and a state with the second THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

OF OCEAN TRAVEL The French Liner La Champagne Crippled at Sea.

A Broken Shaft Was the Cause-After Being Tossed About at the Mercy of the Waves She is Towed Into Halifax by Steamer Roman-A Thrilling Story of the Heroism of the Gallant Crew of the Lifeboat in Search of Aid.

From time immemorial the men who went down to the sea in ships have taken their lives into their own hands, as the modern saying is. It is perhaps this knowledge of the dangers of the deep that lends a sort of religious poesy to the acknowledged helplessness of poor humanity. When Cowper wrote-"The howling blasts drive devious,

tempest tossed, Sails ripped, seams opening wide, and

compass lost-"

his choice of a simile was most apt. The benign influence of a mother except in her picture was lost to him, and he read in his heart nothing more hopeless than being without her guidance.

It is this same feeling that has led men to send their soul's appeals to heaven in such grand lines as the "Ave, Maris Stella."

It is the recent accident to the noble ship La Champagne that calls this to mind. Here a leviathan of the waters for days wallowed in the trough of an angry sea, with nearly five hundred souls on board, and nothing but Providence to trust in. Had an iceberg loomed up in broad day light and drifted towards her she was powerless to get out of the way. She could have seen a cruel, relentless monster reflecting all the glories of the sun as in utter irony, bearing down slowlv and surely, and prolonging the agony of knowing that in time she must be crushed into a shapeless mass. In cases like this men's souls are brave, and the gallant crew who left

THE HELPLESS GIANT,

tossing about in the billows, deserve well of their calling, and their action adds an other laurel to the wreath of heroism that seems inherent in the sailor of every clime. The man before the mast is not always the most exemplary man in the world, but he is willing to give his life for his fellows, and more than this no man can do.

Halifax harbor on Sunday by the Roman. She left Havre on February 12 for New York, and had an uneventful passage for five days. On the 17th, whilst off the Banks of Newfoundland. she ran into a heavy field of ice, which was cleared about two o'clock. Then, when under a full head of steam, a shock was felt that made the big steamer tremble like a stricken thing. The gigantic machinery had broken down, and it was found impossible to proceed. She was anchored in forty fathoms of water and, as if ber misfortunes had sails and hear what the men said when only just begun, a stiff wind came up

board, and all flocked to the side of the that the Rotterdam's passengers wanted ship to view the distant gleam. Rockets | to buy for \$5 a piece the brass buttons on were now discharged a more frequent his uniform as mementos. The lieu-intervals, and the small cannon forward tenant was not selling buttons. He rewas fired every minute. The steamer's gretted very much that the Rotterdam lights approached near enough for the anxicus watchers on La Champagne's Champagne adrift after taking out the deck to distinguish the row of brilliantly lighted ports of a large passenger steamer westward bound

What was their astonishment and dismay as the fact slowely dawned upon them that the distress signals were un noticed and the other steamer was keep ing on her course unchecked.

THE ROBAN HEAVES IN SIGHT.

About a half hour later hopes were again raised by another steamer's lights appearing in the same direction. This was the Roman. She bore down on La Champagne and hailed her. The Captain answered that the shaft was broken and that he wanted to be taken in tow. He signified his desire to go on hoard the Roman.

He left in a small boat at abeut midnight and remained more than an hour with the Captain of the Roman. A tow to Boston was proposed, but was not agreed to. Halifax was then selected and Capt. Poirot returned to his ship to make arrangements.

Meanwhile the deck of La Champagne was crowded with passengers burning with curiosity to know what was going on. The Captain gratified their curi osity as far as possible on his return and one, and in the light of the past history conveyed the welcome information that of somewhat similar results in other the ship would be taken in tow in the morning.

Novody on board slept that night. Hawsers were got ready by the ship's company, and at daylight the work of passing the lines commenced.

Twice the lines snapped when the Roman's engines were started, and when secure connection was finally made it was with a wire hawser and a chain cable, the latter from La Champagne. The weight of the chain kept the hawser in the water and created a spring, or cushion, and towing thereafter was easy. The steamers started for Halifax on Thursday morning. Nothing occurred to mar the progress hither, which was performed with surprising celerity.

The Story of the Life Boat.

Lieut.; Unsworth, who commanded the life bost, gave the following brief account of the perilous voyage :--

I knew that I was to go about two hours before we started. The Captain wished me go rather than any other officer because I speak English. We provisioned lifeboat No. 6 on the port side amidships. Each man wore two suits of underclothing, two pairs of trousers, and heavy sea boots with wooden soles. Before I took my place in the boat the Captain shook hands with me and wished me good luck. He left it The Champagne was towed into jud my judgment whether I should seek land or make for the steamship track.

