

# Our Boys and Girls.

## WHAT TO LIVE FOR

When I was a child, in a little town,  
Oh, ever so far away,  
A beautiful spirit came floating  
Down,  
And whispered to me one day:

"There's a secret," the beautiful  
spirit said,  
"That even a child may know,  
And they who know it are gladly  
led  
Wherever their feet may go.

"So sweet and simple the secret is,  
Yet people are slow to learn,  
And away from the pathway that  
leads to bliss  
Their lingering faces turn.

"So the little children must show  
them how  
The happier way to choose,  
For the hearts that are tender and  
loving  
Will never the lesson lose.

"And this is the wonderful secret:  
Live  
For nothing but love each day—  
Not for love to keep, but for love  
to give—  
Forever to give away.

"There is no life upon earth so  
poor  
But love it may give full well,  
And the joy of giving is deep and  
sure,  
And richer than tongue can tell.

"To sweeten life as we meet and  
part,  
We need but remember this:  
To carry always a tender heart  
For the tiniest thing that is.

"The wider the circle of love we  
make,  
The happier life we live,  
And the more we give for another's  
sake,  
The more we shall have to give.

"So let us widen it day by day  
By loving a little more,  
Till nothing living be shut away  
From a share in the heavenly  
store.

"This love and kindness alone can  
fill  
Our hearts with the joy of living,  
And aces with but do the will  
Of the loving and the giving."

**WORK.**—Work is like life, stagnation  
is death. Work is strength,  
idleness is weakness. Work enlivens  
the body, while continual laziness  
renders it unfit for activity of any  
kind. Work is a great means of keep-  
ing a person's mind occupied, and  
thus saving him from falling into  
the many and dangerous tempta-  
tions which surround him on every  
side.

"Work for the night is coming,  
Work through the morning hours,  
Work while the dew is sparkling,  
Work 'mid springing flowers,  
Work when the day grows brighter,  
Work in the glowing sun,  
Work for the night is coming  
When man's work is done."

**THE BEST DAYS.**—Through life's  
stormy and peaceful times we should  
not forget to give a thought to the  
sorrows of others. Think of the large  
numbers of persons who are weighed  
down with sorrow and affliction. See  
the maimed, the blind, and the poor  
beggar, as they battle nobly along  
in the arena of life. They call for a  
passing thought, a little remem-  
brance, an alms of some kind. Do  
not treat them harshly, or scornful-  
ly, but with blessings of kindly  
deeds done each day will blossom out  
with sweet fragrance and make gold-  
en our to-morrows. Thus will our  
days be the best.

**CHOOSING FRIENDS.**—Friends  
exert an influence over our charac-  
ters and prospects. The young should  
be very careful whom they select to  
stand to them in so close a relation.  
They should have for their friend one  
who makes others, not self his first  
consideration—one who is ever ready  
to give good example in all things,  
holding aloft the lamp of a stain-  
less character. If they will take a  
friend blessed with these qualities,  
happiness and contentment will be  
theirs.

**RESPECT FOR THE AGED.**—No-  
thing speaks the true lady and the  
true gentleman better than the show-  
ing of constant love, regard and re-  
spect for the aged. Innumerable are  
the opportunities young people have  
every day to perform little acts of  
courtesy and kindness to those who  
are older. "One of the lessons," says  
Rollin, the historian, "oftenest and  
most strongly inculcated upon the  
Lacedaemonian youth, was to enter-

tain great reverence and respect for  
old men, and to give them proof of  
it on all occasions, by saluting  
them; by making way for them and  
giving them place in the streets; by  
raising up to show them honor in  
all companies and public assemblies;  
but above all, by receiving their ad-  
vice, and even their reproaches with  
docility and submission. By these  
characteristics a Lacedaemonian was  
known wherever he came. If he had  
behaved otherwise it would have  
been looked upon as a reproach to  
himself and a dishonor to his coun-  
try."

**HOW HE WAS CURED.**—A man  
stepped into a grocer's shop to make  
a few purchases. While the apprentice  
was weighing the goods the custom-  
er could not resist the temptation of  
treating himself to a piece of sugar  
which was lying on the counter.

The apprentice observed the action,  
and soon afterwards, with startled  
mien, called aloud into the shop:  
"What has become of that lump of  
arsenic that was lying here?"

