# AND HEALTH.

### An Important Lecture by Dr. Bell Before the Dairy Association of Scotland.

An Essential Difference in Cooking Meats - The Broiling and Roasting Process Superior to that of the Stewing or Broiling Practice - Milk: Its Uses, its Advantages and its Dangers Outlined in a Practical Manner.

R-lation to Health" was detist to the maintenance of the living body. It should be partaken of at regular intervals, and in every instance sufficient time should be allowed for its comhurried. Complete mastication was, in deed, more essential to those articles of diet. which, he was aftend frequently received less attention on that point. He referred to all farmaceous matter, such as bread, potatocs, sago, tapioca, and rice, as it was a well known fact that it was the saliva which performed one of the most important acts in the digestion of these substances. The more simple the diet was the greater the prespect of health to the individual. It should always be borne in mind that they are more as a rule than was actually required for maintenance. The method of cocking had a good deal to answer for in the promoting or retarding of the digestive functions. A person who was robust and had plenty of onedocr exercise would digest and assimilate food which, to one who was of sedentary halite, would prove nest input us. In the preparation of ford for the table certain important faces which were not generally understood by the public should be is rue in mind. Both d and stewed meats were much more in igestinle than grifted er roasted beet or mutton, and those with weak digestions would bear Lin. out when he affirmed that the former wermuch more hable to produce flunicace, actorry and heartburn than those which were cooked by the fire. When mean was rossied or griffed all the diges.i. salts were retained, which materially assisted digestion, whereas when it was stewed or belied those were absorbed

### Stewed or Boiled Meat Difficult to Digest.

That explained why st-wing and boil ing rendered the meat more d flight of digestion. The same argument neid good with reference to white and brown bread. There was an amount of error. prevailing with reference to all descriptions or somes which was very perficious. Whateveras a nutrilive agent vet it was in the sick room, and were it not for the vegetables which were contained in culosis developing in the neighborhood broth, that also would be of no value as of the test. In these circumstances broth, that also would be of no value as an article of diet, but rather hurtful than otherwise. San sof all descriptions had | find access to the mik, but only after a tendency to take on fermentation in the stomach, giving rise to acidity and the development of flatulence. It might not be uninteresting to detail the results of several experiments which were made with regard to that matter. A number of dogs were selected whose dietary was confined to a variety of liquids. The first was given nothing but pure water : the second was fed upon beef tea; the initial upon a well known extract of meat dissolved in water; the fourth was given what was usually considered a most nourishing diet, a decoction which, when cooled, formed a solid jetly, while the fifth was given nothing but milk. There was no limit to the amount of the various fluids which were put at the dogs' disposal. Strange to say the dog which received an unlimited quantity of water survived that which was fed upon extract of meat. With the exception of the one which was fed upon milk, they all died of starvation within twenty five days, while the survivor was in the best of health. Soups containing a large amount of gelatinous matter, which was closely allied to glue, were popularly considered most nutritions, but there was no nourishment whatever in gelatine, and, what was more, the stomach could do nothing with it, so that it actually incommoded that organ. To have a good dietary it was certainly not necessary that it should be an expensive one, as they had amply illustrated by the sturdy frames and healthy constitutions of the countrymen, whose principal nourishment was porridge and milk, and who had ever formed the backbone of the country. It was painful in many districts to observe that that wholesome diet was being largely supplemented by tea and bread, which had already commenced to indicate its effect in a debilitated and diseased community who were taking the place of their hardy and robust ancestors. There was a certain class of people who went so far as to hold that vegetable substances were the only legitimate food of men, but if they analyzed what these so-called vegeanalyzed what these so-called vege and the white of his eyes will have a tarians lived on they ascertained that yellowish cast. His tongue will be they partook of a very comfortable variety indeed. They did not exclude eggs or milk from their dietary. Eggs umistakable sign of constipation. The contained a large amount of albuminous or flesh-forming matter, while milk contained every element that the budy required for its nourishment. Numerous experiments had been made upon the nutritious properties of that important | composition. They hunt down all imfluid, and invariably these had resulted purities, and "make them move on." in establishing the fact that it was more They are the product of many years' capable of sustaining an animal in per study and practice. Dr. Pierce cannot fect health for an indefinite period than afford to put forth a worthless article any other known substance. One fre-Address with 31 cents in one cent quently heard of people saying that milk stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, made them bilious, and tended to con-stipation, but a little salt added to the milk would obviate any of these imagin. Medical Adviser."

