## THE MAYORALTY; . . . . . How a Triumph Was Achieved.

elections in this city, and considering that it is the turn of an Irish Catholic to occupy the mayoral chair, it may not be inopportune to publish the following account of the election of a young Irish American to the office of Mayor of Worcester, Mass. The sketch is from the pen of Mr. Joseph G. Daly, and was published in the November number of the 'Guidon Magazine." It runs thus:-

In the fall of last year, happening to be in a country town one evening, I strolled over to the village town hall, where a political rally was about to be held. The speaker, an earnest, gentlemanly-looking mau, of vigorous presence, and notably pleasant address, spoke with excellent effect upon the topic "Expansion." The glories of the Spanish war just past and the Phidippines with their possibilities of the future supplied a text which awakened enthusiasm. In the end he said : Now these are the things that a candidate for congress from this district ought to talk about, and the candidate on the other side is not doing this. At the meetings which he has addressed he has been calling himself the friend of the farmers. Now what in the world has farming to do with this campaign?" And sitting back in my seat at the rear of the hall, I s cretly admitted, as no doubt did everyone present, that of course farming had nothing at all to do with the campaign.

On the following night I went in to the same hall to hear the rival nominee, a man heralded with the fame of his public speaking. Disenchantment was my first impression, began with what rhetoricians term a drawl, and didn't seem to throw much fire into what he was trying to say, and didn't seem to trying to say, and didn't seem to be caring a rush for the studied graces of set speech-making. Eng-48th grammar even was occasionally ditched and abandoned. It was a plain, simple talk, not a finished oration, but I soon discovered that what it lacked in the high-falutin' was made up for by its get-thereativeness. "Opponents are often enemies." he said, "but we ain't. ativeness. "Opponents are often en-emies," he said, "but we ain't.

My opponent is a good friend of nine; he's wist as good a man as I am, just as honest as I am, — and just as capable. If he's elected, he'll look after your interests, I know he will; just the same as I do-myself. I know that I owe it to my constituents to look after their in-terests, whether they live up in Wor-cest... or out here on the farms. Per-haps I shouldn't mention the farms. cest... or out here on the farms. Perhaps I shouldn't mention the farms. My opponent, while making a speech over in Gratton the other night, said that I was talking altogether too much about farming; that farming didn't have anything to do with this campaign. Well, I suppose it hasn't, but still, whenever I get out among a crowd of farmers, it always sets me a-thinkin'; it always makes my thoughts go back to the makes my thoughts go back to the days when my mother used to come to the foot of the stairs and yell

up:

"Johnny! Half past five! Time to
get up and milk the cows!"

The wild applause which broke
over the assemblage at this utterance, and the beaming looks of satisfaction on the faces, and the symparlictic smile on every countenance,
revealed a meaning which I could
not mistake, and I, sitting back in
my seat at the rear of the hall, suddenly began to realize that farming my seat at the rear of the hall, suddenly began to realize that farming did have quite a good deal to do with the campaign after all. One touch of nature made the whole countryside Democrats. The speaker was elected to congress to represent a district black as coal-dust with Republicans, its rural population, too, being supposedly the blackest and truest of all. It is the impossible that happens.

and truest of all. It is the impossible that happens.

On the night that I listened to On the night that I listened to the victorious congressman he was accompanied by a young man, seemingly a very young man, of good, lithe, arrowy build, and clean and clear of face, the clearness being that of an earnest man, and the cleanliness the pallor of extreme cleanliness on a countenance nature. cleanliness on a countenance naturally pale. His clothes fitted well, without striking one as dudish, and so gave him an appearance of dignity. Self-csteem, neatness, respectability. The chairman, a nervous, near-sighted man, made the brief announcement. "I have the honor to introduce Mr. Philip—," then he paused, looked quickly at a name upon a card in his hand, then added. "Mr. Philip J.,"—halted short again, made another plunge for his card, and then continued, "Philip J. O'Connell." It is always amusing for a man named Higgins to be publicly introduced as Wiggins, hence the amused look in Mr. O'Connell's face when he arose to speak. His speech was a good earnest address, in which, too, he seemed well primed and practised. It was easy to discern, however, that the young law-yer was not by any means a born orator, but it was also evident that the speech was not without considerable literary finish. The exact theme of the discourse my memory fails to youch for, but it do remember that is the course of it he spoke a good dan about the grace of God. on a countenance natu-His clothes fitted well,