The poor fellow felt hot and cold,  
and in his terror confessed the deed.  
"You are a dead man!" said the  
pert apprentice. "But I have here an  
antidote. Quick! take as much of it  
as you can swallow." And he filled a  
tumbler full of salt and water.

The poor fellow eagerly drank of  
the abominable stuff, to save his life  
if possible. He then rushed out in or-  
der to secure a second antidote from  
the neighboring pump.

He has never been known to piller  
sugar since that day.

**THE WITNESS SCORED.**—A bar-  
rister was cross-examining wit-  
nesses, and doing everything in his  
power to confuse them, brusquely  
asking them to speak up louder.

"The last man called decided that  
he would take the counsel at his  
word, so, in response to the first  
question, what his name was, he re-  
plied, in a loud-toned voice—  
"John Brown, sir-r-r-r."

"I guess you have been drinking  
this morning!" said the counsel,  
sternly.

"Yes, sir-r-r-r," replied the wit-  
ness, louder still.

"I thought so," said the lawyer,  
triumphantly. "What did you take?"

"Coffee, sir-r-r-r," shouted the wit-  
ness, burst of laughter from the court-  
room disconcerted the counsel for a  
time, but, when the merriment had  
subsided, he asked—  
"I guess you had a little some-  
thing else in your coffee, didn't  
you?"

"Ah, now we are coming to it!"  
said the counsel, leaning on the  
jury. "Now, my good man, don't be  
afraid, but speak right out and tell  
the jury what you had in your cof-  
fee."

The witness filled his lungs for a  
tremendous effort, and thundered—  
"A spo-o-o-o-o, sir-r-r-r."

The court-room, bench, and bar  
were convulsed with laughter, and  
the badgering counsel lost, his case.

**SERVED HIM RIGHT.**—We cannot  
be selfish and hope to escape the  
punishment that always is meted  
out to those who think only of  
themselves. The following story,  
which the "Morning Star" claims is  
a true tale, is worth pondering:

Railroad manners are pretty sure  
to indicate a person's true refine-  
ment, or the lack of it, as the fol-  
lowing anecdote well illustrates.

It was a day when everybody was  
tired and anxious to sit down that  
a large man, carrying a grip-sack,  
boarded an Eastern railroad train,  
and after walking through several  
crowded cars, finally found the one  
vacant seat, and seating himself,  
placed his bag on the cushion at his  
side. Just as the train was about to  
start another man entered and made  
the same journey in search of a  
seat. As he stopped inquiringly be-  
fore the large man, the latter said:  
"This seat is engaged, sir; a man  
just stepped out, but will return in a  
moment. He left his baggage here  
as a claim to the seat."

"Well," said the newcomer, frank-  
ly, "I'm pretty tired and if you  
don't object, I'll just sit down here  
and hold his bag for him until he  
returns," and without ceremony this  
he proceeded to do.

Then the large man, who was  
bound for Lynn, earnestly hoped  
within the inmost chambers of his  
little heart that his companion  
might get off at Somerville, or Ex-  
eter, or Chelsea—anywhere but Lynn,  
or a station beyond; and the tired  
man thanked his stars for even a  
moment's rest, expecting every sec-  
ond to be ousted by the owner of  
the grip-sack.

in music culture, let every one ac-  
quire as great a degree of proficien-  
cy in the accomplishment of piano  
playing as time, opportunity and  
ability will allow.

**CHEAP TEA.**—As the result of  
tannic poisoning from some cheap  
tea that she bought as a bargain,  
Mrs. William Cook, of Paterson, N.  
J., and her three children had a nar-  
row escape from death last week. In  
fact, the prompt action of Dr. Joseph  
J. O'Shea, who lives near the  
Cooks and was immediately sent for,  
alone saved their lives. As it was,  
the doctor had to work two hours  
over the poisoned persons. One of  
the children is still in a precarious  
condition. The oldest is a girl of  
thirteen, the next a boy of ten and  
the baby is two years old.

Mrs. Cook made the tea in a pot  
instead of a kettle for supper last  
night. She told the children that she  
got it so cheap that she could afford  
to have them drink all they wanted.  
She poured out several cups to each,  
and an hour afterward they were all  
writing in pain.