I divided the men into three watches of three each. One man was on lookout at the how constantly, one at the stern, and one was kept bailing. The boatswain's mate, Jean Camard, and I took watch and watch. The boatswain and François Michel had been fishermen on the Banks and whalers in Iceland, and they suffered less than the other men. I slept sometimes standing and sometimes sitting. I was never sound asleep. I could always hear the flapping of the they said anything, which was not

unconfined joy pervaded every breast on lieutenant did not speak about. One is had cast the stanch lifeboat of the boat's crew. It was a fine boat.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Result of the Battle Shows that the Hardy Government

Will Again Hold Office--Hon. Mr. Harty Elected in Kingston, and Mr. J. J. Foy Scores a Victory in South Toronto.

The elections held in Ontario on Tuesday last, judging by the returns, which we give below, the most reliable obtainable as we go to press, disclose the fact that the successor of Sir Oliver Mowat, had a most difficult struggle for supremacy. They show that the majority for the Hardy Government is a very narrow provinces, it will be a serious task for the Premier to carry on the business of the Province.

The Toronto Globe in commenting upon the result says: The Government is sustained by a small majority, but it is useless to ignore the fact that it has suffered severely. In its long record there was little with which fault could be found, no scandal had occurred, no corruption had been proved, the administration of affairs had been thrifty, clean and businesslike. It appears to have suffered simply because of the length of the period during which it held power; the cry "it is time for a change," however unreasonable it may have been, had more potency than we imagined. The Conservatives put up a good fight, and were no doubt stimulated by the desire to retrieve the disaster of June, 1896. The defeat of two such able ministers as Messre. Gibson and Dryden is to be regretted; but, on the other hand, Messrs. St. John, Willoughby, Magwood and Meacham, all Conservative leaders, and men who would have been regarded as appirants for cabinet positions in the event of a victory for Mr. Whitney, were defeated.

The election of the Hon. Mr. Harty. in Kingston, was received with a great deal of satisfaction in Montreal, as was also that of Mr J J. Foy. QC., in South Toronto. The Hon. Mr. Harty's majority was 289.

Out of the twenty-three sub-divisions Mr. Harty won in sixteen, and of seven wards and Portsmouth, Victoria Ward was alone for Mr. Smythe, by nineteen votes. Mr Harty's largest majority was ninety two in Cataraqui, where the Hon. Mr. Harty and his workers received the news in the 'Whig' office, and great was the demonstration as the figures came piling in. Thousands of electors crowded into the City Hall and grew enthusiastic receiving the returns. At the headquarters of Mr. Foy, there

was great enthusiaam when it was anelected b iounceu io major

500 Kent East......Ferguson 250 Kent West......Pardo..... 48 Lapark North Caldwell 154 LennoxAylesworth. .. 40 313 Middlesex North Taylor 55 Muskoka.....Bridgeland 41 Norfulk South Charlton 32Northumberland E....Douglass 355 Northumberland W..Clarke..... 146 Ottawa Lumsden 80 Oxford North Patullo 1 000 Perth Nor:hBrown 150 197 Peterboro East......Blezard Prescott Evanturel Ac Renfrew South.....Campbell 1200 Wellington East...... Craig. 157 Wellington South Mutrie 300 Wentworth South D ckenson 100 York East.......Richardson ... 300 -46 475 York North...... Davis......

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED- 43. 100 Addington..... Reid Cardwell.....Little 372 Eigin East Brower..... FrontenacGallagher 132 Glengarry McDonald 200 Grey North..... .Boyd 400 Grey South.....Jamieson Grey Centre..... .Lucas...... 1,123 Hamilton East......Carscallen 880 Hamilton WestColquhoun 297 200Huron West......Beck..... Huron South Eilber 150 Lanark North..... Matthewson... S05 LeedsBeatiy 424 ...JessopHodgins 200Lincoln Middlesex East 130 Ontario North 422.HoylePowell Ottawa Perth South Monteith Simooe West......Duff 300 Simcoe Centre......Thompson Toronto North Marter. 17 Toronto South Foy Victoria East.....Carnegie 400Waterloo South Kribbs 100

89

32

-75

27

31

PATRONS-1. Wellington West......Tucker...... 150 INDEPENDENTS-1.

Parry Sound.....Beatty..... Doubtiul

DAIRY PRODUCE. Cheese exhibits no change and there

THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE.

AN ENORMOUS RUSH OF GULD SEEKERS GOING IN.

