr J. D King, Mr. B F. Costelloe, L.C.C., Mile. De Castonier, of Denmark, and Count and Countess Amadel.

Several Augustinians have just left for America with a view of establishing a parish for Italian Catholics at Philadelphia. It is generally admitted that a want in this respect exists in America the number of Italian immigrants there being very large, while those of their own tongue who minister to them are relatively very few. The Augustinian Order is strong and flourishing in the United States, and it is particularly interesting to find it branching out on new lines, precisely when its Superior General is filling the important office of Delegate-Apostolic to the great Republic.

Art, science or literature have no truer friend no more generous patron, than that most accomplished and intellectual of men, Leo XIII. Another added in stance of this is seen in an order he has himself given for the construction of vant glass cases to contain those of the Raphael tapestries which have hitherto remained uncovered. The protection and preservation of these celebrated art treasures had latterly been a subject of anxiety to the directors of the Vatican Galleries. Some six years ago one of them was placed under a glass covering and the consequences closely watched. The result proved that this was a most effective, and in fact the only means of preserving the tapestries. The Pontiff has accordingly decided that the requisite number of cases should be constructed.

A pilgrimage numbering 2 000 is ex pected to visit Rome in the early part of February in charge of Monsignor Scotton; they will come from the Milanese and Venetian Provinces. About a fortnight later as many more will be looked for from northern centres It is thought | hopeful sign for the Church in Russia. that before the end of the month large bodies of pilgrims will have come not only from Belgium, but also from countries so unaccustomed to be represented | making studies of both ecclesiastical and crowning of Leo XIII. with the Papal guest at dinner on that day of Monsignor taken place on February 20th, 1878. of Rome and of the Italian provinces wife of the Bonanza King. Mrs. Mackay ages and special ceremonies, personally | Holiness. desires, if possible, to say Mass for them in St. Peter's. His physician, Dr. Lap poni, has not yet pronounced himself, but it is believed that, should the weather be mild and the Pope's health good, he will not make any opposition. The newspapers here are recalling in this connection the prophecy of a saintly Franciscan brother, that Leo XIII. would live at least twenty years after his elevation to the Panal throne. To those who knew Cardinal Pecci in 1878 this prophecy seemed utterly impossible of realization. But the good monk steadily reiterated his assertion, repeating it even on his death bed, and events seem likely to prove that he was not mistaken.

Much speculation exists as to the exact date upon which the next concistory will be held. Information comes from what is considered a most reliable source, that the Pope wishes it to be held at the end of the present or early in the coming month. In this case it may be taken for granted that no Car dinals will be named, inasmuch as those about to be raised to the Cardinalate always receive an official intimation of the fact at least a month before the date, and in the present instance no Pontifical letters have so far left the Vatican. Should other oounsels prevail the Consistory will be put off to the beginning of March, and made to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the Pope's elevation to the Pontifical Throne and with the presence in Rome of large bodies of pilgrims.

Foreign newspaper correspondents have been giving currency to most un-founded reports as to the Holy Father's desire to support G-rmany's policy in the Far East by conferring official favors and privileges on Monsignor Anzer, the Vicar Apostolic of Shang-Tong in China. Such is not the case and the statement would seem to be made for a purposeas a matter of fact, whenever various countries have conflicting interests in the matter of foreign policy, the Vatican invertibly maintains a strictly neutral and impartial position. If, as in this instance, its interference is invoked in any shape or form, it only takes action where the interests of religion are concerned, and confines its action strictly to the advancement of those interests In China latterly the Cath lic missions, which are under the direction of Mgt. Anzer were very badly treated, and the Pontiff did nothing more than seek the re establishment of just treatment in the matter. He showed special regard for strenuous asserters of Irish liberty—sense to so to olishly as to enter one believes in church or sacraments must. Mgr. Anzer simply because the prelate Switt, Molyneaux, Burke, Grattan; Curr The trade of, spy and informer and presented the them from the hands of St. Peter's had deserved it by his heroic Christian ran, Wolfe? Tone, Emmet: (Cheers); tended patriot might be plied as successor.—William Barry, D.D.

special monours. The Prince Her with his own hands conferred the Or of the Bavarian Crown on the prelate.

On Sunday morning, 9th instant, Car dinal Rampolls conferred the episcopal consecration on Mgr. Vice, former Auditor of the Portuguese Nunciature, and recently appointed Delegate Apostolic to Columbia. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Capranica College. The new Bishop was named to the tilular see of Philippi.

An unfortunate result of the present political excitement in Servia will be to delay the conclusion of a concordat between that country and the Holy See. The Servian Catholics desire Bishops of their own, who shall be completely independent of the Austrian Government, which, under present circumstances claims suppression of them. The Holy See is quite willing to grant this, and as a pledge of its benevolence it has sent Father Vinimic, a learned Franciscan of Bosnia, to continue the negotiations for the concordat, and to study all the legii imate requests of the Servian Catholics. It is no secret that since his visit to the Vatican the young ruler of Servia, King Alexander, has conceived the highest estimation of the Sovereign Pontiff, not merely as a mighty political factor, but also as a kind father who is willing to be interested in the well being of the young potentate. King Alexander is at present passing through a troubled period of his reign, and many believe that his grasp of power is already so far weakened that but a triffe would now unseat him from the throne That this regretable upshot may be avoided is the desire of Leo XIII., who, to that end, is already taking the best possible means—namely, the despatch of a special envoy directly to Belgrade, and quite independently of the authorities at Vienna.

The Unita Cattolica of Florence records a singular coincidence in connec tion with the death of the Archbishop of Naples, Mgr. Samelli. That prelate died at the same age as his predecessor, Cardinal Sanfelice-sixty-three-on the same date-the 3rd January-and at the same hour in the morning-one o'clock. Monsignor Sarnelli was a native of Naples.