**SLEEPING ALONE.**—So high an  
authority as the London "Lancet"  
says that no two persons should  
habitually sleep together. Nothing  
will so derange the nervous system  
of one who is eliminative in nervous  
force as to lie all night in bed with  
another who is absorbent of nervous  
force. The latter will sleep soundly  
all night and arise refreshed in the  
morning, while the former will toss  
restlessly and awake in the morn-  
ing fretful, peevish and discouraged.

**HINTS FOR SICK ROOM.**—There  
are three great essentials in con-  
nection with a sick room, viz., fresh  
air without draught, complete quiet,  
and an absolute cleanliness.

It cannot be too often pointed out  
that fresh air is not only one of the  
most active stimulants of life, but is  
also one of the most powerful disin-  
fectants; no air in the sick room can  
be either fresh or pure unless the  
room is scrupulously clean.

A complete quiet in a sick room is a  
special necessity; everything that  
disturbs or excites should be avoid-  
ed, as rest is "Nature's sweet restor-  
er," "sleep Nature's soft nurse,"  
therefore, let no one in a sick room  
wear creaking shoes or rustling  
dresses—in sickness the senses are  
often most acute, and noises are  
painfully felt. Fire-irons should be  
used with much caution; a stick for  
stirring the fire is preferable to a  
poker.

Avoid the use of linen sheets—they  
have a natural tendency to create a  
chill, which in any illness is danger-  
ous, and in some cases fatal; cotton  
sheets are better than linen, and  
blankets better than either.

Pure water that has been boiled  
and is slightly tepid is the best  
drink for sick people. When thirst is  
excessive water should be given in  
small quantities, and frequently. To  
the water nothing should be added,  
except under direct medical instruc-  
tions. The reason for this is that  
pure water gives Nature fair play in  
her great struggle with disease.

Do not allow any food or drink to  
remain in the sick room except when  
positively necessary; both will be-  
come rapidly tainted by the atmos-  
phere.

Never enter a sick room in a state  
of perspiration; the minute a person  
becomes cold the pores absorb. In  
cases of infectious diseases it is ad-  
visable to avoid nursing on an  
empty stomach. Avoid as much as  
possible coming between the patient  
and the fire-place, as the impure  
vapors are drawn toward the fire,  
and then pass up the chimney.

The hands should be carefully  
washed with water containing disin-  
fectant after moving the sick person.  
The reason for these precautions is  
that exhalations thrown off from the  
body in such cases are poisonous,  
and carry the contagion either by  
the air or the hands.

**HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?**  
If they are weak and you feel nerv-  
ous and easily "frustrated," can't  
sleep, and rise in the morning un-  
refreshed, your blood is poor. Strong  
nerves depend upon rich, nourishing  
blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the  
nerves strong by enriching and vital-  
izing the blood. It gives sweet, re-  
freshing sleep and completely cures  
nervous troubles. Begin taking it to-  
day.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by  
Hood's Pills.

**NOTES FOR THE FARMER.**  
**POTATO CROP.**—Mr. W. L. Ma-  
coun says the potato is one of our  
most important food plants, and he  
gives some interesting information  
regarding the origin and extent of  
its growth, as well as what has been  
accomplished in the way of experi-  
ment in the horticultural department  
of the Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa.

Recent statistics give the number  
of acres under potatoes as 29,768,  
491 and the amount of the crop  
2,772,518,319 bushels annually; the  
growth being larger in Germany  
than elsewhere. England obtains the  
largest yield per acre, 338 bushels,  
while the smallest yield is in the  
United States, where the average is  
less than 100 bushels.

The average yield per acre in On-  
tario for the past seventeen years is  
315 bushels, and this could be dou-  
bled if proper methods of cultivation  
were adopted, and more attention  
given to the selection of seed.

H. Vimorin, of Paris, France, re-  
cently published a list of 640 vari-  
eties of potatoes now existing. The  
varieties of potatoes have originated  
in three different ways. One method  
is to select the largest of the tubers  
from the hills until a better class  
was obtained. Another way, and the  
one being adopted by the best grow-  
ers, is to produce them from the  
seed, by taking the best types from

the most productive hills during suc-  
cessive years. Carmen No. 1, Early  
Rose and Everett, three splendid vari-  
eties, were originated in this way.  
The third method is by crossing,  
which is done by applying the pollen  
of the flower of one variety to the  
pistil of another. This is very diffi-  
cult, however, as the pollen dust on  
the potato blossom is very rare.

