

# THE CENTENARY OF NINETY-EIGHT.

## The Preparations in Ireland for the Celebration of the Great Event.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON ORGANIZATION.

#### Some Patriotic Proposals.

The Executive Council met recently in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Mr. H. Dixon, vice-president, in the chair. Also present: Messrs. F. J. Allan, John O'Clohessy, H. J. O'Byrne, Clondalkin; J. Murphy, Drumcondra; P. O'Shea, P. T. Daly, T. Dixon, T. Fitzpatrick, President Trades Council; John Cullen, Lagan; James Doyle, Inchicore; J. Bridgeman, Drumcondra; James Conolly, John Hayes.

Letters were read from Thomas Lyons, C.T.C., Tralee; Patrick Gibbons, President Oldham '98 Centennial Association; John Simmons, sec. Trades Council; Thomas Kelly, sec. Amnesty Association; A. F. Blake, sec. Executive Council G.A.A.; Dr. J. C. Hughes, Iowa, U.S.A.; John Gilmartin, sec. '98 Committee, Baltimore; Dugald MacFadyen, Glasgow; J. P. Dunne, Dublin; T. Carroll, Carnw (enclosing 4s subscription).

Mr. P. T. Daly, hon. sec. Demonstration Committee, reported that that committee met and decided on the following, amongst other details:—(1) That deputations should wait on each trade with the object of procuring their participation in demonstration; to consult with them as to banners and bannerettes associated with '98 and free from sectional politics, to be borne in the procession; to recommend to them that any bannerettes or banners which may be now ordered should be of Irish fabric and workmanship; and also, where practical, they should form '98 committees, and to obtain from them suggestions in reference to decorations of their club rooms and other street decorations; that deputations should also wait on branches of the Gaelic Athletic Association, the Courts of the Irish National and Ancient Order of Foresters for the same purpose, and also on Dublin rural bodies to secure the organization of '98 committees, and to obtain their suggestions on the same subject; and also on bands, to secure that in addition to their co-operation the music to be played by them should be Irish music written to words incidental to '98, and that no foreign music be played under any circumstances in the demonstration; also to ascertain from the occupiers of historic houses, such as those in which Wolfe Tone was born and where he resided, Oliver Bond's house in Bridge street, Hamilton R. W. Jones' house, and such like places, whether these could be possibly decorated.

Mr. Daly also announced that deputations had been already arranged for to wait on some of the bodies.

The report was discussed by Mr. Fitzpatrick, President Trades Council; Mr. O'Clohessy, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Allan, Mr. O'Byrne, and Mr. Cullen, and additional deputations appointed.

Mr. O'Loughlin reported that the Organizing Committee had met on Friday, and had under consideration the formation of '98 Committees in the wards of the city, and in rural districts, and the insuring that Nationalists of all shades of opinion be represented thereon. The committee decided to start with some of the wards of the city, and to communicate with the members of the Council for these wards to take action. He also announced that a meeting would be held in Inchicore, and representatives to attend the meeting had been appointed; and that arrangements had been made to enter into communication with representative Nationalists of all sections of opinion in the different counties, with the object of getting effective meetings called.

The report was discussed. Mr. O'Byrne announced that a public meeting would be called in Clondalkin, in further support of the movement, on 26th September. Mr. Cullen suggested that in order not to clash with the Gaelic Tournament in the district the meeting might be postponed for a week later and thus ensure greater success. This was agreed to.

Mr. John Gilmartin wrote to say a '98 Committee had been formed in Ballymore, and requested rules. The letter was referred to the Organizing Committee.

Mr. Dugald MacFadyen, of Edinburgh, wrote to introduce his music setting in four-part harmony of "Who fears to speak of '98," and which had been produced at the Glasgow Industrial Exhibition of 1897, and which was composed long before he had ever seen the "Spirit of the Nation" setting, and offering to send the manuscript.

Mr. J. P. Dunne wrote in reference to the Wolfe Tone Memorial, and to an exhibition of the relics of '98. The letter was referred to the committees dealing with these subjects.