SOME SOUND ADVICE FROM ONE WHO HAS MADE THE TRIP, AND KNOWS SOMETHING OF THE HARDSHIPS THE GOLD SEEKERS MUST UNDERGO.

In the rush towards the golden fields of the Klondike, there are thousands who are ill fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure, which are inseparable from that trip. Illness, die ease and death is almost cirtain to claim many of the ill pr-pared adven turers. The following letter from one who has undergone the hardships of the trip, will prove interesting to those who intend going into the desolate but gold laden north :---

SKAGWAY, Dec. 12:b, 1897. DEAR SIRS -- My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who contemplate going to the Yakon gold fields. For ten years I have follow ed the occupation of prospecting, timber estimating and mining, and the hardships and privations which one has to undergo, are enough to wreck the strongest constitution. In the spring of 1897 I was stricken with pleurisy as the result of exposure. I recovered from this, but mainfested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have much hopes of recovering. I was advised, however, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and at first purchased but two boxes. Before these were gone I found beyond a doubt that they were h lping me, and their continued use 'put me on my feet again,' to use a common expression. I then engaged to go to the Yukon country, and only those who have made the trip to Dawson City can even form the faintest conception of the hardships that have to be borne in making the trip. Before starting I added to my cutfit two dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I can honestly say no part of my outfit proved of such invaluable service to me, and I would strongly urge every man who goes in to take in a supply with him, as he will find the need of such a tonic and 13 upbuilder of the system on many ccca sions. I went in and returned to this place by the Dalton trail, which consists of 350 miles of old Indian trail, starting a! Pyramid Harbor. in going over the trail one has at times to wade through mud more than a lost deep, and ford streams waist deep in ice cold waters. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 169 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink rills.

I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on nowsbocs, and you may depend upon it, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will again form part of my outfit.

I write this letter for the two fold pur pose of letting you know what your medicine has done for me and urging those who go in to take a supply with them. Every man, whether he is sick or well, who undertakes the trip to the Yukon will require something to brace him and keep his constitution sound in that country. I may say that my home is at Copper Cliff, Ont., where my wife now resides.

Yours very truly,

We are giving price-cuts that will be impossible to repeat. Some special lines and broken sizes are placed at absurd low prices,

250 pairs Men's Samples, in all colors and styles of Toet, worth \$3.50 and \$3.00, for \$1.98,

300 pairs Ladies' Laced and Buttoned Boors, samples in all colors and styles, worth 83.50 and \$3.00, for \$1.98. Other lines reduced 15 to 25 per cent.

LADIES' RUBBERS, 30c. Mail orders given prompt attention,

E. MANSFIELD. THE SHOEIST, 124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET Cor. Lagauchetiere St.

KINDLING WOOD, SOFT, \$1.50 perioad. MINED, 81.75 per lond. HARD, 82.00 per lund. Granteed the best value in the cire. Order early by 'Phone No. 346.

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Have a reputation from Vancouver to Cape Breton as the favorite and leading Plano of Canada.

The new Pianos of this famons mak - now daily arrive ing in our Warerooms are among the finest instruments we have ever shown. Choice Mahogany and Walnut styles as low as \$350, on very liberal payments.

Old pianos of any make exchanged.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., WAREROOMS

THE ANCHOR CHAINS PARTED.

Then came six days of monotonous waiting and hopeful watching. It was very evident that the steamer was out of the track of passing vessels. The suspense among the passengers was becoming unbearable, and eventually the captain decided to send out a lifeboat with the object of attempting to reach land or speak some passing vessel. It was like Noah sending out the dove. There was no lack of volunteers, and nine brave, sturdy fellows, under command of the third lieutenant, left the ship's side, followed by the encouraging cheers of the passengers.

Here was a scene never to be forgot-ten. The deck of the steamer was crowded with men and women. The men cheered, the women waved handkerchiefs, while some wept and some prayed. The captain and officers were like stoics and their bearing put confidence into the hearts of their passengers. Then

A BARREL CONTAINING NEWS

of the situation of Li Champag e was tossed overboard and enger eyes watched

To keep up courage concerts were organized and elaborate programmes prepared, while all the time given signals of distress were being shown day and night.

The monotony of remaining in one place and seeing nothing but a waste of water was getting well nigh intolerable when, on Tuesday, a wind accompanied came I steered west-northwest to get by a heavy swell parted the second back into it again. The northeaster by a heavy swell parted the second cable.

It was dangerous o drift, but it is the steamer into the beaten paths of ocean travel.