civic dering mingle politics and religion, but mr. O'Connell saved himself by not mingling any particular religion.
On the heels of the great November election came the preparations for the mayoralty campaign. Worder normally is a Republican city with an average majority of three thousand and a party strongly intrenched. Once a year some willing the Democratic standard and falling with it outside the intrenchments. In the present instance several names were suggested and withdrawn; it seemed a case of 'Dulce est pro patria mori'—nit. Finally, one day some one suggested that young Mr. O'Connell should receive recognition in return for the speeches he had made and a range of the property of the suggested that young Mr. O'Connell should receive the page and a range of the present the property of the present the pr one day some one suggested that young Mr O'Connell should receive recognition in return for the speeches he had made, and a man of wide influence in party councils clinched that suggestion by stating that Mr. O'Connell would make a first-class run for mayor. "Then that is the kind of a man we need," said a member of the city committee, end forthwith the boom was under way The elders, however, did not believe it was wise to launch a straight ticket; they were more of the school of practical politicians, with immense faith in the power of combinations and deals; they held that, a minority could always be so manipulated in Worcester as to receive fair enough representation, and they argued very speciously that the crumbs falling from the tables of the rich were better after all than no "dough." Most of the older leaders, therefore, advocated, as the best and proper thing, a compromise candidate, an independent, a citizens' ticket. This the younger men pool-poohed as milk and water, and

zens' ticket. This the younger men pool-pooled as milk and water, and added that it would be far better to added that it would be far better to take the medicine of a straight-out defeat than succeed as nondescripts and disintegrate the party's strength. Youth, with its optimism, its pipe dreams, its aptness to chase rainbows, is irresistible, and so Philip J. O'Connell at twenty-nine years of age was nominated for the high-st civic office in the city of his birth.

People laughed when they heard that Mr. O'Connell was taking his nommation seriously; it was regarded as another conclusive proof that he was still very young. There had he was still very young. There had not been a Democratic nominee landed in twenty years; why expect the rule to break now? Some stated landed in twenty years; why expect the rule to break now? Some stated that a mere personal compliment ought not to turn a sensible man's head; others whispered something about a lamb and a slaughter, and the members of the Young Men's Republican Club, forecasting the election results, lapsed into a vein of merry prophecies, and chuckled gavly to one another, "We won't do a thing to him!"

It took about a week for them to realize their mistake. They suddenly woke up to the fact that people right and left, were reading off measurements in favor of Mr. O'Connell. "I never knew a better worker in a political campaign," said the congressman from the district. "I never had a better altar boy than when I had Phil," said the priest of his parish.

"I never had a better clerk in my store," said the merchant he once

"I never had a better clerk in my store," said the merchant he

worked for.
"I never had a scholar under me I
like better," said his old school

principal.

Even the ladies had praises to utter, and, as Senator Hoar says, "Their uncounted vote has ever counted." The schoolmarms declared "We never had a better friend on the Board of Aldermen." The firemen avoyed a similar principal. men avowed a similar opinion, and the A.O.H. agreed in a phalanx that there wasn't a better man in the or-

there wasn't a better man in the organization. National and religious
and political lines disappeared in
the consequent stampede toward
Mr. O;Connell the Italian voters
from the Meadows, the French-Canadians clustered in the three-deckers
along Dungarvan Hill, the Swedish
citizens from Quinsigimond, and the
old-time Yankees everywhere, all
seemed to favor the rising lawyer as
a good and fit personage to fill the
mayor's chair in the city hall, a
worthy successor of ancient Levi
Lincoln.

worthy successor Lincoln. The local newspapers — important factors in a great city—were not for him, not one of them. Sometimes between the lines one might suspect "a sneaking tenderness," but nothing openly, nothing The local newspapers - important

need not be debated.

The electioneering proceeded with vigor. Wm. A. Lytle, a prominent inerchant of Main street, was the opposing candidate, and according to the returns given out on election night Mr. Lytle appeared to be the winner by the slim marg n of fifty odd votes. On the following morning, however, a clerk in one of the city offices discovered an error in the tabulation; the numeral six had been mistaken in the counting for a zero. This meant for Mr. O'Connell sixty additional votes, so that the pendulum was evidently swinging in his direction after all. A recount was authorized and breathlessly awaited. In this recount many defective ballots came to light, and

the phenomenal result of the whole proceeding was a tle, each of the candidates receiving exactly the same number of votes. A new city election was therefore necessitated, and this second balloting was held a few weeks later. In this election Mr. Lytte received a larger vote than had ever been given to a candidate up to his time except one; but Mr. O'Connell went even beyond this and won by a clear and convincing majority.