A design for card of membership for committee was received. The committee desire it to be known that the design is not limited to a card, but includes a certificate.

It was desired that the Memorial Committee should be on Monday nights, instead of Tuesday, and that the Tour Committee should be on Tuesday.—Dublin Nation.

#### Ireland as Champion of the Poor.

The Irish nation by reason of its poverty has rendered great assistance to the poor everywhere. Grievances of the poor in Great Britain and elsewhere might be overlooked, but presented as the wrongs of a whole nation they have secured a measure of redress first in Ireland, then in other lands. This triumph of social and agrarian reform receives fresh illustration in the question of Irish taxation as expounded by Mr. Bernard Holland in a recent number of the

Economic Journal. The Irish grievance in matter of taxation is, he says, "one with that of the poorest classes throughout the United Kingdom. If the general system of taxation were so readjusted as to press less heavily upon the poorest and more heavily upon the well-to-do classes the Irish grievance would disappear or be *pro tanto* diminished." The "financial relations" between Ireland and Great Britain are thus expanded—by Irish agitation be it remembered—into the "financial relations" between the poor and the rich.

#### INDIRECT TAXES.

Mr. Holland shows how the government takes in taxes some ten dollars a year from the man whose annual income is under one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Under our present system the whole burden of indirect taxation (except for a small proportion derived from wine, coffee, dried fruits) falls upon those who consume tea, tobacco, beer and spirits in a family living upon an income of twenty shillings a week or less the consumption of these articles is usually nearly as great as it is in a family living on forty or fifty shillings a week.

Countless poor people in Ireland, and England, too, never eat meat, save perhaps a little domestic bacon, except at high festivals, but smoke the pipe every day. To them meat is, practically, the luxury, tobacco the daily necessity of existence. We say sometimes that we tax luxuries, not necessities. We do not, as a matter of fact, tax most luxuries at all."

Mr. Holland runs full tilt against a favorite principle of British fiscal policy. Simplification and reduction of the number of taxes means, he contends, increased inequality in the incidence of taxation, and puts the heaviest burden on the poor:

"The skilled artisan and lower middle-class families, living on incomes of from eighty to one hundred and sixty pounds a year, have conquered for themselves a most favored position in the matter of imperial taxation. They do not, like the class above them, contribute to direct imperial taxation; they contribute little more through taxed commodities than do the class below them."

Hence he concludes:

"We must, if equitable distribution of burdens is indeed our object, retrace for some distance the road followed during these last fifty years and forgo some of our beautiful fiscal simplicity. We must recognize that our statement of the last fifty years have been a little less wise and their predecessors a little less foolish in fiscal matters than we have hitherto imagined."—Review of Reviews.

#### Religious News Items.

Cardinal Jacobini has been unwell, but his condition has greatly improved.

The German Catholic Colonization Society of California has purchased 12,000 acres near Salinas in that State.

Mgr. Fejnand, Vicar-Apostolic of Cebu, China, is in Rome and has had a special audience with the Holy Father.

The Most Rev. Andrew Fruhwirth, Master-General of the Dominican Order, is at present in Cork. He is the guest of the Dominican Fathers at St. Mary's, Pope's Quay.

Over a thousand pilgrims from Lombardy, including a considerable number of priests, are visiting Rome. They were received in audience by the Holy Father on the 15th ult.

President Birds, of Uruguay, according to information received in Rome, was assassinated whilst in company with Archbishop Soler of Monte Video, who gave him the last Sacraments.

The Sacred Congregation of the Index has condemned "Rumori Mondani," by Guetano Negri, "Segni dei Tempi," and "Meditazioni Vagabonde," three books published by Vogli, of Milan, and M.M. Aulard and Debidour's "Histoire de France," published in Paris.

The decree of the Congregation of Rites recognizing the virtue in a heroic degree of the Ven. Benedetto da Poggio Bunizio, a native of the diocese of Florence and a professed priest of the Minor Observant Order, was solemnly read on the 11th ult., in the presence of the Holy Father.