ary drawbacks, if milk contained its normal amount of cream. From that remark it would naturally be inferred that the less amount of cream the milk contained, the greater tendency would it have to induce constipation. On the other hand, it was worthy of note that when all the cream was extracted from the milk in the process of butter-making. the butte milk had the very opposite effect of skim milk, and tended to promote the freer action of the bowels, while its digestibility was increased and Its Nutritive Properties Remained Unaftered.

The reasons why it was more easily acted upon by the stomach was probably due to the circumstance that the lactic acid contained in it, being a constituent of the gastric juice, conveyed to that a greater potency, while the tendency to congulate and form large curdled masses was minimised By the same method of reasoning they might conclude that when milk was converted into koumiss it was rendered not only a healthful but LECTURE on "Food and its an easy digestible article of diet, while the carbonic acid which it contained livered recently in the Religious acted as a sedative to an irritable Institution R one filegon to stomach. Kommiss was thus most valu-Institution R one Glaggow, to able as a dietetic agent in the treatment the members of the Glasgow Dairymen's of debilitated condition of the stomach Association, by Dr. Robert Bell, F.F.P. during progress of disease. Milk was S.G. Food, as they all knew, was essen. not only to be esteemed as an article of diet, but also as an important therapentic agent in the treatment of certain forms of disease. In Bright's disease, diabetes, and all fevers there was no more valuable agent at the command of the piete mixture with the salivary and physician than an abundant supply of gastric juices. A meal should never be good fresh milk. Milk, to be wholesome, must be free from decomposition. It was, therefore, frequently necessary to employ agents to keep it sweet. He had no hesitation in saying that the safest preservative for milk, so tar as their present knowledge went, was boracic acid. When indiciously employed it was not only safe, but the most efficacions antiseptic to have recourse to. A great deal of ignorance had been displayed by men anxious to pose as authorities on that subject, who had caus, d an immense amount of unnecessary annoyance to dairymen and vencors of milk. It had been proved over and over again that beracie acid, so far from being injurious, was absointely innocuous to health, if not posirively beneficial to its maintenance.

### They were all aware of the influence As a Carrier of Disease, and the important factor it was in the

mid exercised

spread of zymotic disease. It was not ambeult, theref re, to understand how important it was that the most efficient sanitary surrounnings should exist in still and reverential while those around every dairy and in every building where talk was exposed for sale. The subject of tuberculesis in cattle was one which reated great and widespread interest in time country and in America, where, permaps, an exaggerated view had been taken of the dargers arising from milk taken from cows all cted by tuberculosis, to the extent even of assuming that ste seed morning against any weakness milk from a tuberculous cow and been transformed from an article of diet me. I fatigue and wearings. I had just been a porson. That would be apparent were reading, a day or two before. Father their premises correct but as they were to a large extentialiacious, the concluence was far from being proved. The United | good bit about the training and the bene States Government had assumed a great : deal which did not really exist in point of endurance and sell control, and I of fact. He had known patients accordly suffering from tuberculosis obtaining milk from tuberculous cows and their Beef-tea, for example, was of no value health improved all the time. There to be named and irritated danger, however, from radiaciously looked upon as a stand-by milk from a tuberculous cow, and that consisted in the possibility of tuber they knew that the germ might easily the milk had left the udder of the cow. In the same way they knew that typnoid fever, dipatheria and ci olera could be, and often were, transmitted by the agercy of milk which was brought into contact with the germs of these diseases. It was in these circumstances, and in these alone, he believed where milk ceased to be a food and became a poisen, or rather a carrier of poison, because if milk was boiled the potency of the poison was destroyed. A discussion followed the reading of the paper, and Dr. Bell was heartily

# HIGH-PRICED RULICS,

thanked.

A tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1861 for the sum of \$3650. It was purchased by a nobleman, who had it set in a ring which he wore constantly on his finger.

The hat worn by Napeleon Bonaparte at the battle of Eyl in was sold in Paris in 1835 for \$400. It was put up for sale at \$100, and there were thirty-two bid-

The coat worn by Charles XII. at the battle of Pultowa, and preserved by one of his officers and attendants, was sold in 1825 tor \$116 875.

The two pens employed in signing the treaty of Amiens were sold in 1825 for A wig that had belonged to Sterne

was sold at a public auction in Loudon in 1825 for \$525. The prayer book used by Charles I.

when on the scaffold, was sold in London iu 1825 for \$525. A waistcoat belonging to J. J. Rousseau

was sold for \$190, and his watch for \$100. -San Francisco Chronicle,

A man may dress as well as his own good judgment and the assistance of an artistic tailor may elect. He may take his "tubs" but if his digestive organs are out of order, he will have an unwholesome appearance. His complexion coated, appetite poor, his teeth rusty. his breath abominable. He is one big, quickest, surest, easiest way to core this trouble is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. Nothing in the least harmful enters into their

# OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

An Imposing Ceremony at St. Joseph College.

Presentation of a Flag on Washington's Birthday -- A Military Mass--Some Spirited Comments Regarding Elderly Sisters who Organize the Mothers' Congress.

#### (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT )

PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1898. --It is not often that we have an opportunity to witness and assist at a Military Mass in this coun ry, and one intended for our own people. It is, therefore, quite out of the common that we "up town" Catholics had a particularly interesting and exciting 22nd February because of the presence in our neighborthe great Church of the Geau, in charge of the Society of Jesus. A magnificent flag was presented to the College, and was raised on Washington's Birthday with such accompanying honors as a parade bearing the flag in state, a Military Mass, the blessing of the flag according to the Roman Ritual, the raising of the flig on its splendid pale by the Roctor, the Rev William F. Clark, S.J., and, then, speeches, recitations, ora tions, and hearty cheering. Of course, we have seen the greater part of all the ceremonics often, but the Military Mass was imposing and inspiring. Very few church were at all sure of what was before then. Then students of the College filed in in true soldierly style, and form ed in line along the wide aisle, where arredly. they stood motionless throughout the Mass except during the Consecration. At that most solemn moment, when we are usually breathlessly quiet and aw

THE HONOES OF THE SWORD AND GUN

were paid with all reverence and solemby to the Blessed Presence on the altar, and the drams beat. It was startling, but beautituliy imposing. The long period of silent homage, proof of such obedience to training and to the appreciation of a soldier's responsibility, when the stight yourg fellows stood so utterly them relaxed their muscles and—as, alas. is too often the case' - took it easy, even in the brief nour of prayer and praise which certainly relongs to our God and Eather, our Creator and our recover-was a lesson worthy of attention. Mary of teem formed pale, and ne or two were quite overcome, but they and were really and tridy, overcome by Girms of Footnest, and and thought a fit of it, the strengthening of the powers could see a sittle charer than ever before tear it is good for boys to learn such les--one, and mat boys do learn them nobly. over the wested columns of the daily onners with their exaggerated and ridicamisly entiresiastic accounts of the epolis, but

