

## INEBRIETY AMONGST THE ANCIENTS.

Professor W. L. Brown, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., etc., has issued, through the "Medical Magazine" Company, his address on the subject of inebriety amongst the ancients, and how they cured it, in one part of which he deals with the penalties imposed. "The Egyptians were cruel taskmasters," he says, "to those who offended against the social law. They flogged them mercilessly, and ignominiously with the stick. They picked them from the earth and imprisoned them for drunkenness. The drunkard suffered no end of barbarity in that country. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, suffered the oddest punishment for his indulgence in too much liquor. His body was wet with the dew of heaven till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers and his nails like birds' claws."

In Greece in past ages inebriety was more common than at present; the wine was stronger and perhaps not so pure. The ancient Grecian was therefore regulated and penalized for excess. Some lawgivers prohibited the use of more drink than was necessary for health. Some sages restricted drinking to three cups—one for health, one for cheerfulness, one for sleep. Lycurgus, the Spartan, prohibited drinking except for the specific purpose of quenching thirst. He cut off the legs of drunkards and destroyed all the vines he could. Solon condemned an archon to death for being drunk, and the Senate of Areopagus punished men for standing too long at the wine-bar. Pittacus, the sage of Mytilene, inflicted double punishment for a crime committed in drink. Nowadays the Greek drinker is not held responsible, and the vice of drunkenness is at present very rare in Greece.

History tells us that every form of prohibition, torture, disgrace, even death itself, have been the portion from ancient times till now of the unhappy habitual inebriate. From time to time outbursts of popular righteousness, or fanaticism, have overwhelmed him. Sultan Seliman I. caused molten lead to be poured down the throats of what he called "obstinate drunkards." From this extremity the inebriate has suffered every shade of iniquity, cruelty and indignity at the hands of pious and pretentious legislators. The inadequacy of penal restriction can nowhere receive better illustration than the penal laws which have been enacted from the earliest period of the country's history.

Our own country has played a vigorous part in religious repressive impositions. For it appears that in the Christian age and in Christian countries the custom of partaking of alcoholic liquors grew to such an extent that canonical regulations had to be laid down to check it at a very early period. Probably the first liquor law of this country was that canon of St. Gildas (the wise) (latter half of sixth

century) which at the close of the sixth century sent the drunken monk suppers to bed. St. David was still more severe. He imposed three days' penance for the first offence and forty days if it were repeated. The Celts of Canterbury (669-693) extended the law to laymen, who got fifteen days' penance for drunkenness. From this to the principle of prohibition was but a step. The Saxon King Edgar (959-971) instituted it by reducing the number of ale houses in the villages and instituting the custom of pegging the huge drinking cups then in use. He made it a penal offence for anyone to drink beyond the peg. This "drinking to the peg" was not everything that could be desired by the rigid prohibitionists of that time, and was so unsuccessful in the case of the priests that St. Anselm (died 1079) took a stand and forbade priests either to go to "drinking bouts" or to drink "to pegs." A further development of this took place in King John's reign, when the Secot ales or shot houses were interdicted.

Other prohibitive measures were found in ignominious and disgraceful treatment meted out to inebriates. The corporations in those early ages had far more extensive power of dealing with drunkenness than they have at the present day, and they sought out many strange inventions to cure the drunkard. The local control was the most absolute in every respect that could be imagined, and the "cures" they adopted were various and strange, but never very effective. The corporation of Newcastle invented a jacket by taking a barrel with one end knocked out, placing the inebriate's head through a hole in the other end, and compelling him to promenade the streets like a man in a circular sandwich. Besides this, they used the filthy hurdle of Edward I.'s times to drag the poor creature through the open sewers and cess-pools of the town and "streets that are most dirty."