Philip J. O'Connell took the oath of office as Mayor of the city of Worcester a little late; but as they say, using slang, 'He got there just the same.' I suppose that if a man had a gun he might be able to hunt up a few persons who take exception, but the general verdict seems to be that Mayor O'Connell has been a good functionary, a clean, fearless, honest man. Apart from his political character, if we view him simply as a private individual, it must be averred that he is a credit to his Celtic blood and his Catholic faith.

### THE LEAGUE IN TYRONE.

A conference of delegates, representing branches of the United Irish League in Mid-Tyrone, was held last week, in the Ulster Hall, Omagh, There was a representative attendance. Mr. George Murnaghan, M.P., occupied the chair. In opening the meeting he made a following speech, from which we take the following extracts. He said :-

As they were aware the United Irish League had been established in order to bring together the whole force of Nationalist opinion in Ireland, so that they might secure for Ireland those reforms which were absolutely necessary for her well-being. That being the motive which had inspired the foundation of the organization, it was right and fitorganization, it was right and fit-ting that every man who desired the ting that every man who desired the welfare of his country should make determined and strenuous efforts to bring about success, and make Ireland free as she was of old. They did not desire to lift up one class and throw down another, but what they did desire was to put all upon an equal footing, without special privilege, and to give to every man privilege, and to give to every man who lived in Ireland perfect equality and equal treatment. That was not and equal treatment. That was not the case at present; still less was it the case in the past. They had no the case at present; still less was it the case in the past. They had no doubt to-day an instalment of li-berty. But they wanted the full measure, and until that was grant-ed they would not cease their strug-gle. Therefore he wished to say, in that chief town of the great county of Tyrone, that the object they had gie. Therefore he wished to say, in that chief town of the great county of Tyrone, that the object they had in view was the uplifting of their countrymen and the prosperity of Ireland as a whole. They made no war upon any class or classes. They made war only on privilege, inequality, or misgovernment and cold neglect. Their object was to bring about in Ireland such a state of affairs as would enable every child that was born on Irish soil to have this country as their home and their resting place while here below. They were sick to the soul at the exodus that was going on year by year—in seeing their bravest, their best, and their ablest leaving the shores of Erla and crossing to other lands to seek the prosperity and the comfort that the country of their fathers denied. The first duty of every man in Ireland was to do what in him lay to stop that great stream of engignation. s as would was born on Irisa.
country as their home accountry as their home accountry as their home accountry as their home accountry as the responsibility of maintaining the interest of the race that was not do what in him in Irisand was to do what in him in Irisand was to do what in Irisand the country of their fathers desired they would be able to consideration in the future to the tenurements of fills Lord creating the passing across the Atlantic, and to do their best to raise up in Iroland do their best to raise up in Iroland object to incomplete they would be able to passing across the Atlantic, and it do their best to raise up in Iroland object to form the requirements of fills Lord consideration in the future to the future of the passing across the Atlantic, and it do their best to raise up in Iroland object to form the requirements of the time when they attended the people had to prosperity and in peace. Could any prosperity and in peace and the prosperity and the country, any large the provider of the propose of the trace that was native of the so it is not the same bond, and it was no excuse for the prosperity of the propose of the propose of the trace that was native of the so it is not the and darker days would not prosper. Those who were brought into the propose of t in a sense in the same boat, and if the race that was native of the so I pined and declined cortainly those who were brought into it in other and darker days would not prosper. Those who were battling for Irish rights were moved by motives of patriotism and love of country. They were struggling and battling for the freedom of their motherland, endeavoring to do all that was possible for her weal and welfare, and was there any man, he did not care what religion he professed, who would say that the spirit of patriotism burning within the breast of man far the happiness and freedom of his country was a spirit whose spark should be quenched. In the ranks of the Irish Party some of the very warmest supporters of the movement were Irish Protestants. The Irish Party did not ask their religion, they only knew them as sterling Irish Nationalists who fought side by side with them for the freedom of their country. The people of Ireland had, no other desire than to live in peace and companionship with all men, but they insisted on getting rid of a system of government which had been shown in the centuries gone by entirely unsuitable for their country. That was what they wented—that was the end in view; that was the platform and the probramme of the United Irish League.