Reports have been received at Lyons from the Catholic missions in China, stating that the Chinese in the Yao-Peng district in the province of Kwang-tung are persecuting Christians, burning houses, destroying crops, and inflicting tortures on the catechumens. The missionaries have requested the French Consul to intervene.

During the present week special services are to be held in the cathedral and churches of the Cleveland diocese in commemoration of the completion by that episcopate of its golden jubilee. A number of distinguished divines, among others Monsignor Martinielli, are announced to take part in the centennial celebration that is to be held at the cathedral.

In a recent pastoral Bishop Maes, of Covington, says that the conversions made to Catholicism in the United States number 700,000, and he puts the present Catholic population at 12,000,000, one-fifth of the whole. Dr. Maes speaks very hopefully of future conversions, and declares that the obstacles which prevented many Protestants in the past from investigating Catholic truth and claims are now passing away.

Sister Mary Helen Ellis, one of the few survivors of the band of Catholic Sisters of Mercy who, under Miss Nightingale, went to attend our soldiers in the Crimean War, died at Walthamstow, on Saturday, in her 82nd year. Upon her return to England she was attached to the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, in Great Ormond street, and in recognition of her services in the East, which were trying and heroic, was in this Jubilee year personally decorated by her Majesty with the order of the Royal Red Cross.

A banquet will be given Archbishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University, now stationed in Rome, who is in Washington on a visit and to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Catholic University on the 12th inst., in Washington. The toast will be as follows:—"The Holy

Father," Cardinal Gibbons, "The United States," Attorney-General McKenna; "The American Citizen," Assistant Secretary Roosevelt; "The City of Washington," District Commissioner Ross. Archbishop Keane's health will then be proposed, and he will respond.

The present epidemic of yellow fever in the South has made one martyr of duty in the person of Rev. Daniel Murray, of the Diocese of Mobile. He had made preparations to take a vacation from his post at Birmingham and Montgomery, when he heard that another priest was absent in Mobile. At once he offered to take his place and serve the sick until his return. He reached town on September 8, was taken ill himself on the 20th and died on the 24th.

In reply to the Jubilee address which the Australian Catholic Hierarchy sent to the Queen, Lord Hampden has written to Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney: "I have to inform your Lordship that I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveying an intimation to the effect that the address from the Cardinal-Archbishop and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church throughout Australia, offering congratulations to Her Majesty on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, was duly laid before the Queen. Her Majesty, who was much gratified by this evidence of the loyalty and esteem entertained toward her by the Roman Catholic Church in Australia, commanded that an expression of her grateful thanks should be conveyed to the signatories."

The will of the late Bishop-elect Thaddeus J. Butler, of St. John's Church, Illinois, U.S., who died recently, has been filed in the Probate Court. The will was made June 23, just before Father Butler left Chicago to go to Europe. It disposes of an estate valued at \$49,500, all of which is personal property. To his brother, Rev. Patrick T. Butler, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Illinois, the testator left \$5,000 for the church. To Miss Nellie Cunningham, known in the religious life as Sister Gonzaga, in the Convent of Rathfriland, Dublin, is left \$5,000, on the condition that Sister Gonzaga pay to Mary Butler, sister of the testator, \$200 per year during her life. Mary Butler lives at Limerick. Francis J. Butler, a physician at Horton Lane, Bradford, England, receives \$1,000. Rev. Dominick Egan, of St. Stephen's Church, Illinois, receives a bequest of \$2,000, and Archbishop P. A. Fehan is entrusted with \$3,000, which is to be expended for the benefit of St. James' Church, at Rockford, Ill. The will names Rev. Father Dominick Egan as the executor, and directs that he receive the balance of the estate after the bequests are paid.