# THAT IDEAS JAME

d Father Finn's, those time and sensible theories, but quite another face up in the matter, and a tar higher one and more reasonable one, to tell the muth, than the famous and ever delightful 'Tom Brown at Rugby' What a long time it takes to bring even a good thing to its hest 'It often gets quite degraded, and rnine and blasts many a life, causes many a heartache, falls into disrepute itself, and is totally misunderstood. Sooner or later, however, it is sitted and stated in black and white so that 'he who runs may read.' So many boys thoroughly like Father Finn's stories that they must 'leaven the wnole lump' of ignorant, brutal, ignoble boy-life where they are read. Glimmerings of deeper meanings and higher aims will get into many a careless boy's mind and heart, and, as 'Tom Brown' and his companions helped, nearly fifty years ago, to teach Young Endgland and Young America, so shall these books do much for both to day. And the place to begin with the lessons most needed is in the minds and the hearts of the boys.

# A Patriotic Impulse.

It is not exactly cheerful to think of a Military Mass, with even the far off and vague prospect of other military splendors and tortures that are now surgested. Yet here may be another thing we have treated lightly and with too confident scorn-our position among the nations. To us the apparent calm assurance of certain countries that they have only to walk over us, and come out conquerors, is most surprising and incredible, but it may be a source of strength we had not thought to call for. that our very school boys are miniature soldiers. If there should be war, what might we not suffer and what might we not do against a foreign foe! When Americans fought with Americans the horror was great, but the admiration of the world was divided as to the mighty virtues, the courage, the quickness, the wisdom that sprung up in a night. Surely we should be armed and invincible when united against a common enemy.

# The Sway of the Spinsters.

There are all sorts of excitements in the air at this season, and the wild women of the new women's world are stirring up all sorts of tempests in tea pots. while drear and deadly questions are en gaging man's wider vision and nobler powers. Whether the world comes to an end or not, the women-that is, the single, elderly sisters'-are to have that Mothers' Congress' this year as they had it last. And, as they had it last year, the speakers, the theorists, the auggestors, are to be-in so far as they are held of real importance-of the single order. How true to the cld types are the there is another and a fundamental rea-

spinsters even here. The mothers at this late date still retain in some degree, They keep much in their hearts, and ism, as opposed to the religion of revela confusedly, perhaps, but earnestly and their help and sympathy are most needed. A 'Mothers' Congress'! Imagine it! The laying bare of a mother's thoughts and feelings, the discussion of a mother's plans and forebodings, fancies or instincts where are concerned tuose immortal souls, no one of which can be dealt with by rule and order as in any other soul, the foolishness, fantasies, impertinences, which will go to the making up of that Congress, no words can treat with just scorn. We have had it once, and know all its methods. With that idea of 'giving the women what relations with the Masons of Peru they want,' the proceedings of the last Congress were detailed to disgust. It wassimply

to the Tentage Profession (15 Page 27 ) Profession for the Company Profession Professi

A GATHERING OF FROTH AND FOAM, of pretentious folly and amazing pre sumption-for every woman, of course, thinks herself 'quite the best of the lot, and laye down her law for the guidance of all others. But, really, I wish the old hood of St. Joseph's College, attached to | maids-there just as many as there ever were-would let the children alone. I never saw one woman not a mother who understood a child. To those whom God has not enlightened, the beings he sends among us. in their unworldliness, are sealed away from the reading of the childless. The proper attitude for us—I am one of the 'Single Sisterhood,' in spite of the editors who give me a brevet Mrs.'-is one of reverence and respect towards those secrets. I never intrude upon a child, never claim to understand one, but I like them, and I never have a difficulty with any of them -neither do they treat me cruelly or impose on me. We are 'sensible of the many who crowded into the great | together, and I find them very sensible, indeed, and oh, so sharp sighted! They know all about the 'managing,' and they despise it. We are one on that, most as

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

# SECRET SOCIETIES.

# An Answer to an Inquiring Protestant.

The Reason Why They are Condemned by the Church.