HARD LINES FOR THE POOR.— Fron an exchange we take the fol-lewing partial report of a lengthy situng of the Belfast Board of Guardians, held recently: It will serve to show the kind of treatment to which the Catholic poor must subnit in the "Black North." The Clerk (Mr. Necson) submitted the following from the Local Gov-ernment Board:—

The letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Henry to the Secretary Local Gov-ernment Board was as follows:—

Henry to the Secretary Local Government Board was as follows:—

"Sir,—In a letter dated 27th November, 1899, I took the liberty of directing the attention of your board to the scandalously inadequate accommodation provided for the Catholic inmates of the Workhouse of the Belfast Union for the performance of their religious duties My letter was brought before the Board of Guardians of the Belfast Union for their observations thereon. Their reply, dated 5th Defenber, to your board, a copy of which you forwarded to me, was to the effect that when our children are removed from the present school building the board will consider the rearrangement with a view to better accommodation of all religious classes.' We have waited for two years for the fulfilment of the promise made by the guardians in the above reply to your board. I consider the accommodation to enable the Catholic inmates to berform their religious duties. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if your board once more directs the attention of the guardians to this matter.—I remain, etc.,

"H. HENRY,"

"Bishop of Down and Connor."

"HI. HENRY,"
"Bishop of Down and Connor."

Mr. Oswald said that he would suggest that the Roman Catholic inmates, like the followers of Brigham Young, trek out into the country and take a hundred acres of land, wqere they would have full right and space to fulfil their religious rites All the other bodies in the place who came in as paupers were quite satisfied with the accommodation provided, and it seemed to were quite satisfied with the accommodation provided, and it seemed to him as a humble individual, but representing one of the largest wards in lielfast (St. Anne's), that nothing would satisfy that body unless they had the entire workhouse for themselves. Sooner than he would ask his representatives to give the entire place to these people and their religious rites and ceremonies he would let them leave that ineit. their religious rites and ceremonies he would let them leave that institution, and when they did leave there would not be a tear shed. He was convinced that nothing would satisfy that body, and if a man gave his life to the society they would want his clothes when he was dead. (Laughter). That at any rate was his opinion.

was his opinion.

Mr. Despard said that he really thought that was too serious a thing to be laughed at. He thought it oright ta be referred to a committee of the whole board and proper and due attention paid to it.

\*Hear, hear). He believed in a straight thing. There should be no nonsense or joking about it. Everything should be decently and properly done for every persuasion, and he moved that a committee of the whole board should be appointed to consider the question.

consider the question.

Dr. M'Donnell, seconding Mr. Despa.d's proposition, said that was not a matter for jocularity at all.

When the matter was before the board two years ago it was not treated as a joke. It was then thought best to defer the matter for consideration in the future, inasmuch as the board had certain big schemes on hand, and they decided after certain buildings had been completed they would be able to meet the requirements of His Lordconsider the question.

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opinion, that was a very important matter. He thought they should respect the poor in the house of all decominations, and God loved the poor. (Laughter). He believed the board would be discharging their duty if they made ample provision for all denominations, so that they might worship God. He would anyocate that for their denominations just as much as for his own. He could inform Mr. Walker and Mr. Cswald from his own observation that the present accommodation was not at all fitted for the purpose, and he believed the only thing to be done was to make proper provision for these poor people. It was not very good faste of Mr. Oswald there was not all fitted for the purpose, and he believed the only thing to be done was to make proper provision for these poor people. It was not very good faste of Mr. Oswald there was not always their fault and he must remember that the were made poor by the fault of the where of this country in days gone by, when their property was consecuted and taken from them. (Chies of "Question.")

There was considerable confusion for a few minutes, after which Mr. Rainey spoke in support of this amendment, and said that by the atmether the would have been completed and there would have been completed and the new board," was adopted by 21 vours to 5.