The Boston Republic says: Fifty years of service in the interests of God and mankind. This is the notable record of the Jesuit Fathers in the city of Boston. And the completion of the half centenary was celebrated this week in a manner befitting such an event. The celebration occupied four days and included religious and civic exercises. The opening service and the most important and most impressive of all was the Pontifical Mass on Sunday morning in St. Mary's Church, Endicott street. In a city which has been noted for important religious functions there have been few, indeed, which have equalled this in grandeur and magnificence. To denote the character of the event Monsignor Martinielli, the head of the apostolic delegation and the immediate representative of the Holy Father in this country, honored the occasion by his presence and active participation. His Grace Archbishop Williams, the venerable metropolitan of the Boston archdiocese, also assisted in the services, celebrating Vespers in the evening. Other prelates present at the Mass were Bishop Healy, of Portland, and Bishop Brady, of Boston, and the number of clergymen, both regular and secular, in attendance, was unusually large.

#### Women As Inventors.

The following communication is from Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents, 185 St. James Street, Montreal:

"Who says the mind of women is simply imitative and utterly lacking the inventive quality? asks a correspondent. Let him visit the United States Patent Office at Washington and be undeceived.

The first woman to take out a patent, in the United States, was named Mary Kies. It was perfected on May 5, 1809, the device on which protection was obtained being a new method of weaving straw with silk and thread. It was six years afterward, in 1815, that Mary Brush got a patent on a new corset. After that women patentees increased in number, though, more than once, a year, and sometimes two, elapsed during which no woman applied for protection for an invention.

"By far the greater number of patents granted to women have been for inventions pertaining to women's dress and household duties. A large proportion of the rising of 5,000 washing machine patents were taken out by members of the fair sex, and they are also responsible for many of the hundreds of patents on churns. The household patents have included clothes baskets and dishwashers; dough raising devices and dress skirt elevators; in fact there is hardly an article of clothing or an operation in household that has not been the subject of study on the part of the inventive women."

#### Canada's Trade with Britain.

Some interesting figures touching the importations into Britain from Canada have just been published. During September the number of cattle landed was 17,093, their value being £277,078; sheep and lambs, 11,835, valued at £47,836; there were received 28,846 cwts. of bacon, £47,386; 17,302 hams, £88,746; butter, 42,148 lbs., £169,928; cheese, 289,808 lbs., £520,016; eggs, 66,591 crates of one hundred dozen, £20,989; horses, 1,624, £40,170.

The total value of the imports in September, 1897, was £948,417; in September, 1896, £857,997, and in September, 1897, £1,182,878. Or for a further comparison, take the nine months ending the

30th September for the same three years, and the totals respectively are £1,891,918, £4,298,702, and £4,610,253.

Horses, sheep, bacon and hams, compared with 1896, show a large decrease, especially the two latter.

The value of exports to Canada for September, 1895, 1896 and 1897 are respectively £338,238, £382,047, and £360,768. For the nine months of the same years the figures are £2,955,942, £3,137,810, and £2,723,425. The export figures are, however, believed to be inaccurate.

#### Greater New York.

The October McClure's contains some statistics by Mr. George B. Waldron, arranged for popular appreciation, of Greater New York City.

Greater New York will include quite a score of cities, towns, and villages, ranging in population from a few hundred to 3,000,000 each. Its population will be 3,300,000 or more, giving an area of 350 square miles. It will be second in size to greater London among the world's cities. This brings Paris into the third place. And it must be remembered that London was a city nearly two thousand years before the first white man set foot on Manhattan Island. New York would furnish space for 182 such cities, and yet there are in it as many people as there were in all the thirteen colonies when they declared their independence.

Mr. Waldron begins to astonish us by the statement that the population of Greater New York, lined up shoulder to shoulder, would extend from New York to St. Louis, a thousand miles across the country, and that if they were marched by two abreast, day and night, it would take three weeks before the last pair had passed the observer.

The street lines within the borders of the city would reach from New York to Omaha, and the elevated lines alone would make a double-track connection with New Haven, Conn.

The street lines have a capital of \$95,000,000, and their 5,000 cars make a yearly aggregate run of 85,000,000 miles, which would about bridge the distance from the earth to the sun. They carry 480,000,000 passengers a year and an average of 1,300,000 a day.