THE New York Freeman's Journal, in answer to an inquiring Protestant as to the reasons why the Catholic Church condemns secret societies, has the follow-

The Caurch condemns all secret, oath bound societies as dangerous to the Christian religion and the Caristian state. That this danger is not merely speculative or a deduction a priori is sufficiently evident to any one who care fully and intelligently reads the history Fine strong and defigured book, ' That of Europe for the last hundred and fifts years. Nini ism in Russia, Illaminism in Germany, Carbonarism in Italy, and Freemasonry in all these countries, but more particularly in France and Italy, illustrate in the social upheavals within that time the destructive tendency and influence of scenet societyism. The same danger was illustrated in this country by the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Ku Khix Clan, the White Caps, the Moffer the Unince Highlanders, the Know Nothings and the A.P A.

All attempts to gain unlawful ends are invariably hidden under the cloak of secrecy. Good and lawful ends fear not the light of day. Consequently any association or society whose motives and purposes are guarded by oath bound secreev is justly suspected, and should be feared.

# WHY WORK IN THE DARK

if their purposes are good and may be avowed? He who takes an oath to carry out ends that cannot be made known to him until he has taken the oath, is a dangerous man to society. He who swears to obey the yet unknown commands of unknown and irresponsible superiors is a slave, and those who require such an oath are tyrants if they had the power. He who takes such an oath is like one who, standing in a room one half of which is light and the other half in black darkness, swears that he will not reveal anything whatsoever that is done in that darkness to which the oath alone gives him entrance. Be it conspiracy against the Government, against society, against the liberty or life of others of the community, against the honor of men or the virtue of women; be it assassination, bestiality, sodomy, or the cult and practice of Greek Priapism or Buddhist Lignamism; all the same, the oath taker swears that his lips will ever be sealed, that no court of law, no power on earth shall ever open them.

All future oaths, all social and natural moral obligations must be disregar ed if they militate against the oath taken on entering in o the dark side of that room. Is he who takes such an oath a safe companion or a trustworthy member of society?

# THE RESULTS OF SECRECY.

You may say that secret societies do not practice or encourage any of these outrages against the laws of God and of humanity. How do you know, since iney are secret? The secrecy makes them all possible, and, with bad men, probable. And facts prove the contrary. Who assassinated the Emperor of Russia, he who had freed the serfs of Russia as Lincoln freed the slaves of America? The agents of a secret society. Who cut the juggler vein of Pellegrino Rosi, a member of the Ministry of Pius IX, on the steps of the Cancelleria in Rome in 1848? Agents of a secret society. Who murdered the late President of the French Republic? The agent of a secret society. Who attempted the assassination of Napoleon? Orsini, agent of a secret society. Read the account of this, and Napoleon's subsequent bargaining with the Carbonari for his life, as given by Vandam in the "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," and you will better understand the dangers of secret society-

THEIR RELIGIOUS AIMS. Aside from its oath bound secrecy,

women, after all! The talkers are the son why the Church condemned Freemasonry. According to the authority of the great leaders of Freemasonry in Congreater or less, a sheltering fold of the tinental Europe, Masonry is a religion. Blessed Mother's mantle of holy secresy. the religion of naturalism and Panthe the religion of naturalism and Panthetion. The Church of Christ, being the truly, wait and watch for the time when divinely instituted and commissioned organ of revealed truth, must condemn every society or sect whose principles tend to undermine, mutilate or falsily that revealed truth. The antagonism tial antagonism that must exist between the religion of revelation and the religion of Naturalism or Pantheism. We are aware that the Freemasons of England and the United States have broken with Continental Freemasonry, and that Grand Master Sutherland of the New York Masons recently severed fraternal because they rejected the Bible and substituted in its place the Masonic constitution. But Rome deals with Masonry as she knows it and its principles, as explained by its greatest and best known European exponents, and not with exceptional cases.