Public ducking of offenders in dirty water was much in vogue centuries ago. A newspaper describes such an event in 1745—"Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head ale house at Kingston in Surrey was ordered by the court to be ducked, and accordingly placed in the chair and ducked in the River Thames under Kingston Bridge in presence of two or three thousand people." The ducking stool or "cock stile" was used for drunken women even in this century. It was also used at Kingston-on-Thames in 1738. In James I.'s time, and long before the stocks was a favorite punishment, and in later days many drunken people, among whom we may mention the immortal Pickwick were wheeled into the pound to await there the filthy tokens of the playful disposition of the English many-headed. This might almost be called the fifth treatment of drunkenness—"St. James's Gazette."

## A PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST PROFANE LANGUAGE.

(From the Vatican, January 21.)

The public demonstration held last evening at the Leland Opera House, Albany, was an affair that brought out the sentiment of the people regarding the detestable use of blasphemous and indecent speech, which is so prevalent among the people of our day.

The very iniquity of the celebration was the cause of attracting many to the place on the occasion who may at first have had no higher motive in their eyes than to criticize the proceedings of the meeting. For who, further on, can resist the powerful example of the faithful Catholics who, from the glory and honor to be derived from the holy name of God, received impressions that will doubtless remain with them to the end of their lives.

Catholicism from all quarters of the city responded to the invitation issued by the Holy Name Society of St. John's parish, Albany, to attend the meeting and by their presence to publicly protest against all forms of blasphemy and irreverence towards the holy name of God, and also to prove their unyielding hatred against all foul and indecent language in direct opposition to that precious and priceless gem, the holy virtue of purity.

Hundreds, yes thousands of earnest

and devoted hearts beat high in unison on that occasion, proclaiming the glory, the power and the majesty of the holy name of Jesus Christ, the only name under Heaven whereby man shall be saved.

The angels of heaven who are incessantly singing canticles of praise and thanksgiving before the great "Throne of the Most High" must have rejoiced exceedingly last Sunday evening in the grand demonstration that proved such a victory of education, not only to those present but to thousands of others who, by the power of God, who were with them in heart, the glorious words of the Bible published in the newspapers that follow in our issue.

In all this celebration organized for the holy name of God, the Catholics of Albany made the scene the most beautiful and the most successful of the kind ever witnessed in the history of the city.

Let our Catholics in a courteous and unassuming way consider against the vile habit of profane and filthy speech, and as every year comes round let them, on the feast of the Holy Name, give evidence of the faith and love of God that is in them by a repetition of the grand demonstration of last Sunday evening.

## Party Politics the Theme of Reformers.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club, held in Boston, some of its leading lights delivered speeches favoring greater independence in the exercise of the ballot. According to the Boston Post, Mr. Story, the president of the Club said: "Party adherence is baleful. The

whole trouble is that no American trusts his own opinion. He believes this candidate the best man, but because there appears no show of his election, he votes for some other candidate. This conciliatory defeats reform. There must be an independence of thought and conduct.

"Put up your independent candi-

date and vote for reform yourself. That is the beginning. The casting of that ballot, the ballot you believe in, makes you a clearer-visioned man.

"There isn't a public man in America to-day who speaks what he thinks. That is the reason we have no great men. There is no such thing as a Republican or Democratic Party. There isn't an issue in American politics to-day but it always turns to cash. If Bryan had been elected, nothing further would have been done about a money question. Is there to be a war investigation? I think not. But if there be, and the Democrats get any capital, there will be no difference. I am done with machines, and will never again vote for a man representing the accursed thing. I did not vote for Roosevelt, for he chose to represent the Republican boss and machine alone."

The speaker referred to the late meeting of Platt, Low, Tracy, Roosevelt, and Choate at a dinner in New York, and asserted that the commission of Choate to England was a concocted affair at that dinner, and a most disgraceful sale of manhood.

Others speakers said the root of the whole evil was the neglect of the better classes to interest themselves in political questions.

## A HINT TO CATHOLIC BUSINESS MEN

(From the Catholic Citizen.)