The steam roads entering the national center send out 1,000 passenger trains every twenty-four hours, and about 500,000 passengers on the average enter or leave the city on these roads every day.

The clearing-house shows checks and drafts to the amount of \$69,000,000 a day, about half larger than the combined bank clearings of all the other cities in the nation. Mr. Waldron says:

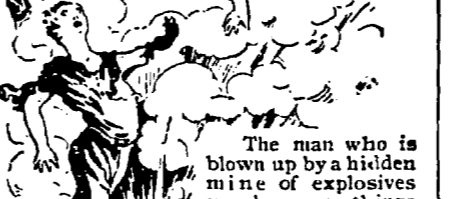
"In 1828 the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island for \$24. The surrounding country was not then considered worth buying. To-day the value of the land and buildings of the enlarged city is not less than \$4,500,000,000. This is an average of \$125,000 an acre and 50 cents a square foot for the entire 360 square miles. But there are sections down on lower Broadway and on Wall street that could not be bought for less than a thousand times that price. A working-man would need to spend the wages of twenty years for a plot large enough to give him a decent burial. The property value of this one city would buy one third of all the farms in the United States."—Review of Reviews.

The man who is blown up by a hidden mine may have seen things that should have aroused his suspicions, but heedlessly put them aside as of no moment. It is the same with the sickness that ends in death. Insidious disorders of the digestion and bilious spells are passed by as of no moment. In themselves these complaints may not be dangerous, but if neglected their cumulative effect is terrible.

The man who neglects the little disorders that are the signs of approaching ill-health is walking over a hidden mine that may cause his death. The explosion will come in the guise of consumption or some other deadly disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all disorders of the stomach and liver. It cures 95 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, string of blood, lingering cough, nasal catarrh and diseases of the air passages. It acts directly on the diseased tissues, driving out all impurities and disease-germs. It is the great flesh-builder, blood-maker and nerve-tonic. There is nothing in the medicine store "just as good."

"I have been in poor health for about seven years," writes Mrs. I. Albert Eakins, of No. 148 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. "Every summer I'd feel like I was being smothered by a big, heavy blanket. I had a disagreeable drain and irregular periods. I thought I should go insane sometime. I worried about everything; had the blues all the time and did not care to live. Now I am well."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds up a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.



#### WANTED, HELP.

Reliable men in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards soaked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary, \$65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For copy to:—

WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., 10-25 London, Ont., Canada.

#### NOTICE.

Achille Fortier, Emery Lavigne, and Arthur Leclerc, Professors of Music; Joseph M. Fortier, Manufacturer, and Godfroy Langlois, Journalist—all of Montreal—give notice that they will petition the Provincial Legislature, at its next session, to be incorporated under the name of "La Compagnie du Conservatoire de Montreal," with the object of establishing a Theatre and a Conservatory of Music, with power to acquire immovables, to sell and mortgage them, and to issue debentures for the above objects.

Montreal, 27th September, 1897. 11-5

#### A Terrible Act.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—An attempt to murder Abbé Menard, vicar of St. Medard, was made to-day. The abbé was walking along Rue Moutetard, carrying the sacrament to a dying parishioner, when a woman crept up behind him and plunged a large knife into his back. She then bolted, leaving the knife in the wound.

The abbé tried to proceed, but began to grow faint and went home. He refused assistance until another priest was brought to him, and to him the abbé

#### He then drew the knife from his back, and as he did so the blood gushed forth.

The wound is a dangerous one. His assailant was arrested. Her name is Pepee. She is hysterical, and has pestered the abbé with her advances for three years. Her motive seems to have been revenge for the repulses she suffered.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

If Menthol Cough Syrup does not cure your cold, or cough, your money will be refunded.

Menthol Cough Syrup is on sale everywhere; price 25c per bottle.