### EURCPEAN MASONRY.

Space allows us to give but a few quotations to prove that European Free-masons hold that Masonry is the only

and all sufficient religion. Bizot, General Secretary of the French Grand Orient, in his 'Historical Philosophical, and Moral Tableau of Freemasonry,' written when he had been thirty-one years a Freemason, says: 'Our religion is the natural, primitive, universal, and unchangeable religionit is Freemssonry.' M. Ragon, in his Interpretative Cours, 'says: 'The first man who, on perceiving the order manifested in the universe, concluded that there is a God was a benefactor to the world; but he who made that God speak was an imposter.' Here is a direct denial of revelation. According to M. Ragon, Abraham. Moses, the Prophets, a d even Christ Himself, were impos-

#### THE TREEMASON ORATOR,

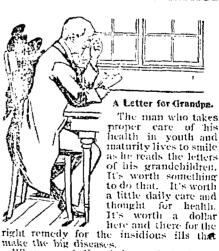
a selection of discourses pronounced on Masonic solemnities, relative to the dogmas and history of the order, and to morality taught in the workshops,' and published by the French Grand Orient at Paris in 1825, gives the following words of a member of the Lodge of Mt. Tabor, Paris: 'Nothing is more incontestably true than nature-that is, existence. The Masonic Order

IS DELIVED FROM THE ANCIENT MYSTERIFS which themselves arose from nature, and had nature for a sacramental basis. It | teel, whose outfit is a pair of patent certainly follows that this royal art, this | leather shoes, a flash breastpin, a wood symbolic and mysterious temple, in line, the Masonic Order, is the emblem of nature and of pre existing truth. Therefore, this order is natural law, the true and unique religion.'

Note here how it is all nature, natural law, etc., and nothing of God as creater and revealer. Much more of the same kind night be quoted to prove that the fundamental dogma of Masonry is noturalism. Tuese wishing to look further on the earth doth live but furnished into the subject can consult "The Seeret Societies and Society, by N. Deschamps, with an introduction on the action of secret societies in the nineteenth century, by Claudio Janet ?" the Abbe Barruel's work, "The Memoirs of the Jacobins," Robertson's "Lectures on Modern History and Bi-graphy," and Parson's "Studies in Courch History," Vol. 1, page 408. We are indebted to Dr Parson's work for much that is said

At twenty, and thereabout, the romanes of life is dury appreciated; at twenty five or thirty, the man, not the woman occins to think that the world bas something of more value and importance in store for him; but when he has qualled the cup of life to the bottom, he realizes that the first taste was the best.

There is but one thing need-ul--to possess God All our senses, all our fort on the bed,' said the Pat who would powers of mind and soni, all our ex- be Percy, never for an instant relaxing ternal resources, are so many ways of the tenseness of his bearing and for approaching the Divinity, so many tures. modes of tasting and of adoring God. We must learn to detach ourselves from all that is capable of being lost, to bind ourselves absolutely only to what is ab solute and eternal, and to enjoy the rest things are more easily felt than exas a loan, a usufruct .-- Henri Frederic Amiel.



make the big diseases.
When a man's liver is "out of whack" or When a man's liver is "out of whack" or his digestion is bad, or his appetite "fin-icky," he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man "hungry as a horse," It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food a man takes. It is the great liver invigorator, It makes the direction merfect. It is the It makes the digestion perfect. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It drives all impurities from the system. If cures nervous prostration, bilions complaints, malarial troubles and of per cent. of all cases of consumption. The medicine dealer who offers a substitute for

sake of a few extra pennies profit, is dishonest.

"Would have written you before now, but thought I would wait until I got entirely well," writes Mrs. Mary Tibbs, of Hitchcock, Galveston Co. Fez. "Now I am pleased to say that I am sound alto well. I have been using Dr. Plerce's Golden Medical Discovery, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' We think your medicines the best in the world. I was troubled with female weakness, headaches, cold feet and hands, a disagreeable drain and general weakness; was exceedingly nervous, had poor appetite, constipation, distress in the stomach too much flow, falling of internal organs, of two years standing. Three bottles of 'favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' completely restored my health."

Constipation and biliousness are nasty, dishonest.