Spare anchors were bent from the hawse pipes but soundings now showed that the ship had drifted into deep water and anchoring was no longer possible. There was little sleep on board the steamer at this time, although no undue anxiety was displayed.

On Wednesday night abcut 11.30 o'clock, when a steamer's lights was reported on the starboard bow, a feeling of

Constipation Lauses fully half the sickness in the world. If

retains the directed food too long in the bowels and produces billousness, torpid liver, indi-

longue, sick headache, iasomnis, etc. Hood's Pills sure constitution and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilia. A BILENT AND DISMAL VOYAGE.

We made from the steamship's side in silence and soon lost ourselves in the they did him in placing him at the head fog. I do not think we said a word to one another for hours. We did not use of the polls, said: In going to Farlia, ment he would go as the representative our oars, but set sail on the foremast. of no class or creed he would go as a Each man received two small glasses of citizen of Toronto, born here, and would brandy every night and morning. If the men could have smoked they might Province He would represent not not have been so quiet. But the moisture wet our matches and we could not light | our pipes. We could not heat anything, and that helped to take away our appetite. We had plenty of canned meat. cneese, bread and claret.

On the first and second days we ate three meals, but after that we are only two and did not enjoy them. On the second day, February 19, the wind shifted to the north. The air was clear part of the day. The cold nipped the feet and fingers of the young men. On the third day we had a full gale from the north, which lashed the seas to a great height. We shipped a gool deal of water and the men suffered much

from frosthite. All hands were put to bailing. The water came aboard constantly, until we used oil to keep down it gradually disappear from vision as it caught a current and disappeared south-weatward. To keep up courage concerts were and kept the boat driving before the gale to the southward.

The wind shifted to northeast, and we had been sailing by dead reckoning, being unable to take an observation because of the fog and stormy weather. I knew that we were below the steamship track, and when the shift of wind blew very strong by afternoon of the lourth day, and we lowered sail and put doubtful if the change was not welcomed out a drag, which kept the boat's head by many, especially as the wind carried to the seas It blew so fresh that the sea anchor line parted and carried away. We hoisted sail again and ran before the gale. It moderated a bit before midnight, and we bore away again to the west-northwest, seeking the steamship track.

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT SEEING THE SUN.

It was getting monotonous, and the men, who had been doing nothing except looking at one another, were becoming gloomy. The wind blew strong from the east on the fourth and fifth day, and the sky began to clear. The sun came out o the next day, and st noon I was able to make my first observation. I found that we were in latitude 42° 50' north and longtitude 54° 42' west. The men were feeling somewhat better. They were able to take their botter. Iney were note to take their boots off and rub their legs and feet, which were badly swollen. There was a strong wind and a boisterous cross sea on the sixth day. The noon observation showed that we were in latitude 43° 09 1^w north and 56° 48' longitude west. Half an hour later we sighted the Rotterdam and were taken aboard.

There are some things connected with the rescue of the Frenchmen that the

ity of 277. Mr. Foy being called upon, after thanking the electors for the honor of the polls, said: In going to Parlia of no class or creed, he would go as a endeavor to do the best for his city and his friends, but his entire constituency.

•		
	THE RE	TURNS.
- 	1894. Liberals	1898
		Russell (vaca't)
	Liberal maj. over Conservatives 26 Liberal maj. over	
1	all parties 8	i

The following shows the successful candidates, with the majorities obtainen, according to the revised returns :

LIBERALS ELECTED-48.

*Algoma East	-200
*Algoma WestConmee	
Brant North	102
Brant South	-491
Brockville Graham	-200
Bruce NorthBowman	209
Bruce South Truax.	Ac
Bruce CentreMalcom	2.6
Elgin West McNish	10
Essex NorthMcKee	102
Essex South	600
HaldimandHolmes	147
HaltonB.rber	134
Hastings East Russell	300
Hurou East	000

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

is little inducation of any improvement in the near future. The Englishmen evidently have all the cheese they want for the time being, and if there was any disposition to advance bids by buyers on the other side, the consignments that are going forward would check it. The latest that we hear of is a lot of 5,000 boxes fall cheese that have been carried for country speculators. The bankers in this case have got tired and are sending the goods over in the hope of a turnover on the other side. As to the spot values at present, they are purely nominal, but it is doubtful if a buyer could till an order for tinest on the

market at present inside of Sz. The question of fodder cheese in view of the present unprecedented depression in cheese is commencing to attract traders' attention. D. M. McPherson, the well known maker, who controls the Allan Grove combination of factories, is firmly of the opinion that none should