# Liquor and Drug Habits.

## A NEW TREATMENT

### Which is Now Being Successfully Demonstrated in Montreal.

THE demonstration which has been going on for the past few months in Montreal of the "Dixon Cure" for the Liquor and Drug Habits, at the request of a number of the clergy and others interested in Temperance work, has proved to be such a pronounced success that those who have watched the results of Mr. Dixon's new treatment are more than surprised—they are simply astonished.

This new cure is a simple vegetable medicine compounded on scientific principles and was discovered by Mr. Dixon about seven years ago. After a great amount of patience and much careful experimenting he succeeded in perfecting his preparation and making it a permanent cure about two years ago and since that time he has cured hundreds of the most hopeless cases in all parts of the world many of whom were relapses from Gold Cure Institutes. Drunkards and Drug Users who were cured two years ago are cured still and will remain so, in fact Mr. Dixon guarantees a permanent cure of the craves for liquor or drugs forever. This new treatment does away with the objectionable hypodermic-injection treatment and is the only physical remedy for these habits known—it is perfectly harmless and leaves only good after effects—it is a purely vegetable medicine—it is taken the same way as any ordinary medicine, it is pleasant to the taste and can be taken without the knowledge of the nearest friend and without any loss of time from business or other duties and gives pronounced benefit from the start. Mr. Dixon does not claim anything miraculous for his discovery, but the immediate results from taking his medicine are, to say the least, startling—viz: The entire disappearance of all desire or craving for intoxicating liquor or drugs, increased appetite, calm, restful sleep and pronounced benefit in every way physically and mentally. Mr. Dixon's new cure simply means that the most inveterate drinker or drug user can be permanently cured without publicity, without loss of time from business or other duties and without any bad after effects and at a small cost. It is an up-to-date physical remedy and radical cure, and it has brought health, comfort and happiness to many homes where misery, despair and poverty formerly reigned.

In endorsement of the above read the following indisputable testimony given by some of the best known clergymen in Montreal whose vouchers, were they not absolutely true, could not be had for all the money in Canada.

MONTREAL, September, 22, '97.

Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON, 49 Park Avenue, City:

Dear Sir,—You ask for a statement of my case and the result of your treatment. I give it freely for the benefit of others. I had been drinking heavily for years, averaging about twenty-five drinks daily. Neglected my business on account of liquor, could not sleep at night, had no appetite for food, lost my ambition, did not care for anything but drink. I also suffered very much with pains in my head and back. My memory was completely affected, also my eyesight. In fact I was a total wreck. I took your treatment by the advice of Rev. Father Quinlivan, and I am glad that I did so. From the third day after taking your medicine I lost all desire for drink and my pains left me. I slept soundly the third night and have every night since. Within a week I was feeling all right and eating heartily three times a day. Before commencing your treatment I weighed 160 pounds and at the end of twenty days I weighed 176, showing an increase in weight of 16 pounds.

My memory and eyesight are greatly improved, and I feel better in every way. I have now ambition and energy and can work better than I have been able to do for years. Nothing can ever tempt me to touch drink again. The desire to take and do all that you claim it will do. I would strongly advise all who have the misfortune to be drinkers to take your treatment.

#### Father Quinlivan's Testimony.

The writer of the above has been well known for many years, and I can fully and conscientiously substantiate all he claims. His case appeared to be one of the most utterly hopeless of cases that ever came under my notice. I tried to control and self-respect appeared entirely gone. Though an excellent worker when sober, his sole purpose in working appeared to be the earning of what would procure drink. I induced him to take Mr. Dixon's cure, and the results are correctly set forth in his letter. I am therefore anxious, fully believing in the value of it, to have it put in the hands of the needy brought to the notice of victims of the liquor habit, temperance workers and friends of humanity in general, who seek a means of saving their victims.

The good points of the remedy, in my opinion, are the following:—

First—It acts according to directions, it completely removes all craving for liquor in the shortest space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system. Second—It leaves no bad after effects, but on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient, whilst freeing him of all desire for drink.

Fourth—Its very moderate cost places it within the reach of everyone. All other liquor cures I have yet heard of are very costly, operate slowly, are doubtful as to effect, and often impair the health and constitution of the patient.