In a letter to Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope intimates that he makes a gift to the Vatican Basilica of the Monstrance presented to him on the sixtieth anniversary of his first Mass. He states that the movement for making this presentation to him was begun on the occasion of the Giordano Bruno celebration, and that the Monstrance was intended to make some reparation for the scandal.

St. Petersburg has recently been the scene of the consecration of the several new Catholic Bishops who are in communion with the Holy See and whose several appointments to Russian Bishoprics, with the Czirs consent, was duly announced. These appointments indi cate a change in the Russian policy which is regarded by many as a very

Mr. Hall Caine is at present in Rome, and it is believed that he is engaged in before the feet of Peter as Holland and secular society for a new story. He Denmark. In the beginning of March attended the Mass celebrated by His falls the twentieth anniversary of the Holiness on Christmas Day, and was the Day. Among the other notable visitors His Holiness, knowing that the faithful | to Rome at present are Mrs. Mackay, the wish to fête that occasion with pilgrim- is to have a special audience of His

> It is said the Pope's Christmas allocution will be followed up by another important pronouncement at an early date. The Roman question is still to the fore at the Vatican because it is felt that the Ministry depends on Signor Zanardelli, a noted anti-clerical

It is estimated that the value of the presents received by the Pope on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his first Mass am unted to 5,000,000 lire. Amongst the more valuable gifts were a cheque from the Duke of Norfolk for £8 000, 100 000 florins from the Bishop of Austria, a similar sum from the Bishop Primate of Hungary, 100,000 lire from the Spanish Bishops, and 60,000 lire from the German Bishops, while a diamond cross from the Catholics of the United States is valued at 250,000 lire.

THE POWER OF A MOTHER'S VOICE.

A mother sang to her child one day A song of the beautiful home above Sang it as only a woman sings, Whose heart is full of a mother's love.

and many a time in the years that came He heard the sound of that low, sweet

It took him back to his childhood days It kept his feet from the paths of wrong.

A mother spoke to her child one day In angry voice, that made him start As if an arrow had sped that way And pierced his loving and tender heart.

and when he had grown to man's estate, And was tempted and tried, as all men are, He fell; for that mother's angry words

Had left on his heart a lasting scar. CHARLES S. CARTER.

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Nothing mars or misleads the influence that issues from a pure and humble and unselfish character A man's gifts may lack opportunity, his efforts may be misunderstood and resisted; but the spiritual power of a consecrated will needs no copportunity and can enter where the doors are shut. Dean Paget

pletereport of patents recently granted to Canadian Inventors by the Canadian and United States, Governments. This report is specially prep red for this paper by Mesers. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, head office.
185 St. James street, Tomple building, Montreal.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

596 472—Charles Booker, Toronto, device for preventing filling of bottles. 596 861-Clotilde F. B Durand, Mont. real Can, portable fire extinguisher.

596.823—Philip Nicolls, Toronto, Can,
double vent double flushing water

596,907-Addison Norman, Toronto. Can., electric cable for propulsion of

597,071 John Gardson, Glenboro', Can . bedstead, total or chair. 597,347—William S. Wilson, Brantford, Can., back pedalling brake. 597,384—George Booth, Toronto, Can.

dental cusp dor. 597,575- Christopher Dutchburn, Highfield, Can., car coupling. 597,510—Edward S. Piper, Toronto,

Can., bicy cle stall. 597 700 - Frederick C. Robertson, Toronto, Can., circuit breaker.

597,703-George S. Bingham, Hamilton, Can., grain shocking machine. 598,048—Richard F Carter, Niagara, Can, apparatus for producing acetylene

597,840-Hugh Dixon et al, Montreal, Can., miner's lamp. 597 882--Peter Kelly et al, Montreal boot last.

597,803—Joseph B. de Léry, New York, incandescent gas burner. 597,890—Frederick W. Shipman, Toronto, portable theater.

### CANADIAN PATENTS.

58 460-A. Benoit, St. Henri, Montreal, medical composition. 58,408-O C. Beloin, East Providence. folding table.

58,438-A. Pageau et al, Montreal smok. consumer. 58,612—Leiebvre et al, Lowell, Mass.,

chimney cleaners. 5S 606-Charles Racine, St. Anne des Plaines, PQ., book support.

58612-Lefebvre, Poliquin & Lavoie, Lowell, Mass., chimney cleaner. 58.639 - François Beaulac, St. Jude, P. Q., catriage axie. 58 721-O. I. Bergeron, St. Gregoire,

P.Q , sleigh. 58,740-Napoleon Duhamel, Vercherce, P.Q , bicycle.

## PITH AND POINT.

A fool and his father's money are soon narted.

The one redeeming feature of a pawnshop is the ticket. The painstaking man doesn't always suffer the most pain.

Modern altruism, as taught by the champions of the occult, is not the prictical application of the Golden Hale. Would you take pleasure in the thought that your friends were continually making painful sacrifices in your behalt? Would you wish to be damily ted when they were hungry? Would you care to be idle while they performed your labor? Would you not rather desire to bear your own burdens? to bea man or woman, not a child? an ablebouied creature, not a weakling? a selfrespecting person, not a mere weak receiver of alms?—Louise May Dalton.



failure? Thousands of men make failures of life and die premature deaths, leaving wives and children unprovided for, because of their reckless neglect of health. No man can do good work or be successful in business who suffers from biliousness, digestive and nervous disorders such as sick bandeds ciddinass disribess deroverings. headache, giddiness, dizziness, drowsiness cold chills, flushings of heat, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, fullness and swelling after meals, wind and pain in the stomach, costiveness, blotches on the skin, loss of sleep, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams

and nervous and trembling sensations.

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