Constipation and biliousness are nasty, Constipation and billousness are nasty, nagging disorders that keep a man or woman dull and miserable. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, speedy, permanent cure. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. never gripe. Dealers sell them. Nothing is "just as good."

The same of the sa

Patrick Shanahan, of St. Louis, Wants to be Known in Future as Percy Shanahan.

A Native American Wants to Drop Robert and Adopt Patrick -- Some Vigorous and Caustic Comments on the Patrick-Percy Proposal.

One Patrick Shanahan, an ambitious motor man in St. Louis, has appeared before the Court of that city and has formally applied to charge his name from Patrick to Percy. While on the other hand the Hon. Robert L Henry, Congressman from Texas, has applied to the Legislature for permission to change his name to Patrick. The coincidence has created an immense amount of ridicule at the expense of the weakling who runs the motor; and annex extracts from American papers will show how public opinion in the Republic deals with such matters. The New York Irish World. in an editorial, says :-

We present to our readers this week two men who have gore before the legal authorities for leave to change their Christian names. Buth are in the United States. One is Patrick Shanahan, a motorman of St. L. uis: the other is Honorable Robert L. Henry, Congressman, of Texas. The first wants his name changed from Patrick to Percy; the other asks to have his name altered from Robert to Patrick. Mr. Shanahan is an Irishman by birth, and Mr. Henry is a native born American.

The American born man is promo of the name of Patrick, while the Irishborn man is ashamed of it! He thinks Percy is 'more genteel.'

It would be uncharitable, perimps, to be hard on Mr Shanahan. He is evidently a weakling, whom Nature has failed to endow with noble instructs, and an ignoramus, to whom History has never unfolded the glories of the race on which he would turn his back. Inc hignest aim in life of such a pers in 18 to attain the level of the shadly tellmoustache, and a three-dollar mat imported) cocked on a head carrying ten cents worth of brains.

This Snanahan is worth noting merely as a type of a class. We have now ams in which animated nature in all its varieties, in its evolutions up and its devolutions down, is put on exhicution. Some are beautiful and some are more strosities. But "there's neught - evinfor thought for the student; and talk Patrick who would be Percy is to psychologist an object of study quire to much as is the devil-fish or the bear being to the naturalist.

# MR. SHANAHAN INTERVIEWED.

A reporter of the St. Louis Post Dispatch interviewed Mr. Shanahan at ais boarding house on Virginia avenue and

With an air of seriousness, save the reporter, so intense that it was painful, Mr. Shanshan said in answer to the usual preliminary question:

'You want to spe k to me about my appearance in court? Well, sir, follow me. I will show you to my room, where we may converse without interruption. With a tread that was almost military be mounted the stairs to a room scrumlously neat and furnished with a bed, a

chair and a dressing case. 'Have the chair; I can sit with com-

'i presume you wish to know why I asked that my name be changed. I do not know that I can adequately convey to you my idea of taking the step. Such

pressed. 'I have never fancied the name Patrick. Had I been permitted to choose my own name I certainly would not have selected it. To be sure there are a number of men on the line, good fellows, too, who bear the name, but it grates on my ear.

As you may know, my petition states that the men on the line have used the name Patrick in a way that was offensive to me.

'Now, I would not have you understand that my fellow employes have purposely offended me. It was the name, not the manner of its use, that was unpleasant. It has been the same way in my social life. When I am in company I am introduced as Patrick.

'Many of the boys call me 'Shanny.' While, of course, I would, prefer to be designated by my full surpame, I cannot object to this. I have no desire to drop the name Shanahan. It is a good Irish name. Of course, I am an Irishman and would resent an aspersion on

the race as quickly as any one. 'I have always been partial to the name Percy and felt that it was in every way more desirable than Patrick It sounds genteel and cannot be abbreviate ed into an offensive nickname.'

Mr Shannahan said all this in his most loofty manner.

# 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 whickey. 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, near Milton street, Montreal. Phone 8085

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