be produced this spring. Naturally the exporters coincide with his view. Perhaps the most potent influence in checking the production of these early goods is the high price of butter. With the latter product wor h 19c at the factory producers are not likely to make cheese,

which only brings them 71c. Butter continues strong, with the demand in excess of the supply. As a result prices are very firmly held, and strictly finest creaminy is difficult to obtain at any price. There were sales to-day at 191c, and further lots are under stood to be under offer at the same price Exporters are in the market also, and willing to pay 193, but as the local jobbers pay an advance on this, they quite naturally get the goods. Dairy goods share in the strength of creamery, western dairy in 35 pound tubs selling at 171c to day. Roll dairy fetched 16c to 16 c.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The receipts of eggs were more liberal, and in consequence a weaker feeling prevailed in the market, and prices scored a decline of 1c per drzen. The demand, however, was good, and supplies are being kept well cleaned up daily, as d alers report no accumulation of stock. Sales were made freely at 18c to 19c per dozen.

The receipts of polltry are exceedingly small, and the market rules quiet, with no change in prices to note. Turkeys sold at 10c; chickens, 8c to 84c; ducks, 81c to 9c, and geese, 7c per lb.

There was no change in beans, sales being slow at 75c to 80c for primes, and at 85c to 90s for choice hand-picked per bush(l. A little more business was done in

the lower grades of honey, sales being made at 5c to 7c per lb. We quote as follows:-White clover, 121c; dark clover comb, 10c to 101c; and dark, 7c to 8c.

The demand for potatoes is fair, and as supplies are not excessive, prices are sustained at 60c per hag for car lots, and at 70c to 75c in a small way. ι.

JOHN PICHE. THE CATTLE MARKET.

There has been no improvement in the condition of foreign markets since Monday, as late cable advices received from the leading centres reporting sales show a balance on the wrong side to shippers, which is very discouraging news, as it will, no doubt, have a tendency to reduce their shipments to a still further smaller number.

As already stated the prospects for the future are apything but favorable, and instead of the markets abroad improving, as they generally do at this season of the year, they seem to be getting worse. In regard to ocean freight for spring shipment, there has been no contracting up to the present, and some of the largest shippers state that it is not likely there will be any to speak of, as the foreign markets do not warrant it.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market this morning were 350 cattle, 150 calves, and 50 sheep and lambs. Although the supply of cattle was much smaller than on Monday yet it was in excess of the demand owing to the fact that butchers held off on account of an advance of 4c per lb, being established, and at the same time that they preferred to buy dressed beef, of which the market is well supplied, rather than pay the above advance for live stock. On the whole, trade was slow and fully 100 head were left over at the close. Choice beeves sold at 41c to 41c; good at 31c to 4c; and common to hair at 3c to 34c; per lb., live weight. The demand for calves was good, and choice stock sold at from \$6 to \$11; good at \$6 to \$8; fair at \$4 to \$5, and interior to common

at \$150 to \$3 each. The market for sheep was stronger, and prices advanced fully ic to ic per lb., with sales at 31c to 6c. Lambs were in demand and firm at 42c to 5c per b., llive weight.

At the Grand Trunk stock yards at Point St. Charles the receipts of live stock were 150 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, and 200 hogs. There was some demand from shippers for really choice caule and a few head were picked up at 41c to 42c. The demand from local dea ers for butchers' stock was fair and the bulk of the offer-ings changed hands at 3c to 34c per lb. Sheep were in demand and sold at 31c to 4c per 1b, and the lambs at 42c to 5c per lb. The markst for hogs was stronger and prices advanced 15c to 25c per 100 lbs, which was due to the small supply for sale as the bulk of the receipts were contracted for. Sales were made at \$5.25 to \$5.40 per 100 lbs.

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Our Dressmaking Department is second to none under the able management of Mrs. BARNES and a staff of reliable first-class assistants. We guar-antes perfection in fit, finish and workman-bu-No disappointments

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REEFERS.

Boys' well made Reefers, lined with -trong tweed with gilt buttons, modium weight, just the proper garment for Spring, \$275. Boys' All Wool Blanket Reefers, lined with all wool tweed, nicely finished and very stylish, price \$150; size 22 to 25 Boys' Large Reefers, well finished, lined with fta ian clath, with gilt or bone buttons, sizes 2i to 30; prices from \$250 to \$475. Wahaten Suits at special prices.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. St. Catherine & Mountain Sts. KINDLING WOOD. SOFT, 81.50 per loud. MIXED, \$1.75 per load. HARD, \$2.00 per load. Guaranteed the best value in the city. Urder early by Phone No. 396.

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