Besides the yield in bulk, the qual-  
ity of potato must be considered in  
recommending a variety. In 1888 the  
best variety at the Central Experi-  
mental Farm was the American  
Wonder, which yielded 2994½ bushels  
per acre, the smallest yield being 172  
bushels, the May Queen. Yet the  
American Wonder is a white skinned  
potato, which will not sell on many  
near markets, especially in Ottawa.

Over 400 varieties in all have been  
tested at the Experimental Farm, and  
it has been found that potatoes of  
American origin give better re-  
sults than those from Europe. It is  
because the season in Europe is so  
much longer than ours. There is also  
a great variation in the yield of  
samples from year to year. The five  
samples having the best average for  
the past five years previous to the  
season of 1900 as tested at the Cen-  
tral Farm are: American Wonder,  
Empire State, Carmen No. 1, Late  
Puritan and Everett. None of these  
are included in the following six vari-  
eties which head the list for the  
present season: Salson's Elopahant  
589½ bushels per acre, Vanier 576  
bushels, Canadian Beauty 547,  
Irish Cobble 532, Early Sunrise 532.

The wide difference between the  
yields of varieties is shown from the  
fact that the smallest yield of 100  
varieties was 209 bushels per acre.  
Still, more surprising is the fact  
that the average yield per acre in  
the Province of Ontario for the past  
year was 119 bushels per acre. This  
provincial estimate is made in To-  
ronto, where a number of farmers  
from the various districts furnish in-  
formation.

The most important reason why  
farmers do not get better results  
from potato crops is that they do  
not plant them on the soil best suit-  
ed, and neglect also the proper at-  
tendance. A sandy loam is the best  
for potatoes because it never bakes,  
and soil capable of baking requires  
a large amount of attendance to  
keep it in proper condition. Owing  
to the fact that the potato matures  
in a very short time, the thorough  
preparation of the soil before plant-  
ing is essential to successful potato  
culture. Potatoes seem to do best  
where there is decaying vegetable  
matter in the soil, and where it can  
possibly be brought about, the best  
plan is to use clover sod land. When  
the land is loamy it is better to  
leave off plowing till the spring and  
then prevent plant food from being  
bleached away. The nearer the land  
can be got into a thoroughly pul-  
verized condition, to the depth of  
six inches, the better for the crop.

At the Experimental Farm this is  
done by plowing, disc harrowing  
twice, and twice harrowing with a  
smoothing harrow. The drills are  
made with a double mold-board  
plow, two and a half feet apart and  
four to six inches deep. The pota-  
to sets are then planted one foot  
apart in the rows. It has been found  
that a good sized potato, cut down  
the centre, then across, leaving three  
or four eyes in each piece, gives the  
best results. A large seed planted  
will give a large crop, but it gives  
an abundance of small potatoes. Po-  
tatoes should not be planted so early  
as to catch the frost or be sub-  
jected to the cold soil of the spring.

Early planting is necessary, as for  
instance, to produce early vegeta-  
bles, it is better to cover the seed  
more lightly, as the potato will get  
more quickly into the warmer soil.  
When manure is used it should be  
thoroughly mixed with the soil, as  
when it mixes in a fresh condition  
with potatoes it has the effect of  
making them scabby. No more than  
ten tons to the acre should ever be  
used. In the experimental plots at  
the farm very large yields are often  
obtained where manure is used. In  
1899 a variety yielded 640 bushels  
per acre on a sandy loam soil, from  
which a crop of tobacco had been  
taken the previous year. Tobacco ex-  
hausts the soil considerably.

With regard to fighting the Colo-  
rado potato beetle, which never fails  
to attack this crop, the wisest plan  
is to watch for him before he com-  
mits too great a ravage. It is too  
late to apply treatment only when  
he is attacking the big beetles, be-  
cause it takes some time for the poison  
to take effect, and the stalks, which are  
the lungs of the potatoes, will be

eaten away and the growth of the  
tubers checked before the pest is de-  
stroyed.