#### Young Men And Public Affairs

Another election is approaching. Our young men should seriously consider the obligations of good citizenship. It is not enough to sit down calmly in the enjoyment of the benefits of the admirable political conditions with which we are blessed. We must ever bear in mind that the perpetuation of these conditions and the liberties that they guarantes, depend absolutely upon the and the liberties that they guarantes, depend absolutely upon the fidelity with which we discharge our obligations. Great duties are inseparably interwoven with great privileges. Unless we loyally perform the one we will inevitably forfeit the other. Conditions are not reversed suddenly, and never without cause. Continued apathy and neglect will produce a change or facilitate it, when nothing else would. They are the forerunners of decay and its concomitants. History abcunds in concrete illustrations of this established truth.

One need not be gifted with sec-ond sight to perceive the fatal con-sequences of public indifference to the preservation of institutions rest-ing upon the popular will and de-pendent upon popular virtue and in-terest for their continuance. The sovereignty of the individual ing upon the popular will and dependent upon popular virtue and interest for their continuance. The sovereignty of the individual citizen is at once the strength and weakness of a system of self-government like ours. So long as the people are faithful to the principles which underlie it, and diligent in the discharge of the obligation which their freedom entails, democracy is safe, but when they become indifferent to these principles and negligent of these duties their future is doomed. Hence the protection of our rights and their perpetuation demand on our part the constant exercise of those functions of citizenship which are the privilege and should be the pride of every individual entitled to claim them. Sleepless vigilance is the price of liberty. We must not depend upon our neighbor and fellow-citizen to safeguard the purity and effectiveness of the ballot. Upon our own shoulders rests the responsibility of maintaining the in

Tell a man it's a food and he doesn't want to pay for it. Tell him it's a medicine and he says it doesn't look like it. Then tell him it's both a food and a medicine and he thinks you're playing some game on him.

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that.
We applaud the patriotism of mer who volunteer to take up arms is defence of the country's cause on the battlefield, but graver question of national importance are some times decided at the ballot-box, and a quality of patriotism quite a high as that witnessed on the battlefield, finds expression at the polls—Exchange.

why it was that his beard was still black, while his hair was turning grey. With great politeness the old soldier turned towards her. "I fear I cannot give you a satisfactory answer," said he, "unless, possibly, the reason is that I have used my brain a little more than I have my jaw."

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At a duel the combatants discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the duellists should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnencessary. "Their hands," said he, have been shaking this half-hour."



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is thoughts full

was an unusual at ship; the sailors sa gloomy, not going that is cheerfully a they had been we state of affairs ha dvent of Lieutens things were daily Captain Stoinecke l his hands, unable course to pursue; t tion of these deep ments being the kr life at sea was near ter this voyage he return to his widow her two children to maining days in qu though he had not for retirement, his been good since th been good since the wife, while he was age, two years before was that the pate which he had serve faithful years, ha leave to retire earl tomary. While he she placed his hand som of his vest an he placed his hand som of his vest am beautiful miniature Joseph, which he sater gazing upon isetly, he fervently lips. It had been idead wife who had an excellent artist painting of the grolacing it in his back in his chair sing his eyes he asleep. sleep.
As he slept he dr

As he slept he dr perplexity and unl ed; he was standing side the vine-covere own drawing-room, side, In the gardet their little daughte played, looking up hand to the devote watched her so for were effaced, he forg like himself had I companion, and the companion, and the last parted from he clothed in me'and black and that she black and that she own tears v. 1 thou children. Again the his wife was gone, stood his daughter, she was saying: " give way to meland with mother's dear Losenhou, vour he Joseph on your her

Joseph on your her harm you."
Suddenly a hand y shoulder—the dream dreamer awoke. Be young cadet named one in whom he hispirit of insubordin "What is the mat captain, springing to observed the death! young man's face.
"Sh! Do not speat the cadet. "I have warn you, although ready too late."
"What do you maptain. "What has make you so pale ar ing?"
"Muticul!"

ing?" repli
"Mutiny!" repli
"They have determi
Leutenant Fernan h of becoming captain liant promises he had crew to join him."
"But why?" answe "I have remarked hi vior as well as the others, save yours

others, save yours dreamed that things far. Why commit me next voyage would s place?"
"There is gold whispered the othe whistered the othe Fernan has concocte Fernan has concocted seize it, take the shinto a pirate cruiser been partly coerced, duced by promises o booty, to join him."
"Are you sure the fully matured?"
"I heard it all the partition between me