I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it heartily to all concerned, and bespeak for it here in Montreal and elsewhere every success.

J. QUINLIVAN, Pastor of St. Patrick's.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22, 1897.

MONTREAL, July 29, 1897.

Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON, City:

Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to the wonderful, I may say marvelous, effect of your medicine in my case. I commenced drinking intoxicants about thirty years ago, and as time wore on my health and my head aches all my life, general debility and an inactive liver. I suffered with my bladder and kidneys for five years at least. I could not stand on my feet long at a time until I commenced your treatment. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. "Favorite Prescription" and "Pleasant Pellets." They have helped me wonderfully. I had a disagreeable drain and irregular periods. I thought I should go insane sometime. I worried about everything; had the blues all the time and did not care to live. Now I am well."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds up a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.

feel strong, healthy and vigorous, and have not felt as well for many years. I see everything in a clearer light, am now ambitious and full of energy, and can certainly say truthfully, I attribute the change entirely to having taken your treatment.

I hope sincerely that other unfortunates like myself will be benefited by giving your treatment a trial, and when a certain cure is effected, they will never regret having done so. You may rest assured that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so. You may rest assured that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so. You may rest assured that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so.

Believe me, Yours faithfully,

Reverend Canon Dixon, Rector of St. Jude's, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, vouches for the above, as follows:—

St. JUD'S RECTORY, 132 Falstaff street, Montreal, Sept. 5, 1897.

Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON, 49 Park Avenue, City:

Dear Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to state that the above letter, written by a gentleman of great ability and well-known to me, was read to me by him, and that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so. You may rest assured that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so. You may rest assured that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so.

I am happy to add, that I spoke to the wife of another man to-day about her husband, who was also cured by you, and we both were firmly of the opinion that if the said gentleman is managing, ably and soberly and without craving for strong drink, the business he is managing, it is because that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so. You may rest assured that, under your directions, they will never regret having done so.

Yours truly,

JAS. H. DIXON.

#### Father Strubbe's Testimony.

MONTREAL, July 14th, 1897.

Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON:

Dear Sir,—Since using your treatment all desire for liquor has gone. I have now not the least craving for strong drink, and my family were in despair of me. I had often tried hard to stop drinking of my own accord, but could not do it. I thought I could never get over the craving for liquor. But when I took your treatment I was the most surprised man you ever saw. Even with all your strong testimonials and all the good accounts that I read, I could not believe it possible that anything could have the power to effect such a change in me as it has done. I now feel just as I did when I was a boy.

And the change in my home is worth ten years of my life. Instead of heart-broken and anxious faces there are now smiles and gladness. I feel you no pen can paint the picture so as to show the difference.

I know there are hundreds of victims who want to stop drinking and who have squandered many times, as I did, without success. To all such I would say, "Use the Dixon Cure," for it is only by using so faithfully that anyone can be made to believe what wonderful good it will do. I or any of my family will be glad to answer any of your interested enquirers. Wishing you God-speed in your good work.

Yours very truly,

Rev. Father Strubbe, Vicar of St. Ann's, vouches for the Above:

I have been acquainted with the case described in the foregoing letter and I testify sincerely to the contents.

E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.

#### THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES

are presented without any attempt in the direction of literary excellence and they are all genuine, as the letters of those vouching for their truth will prove. The parties live and are selected from hundreds of others in Mr. Dixon's possession. The parties live in Montreal and any interested enquirer can get their names and addresses with many others who have been cured by this treatment by applying to Mr. Dixon. The letters tell the plain homely truth and are the utterances of grateful hearts, and while they disclose a simple but awful story their simplicity and candor cannot fail to impress the most incredulous with the sterling worth of Mr. Dixon's new vegetable cure. Full particulars are sent in plain sealed envelope on application or Mr. Dixon will call if so requested.

All correspondence is held strictly confidential and all letters should be addressed THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Avenue, Montreal, where he can be seen from 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m.

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