Professor Zavitz, of the Ontario  
Agricultural College, shows the great  
advantage of spraying by an experi-  
ment which he tried there. It was  
found the yield per acre from vines  
sprayed for an average of two years  
was 139.20 bushels and unsprayed  
60.49 bushels. Each individual plant  
should be carefully sprayed. Central  
Experimental Farm experiments show  
that Paris green put on wet is the  
most effective remedy. The best meth-  
od of applying is to have a barrel  
pump in a cart and have two or  
more men walk behind handling the  
nozzles and spraying the plants thor-  
oughly. When this is attempted au-  
tomatically, the nozzles often clog  
and allow parts of rows to be miss-  
ed.

The following, known as the Bor-  
deaux mixture, is a great preventive  
against blight and rot: Six  
pounds of blue stone, four of lime,  
40 gallons of water, with eight  
ounces of Paris green for the potato  
bug.

**Society Directory.**  
**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.**—Estat-  
lished March 6th, 1884, incorporated  
of 1893, revised 1894. Meets in  
St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-  
der street, first Monday of the  
month. Committee meets last Wed-  
nesday. Officers: Rev. Director,  
Rev. J. Quinnivan, P.P. President,  
Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C.  
Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill;  
Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corre-  
sponding Secretary, E. J. Curran,  
B.G.L.; Recording Secretary, S.  
Cross, residence 55 Rathart street.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY** to the As-  
sociated Order of Hibernians, Division  
No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's  
Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on  
the first Sunday, at 4 P.M., and  
third Thursday, at 8 P.M., of each  
month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice  
President, Stasia Mack; Financial  
Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasur-  
er, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secre-  
tary, Lizzie Howland, 383 Well-  
ington street. Application forms can  
be had from members, or at the  
hall before meetings.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.**—Meets  
in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New  
Church corner Centre and Laprairie  
streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday  
of each month, at 8 P.M. President,  
John Cavanagh, 585 St. Catherine  
street; Medical Advisor, Dr. Hugh  
Lennon, 265 Centre street, tele-  
phone Main 2239. Recording  
Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 315  
Hibernian street, to whom  
all communications should be ad-  
dressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Sec-  
retary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer.  
Delegates to St. Patrick's League:  
—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy  
and J. Cavanagh.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.**—Meets  
on the first and third Wednesday  
of each month, at No. 1863 Notre  
Dame street, near McGill, Ottawa.  
Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-  
Carthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin,  
recording secretary, 1635 Ontario  
street; John Hughes, financial sec-  
retary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M.  
Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-  
mittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.**—Presi-  
dent, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. An-  
toine street; Rec. Secretary, Jno.  
F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to  
whom all communications should be  
addressed); Fin. Secretary, M. J.  
Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.;  
Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Pal-  
ace street; Chairman of Standing  
Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel,  
M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Timvan. Di-  
vision meets on the second and  
fourth Wednesday of every month,  
in the York Chambers, 2444a St.  
Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

**ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY**  
organized 1885.—Meets in its hall,  
157 Ottawa street, on the first  
Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m.  
Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe,  
C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill;  
Secretary, W. P. Murray; Delegates  
to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty,  
D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

**ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY**  
on the second Sunday of  
every month, at St. Patrick's Hall,  
92 St. Alexander street, immedi-  
ately after Vespers. A hall the first  
agreement meets in same hall the  
second Tuesday of every month, at 8  
P.M. President, Rev. Father  
McGrath, Rev. F. O'Connell, 1st Vice-  
President, W. P. Doyle, Secretary,  
220 St. Martin street.

**C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.**  
—(Organized, 13th November,  
1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St.  
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander  
street, on every Monday of each  
month. The regular meetings are held  
on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of  
each month, at 8 p.m. Applica-  
tions for membership or any other  
information regarding the Branch  
may communicate with the follow-  
ing officers:—Jas. J. Costigan,  
President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording  
Secretary; Robt. Warren, Finan-  
cial Secretary; Jas. H. Malden,  
Treasurer.

**YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-  
SOCIATION** organized April, 1874.  
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular  
monthly meeting held in its hall,  
19 Dupre street, first Wednesday  
of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.  
Committee of Management meets  
every second and fourth Wednesday  
of each month. President, Hugh  
O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Lough-  
lin. All communications to be ad-  
dressed to the Hall, Delegates to  
St. Patrick's League, W. P. Han-  
phy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

**ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY,** es-  
tablished 1868.—Rev. Director,  
Rev. Father Flynn; President, John  
Kilfeather; Secretary, James Bro-  
dy, No. 97 Ross street. Meets on  
the second Sunday of every month,  
in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young  
and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.  
Delegates to St. Patrick's League:  
Messrs. J. Kilfeather, T. Rogers  
and Andrew Cullen.

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**J. A. KARCH,**  
Architect.  
MEMBER P.Q.A.A.  
No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill

**VANDERBILT MILLIONS.**  
Chandler P. Anderson, one of the  
attorneys for the heirs of the late  
Cornelius Vanderbilt, said a few  
days ago that the only remaining  
preliminaries to the division of the  
estate are the payment of the Fed-  
eral inheritance tax and a small sum  
additional on the State tax already  
paid, made necessary by an in-  
crease in the appraised value since  
Mr. Vanderbilt's death.

According to the appraisal of F.  
I. D. Hasbrouck, the representative  
of the State Comptroller, the value  
of Mr. Vanderbilt's personal estate is  
\$62,500,000, and of the real estate  
\$20,000,000. Alfred G. Vanderbilt,  
the residuary legatee, after paying  
taxes and fees for the settlement of  
the estate, will receive about \$44,  
500,000.

The other large bequests are: Cor-  
nelius Vanderbilt, \$1,500,000 (to  
which Alfred G. Vanderbilt has  
agreed to add \$6,000,000); Reginald  
Vanderbilt, \$7,500,000; Miss Gladys  
Vanderbilt, \$7,500,000; Mrs. Harry  
Payne Whitney, \$5,500,000; Mrs.  
Cornelia Vanderbilt, \$2,000,000.  
The total State transfer tax will be  
\$230,000.

In case of certain Hood's Sarsaparilla  
the system, and a strong medicine  
for the blood and

**CONSUMPTION**  
is, by no means, the dreadful  
disease it is thought to be—  
in the beginning.

The trouble is; you don't  
know you've got it; you don't  
believe it; you won't believe  
it—till you are forced to.  
Then it is dangerous.

Don't be afraid; but attend  
to it quick—you can do it your-  
self, and at home.

Take Scott's emulsion of  
cod-liver oil, and live carefully  
every way.

This is sound doctrine, what-  
ever you may think or be told;  
and, if heeded, will save life.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists,  
108 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

# Society Directory.

**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.**—Estat-  
lished March 6th, 1884, incorporated  
of 1893, revised 1894. Meets in  
St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-  
der street, first Monday of the  
month. Committee meets last Wed-  
nesday. Officers: Rev. Director,  
Rev. J. Quinnivan, P.P. President,  
Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C.  
Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill;  
Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corre-  
sponding Secretary, E. J. Curran,  
B.G.L.; Recording Secretary, S.  
Cross, residence 55 Rathart street.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY** to the As-  
sociated Order of Hibernians, Division  
No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's  
Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on  
the first Sunday, at 4 P.M., and  
third Thursday, at 8 P.M., of each  
month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice  
President, Stasia Mack; Financial  
Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasur-  
er, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secre-  
tary, Lizzie Howland, 383 Well-  
ington street. Application forms can  
be had from members, or at the  
hall before meetings.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.**—Meets  
in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New  
Church corner Centre and Laprairie  
streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday  
of each month, at 8 P.M. President,  
John Cavanagh, 585 St. Catherine  
street; Medical Advisor, Dr. Hugh  
Lennon, 265 Centre street, tele-  
phone Main 2239. Recording  
Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 315  
Hibernian street, to whom  
all communications should be ad-  
dressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Sec-  
retary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer.  
Delegates to St. Patrick's League:  
—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy  
and J. Cavanagh.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.**—Meets  
on the first and third Wednesday  
of each month, at No. 1863 Notre  
Dame street, near McGill, Ottawa.  
Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-  
Carthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin,  
recording secretary, 1635 Ontario  
street; John Hughes, financial sec-  
retary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M.  
Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-  
mittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.**—Presi-  
dent, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. An-  
toine street; Rec. Secretary, Jno.  
F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to  
whom all communications should be  
addressed); Fin. Secretary, M. J.<