A business man, a Catholic by the way, complained the other day:

"I don't get the trade of Catholics. They go elsewhere. Why are not the Catholics like the Methodists? Now the Methodists always patronize their own people in business."

We don't want Catholics to be narrow or sectarian about their patronage. They will go where they can get the best treatment. Other things being equal they are apt to prefer their acquaintances in business. They deal with the men they know. That's the way of the world.

Some Catholic business men are not enterprising. They are not affable. They do not seize opportunities to make themselves known among their own people.

In the matter of advertising, for instance, some Catholics in business are penny wise and pound foolish.

In any town where a Catholic paper is published there is enough Catholic patronage alone to sustain three or four flourishing houses in any one line of business. But Catholic business men are not always enterprising enough to use the Columns of the Catholic paper which would serve as a weekly reminder to the Catholic community as to where they are and what they are selling.

Other Catholics in business are not so dense. One of these recently said to the Citizen when renewing his advertisement:

"I would just as soon take down my sign as stop that advertisement. Your readers are the bulk of my customers and I have got them through your columns."

## To Europe Via Newfoundland.

A despatch from Toronto which appears in the New York Sun, says:

A plan for a fast Atlantic service via Newfoundland has been called to the attention of the Canadian Government. It involves a ferry service to Newfoundland, a Pullman car service across the big island colony to a point within 1,700 miles of Ireland, and a steamship trip across the Atlantic of less than three days. By this route passengers could sail from Chicago and New York for Europe without delay, to within 1,500 miles of Great Britain.

The route has been favorably passed upon by railway and steamship men. The Atlantic Ferry Company, Bay, Newfoundland, and the West Coast of Ireland is 1,500 miles long, a straight line from Great Britain to the coast of Newfoundland would be 1,000 miles.

man cars and whirled at 40 miles an hour to Montreal, New York and Chicago. The establishing of this route involves the building of fifty miles of railway from Green Bay to the Reid Railway system and the construction of two car ferries, one to transfer the train from Point au Basque, Newfoundland, to Cape Breton, involving a voyage of six hours, and another to transfer it across the Strait of Canso which is only a few miles wide. The journey from Green Bay to Montreal could easily be made in two days, and a few improvements in the route would reduce this time by several hours. The Newfoundland route would place Chicago within six days of Liverpool.

## PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

A SEVERE COLD BRINGS A WIFE AND MOTHER LOW.

Partial Paralysis Accompanied by Fainting Fits Follows—Doctors Fail to Bring Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restore Health.

Brookholm, a suburb of Owen Sound, is fairly vibrating with interest in the wonderful cures effected in that place by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A newspaper man of Toronto, spending sometime in the vicinity, was directed to a house on a hill overlooking Owen Sound's beautiful bay, and was told that there he would learn something about a cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The hill was climbed and it is to Mr. J. E. Goodfellow, the genial owner and occupant of that pleasant home, that he is indebted for the following facts:

"My wife owes her good measures of health to-day to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Goodfellow. "On the 12th of July, 1895, Mrs. Goodfellow went on an excursion to Collingwood by boat and came home with a severe cold, which developed into a partial or slight attack of paralysis in the left side and limb. In addition, at times she would be seized with a dizziness which often resulted in sudden and severe falls. The paralysis made her unable to lift any weight with her left hand. She called in medical aid and for some months followed the advice and took the medicines prescribed. But it was only money wasted as she did not get any better. As Mrs. Goodfellow has three children and her husband to care for it was a deep trouble to the family for her to be so afflicted. For eight months these dizzy spells and the paralysis continued. Then some friend asked her to try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To please the friend she consented to purchase a few boxes. When these had been taken she felt decidedly better. The fainting spells came less frequently, her strength returned to her side and arm and she was delighted with the result. After taking about six boxes, and feeling quite well again, she discontinued the use of the pills for a time, but later felt some of the old symptoms returning. She again procured a supply and recommenced their use, and was overjoyed to find that these valuable little pills again gave relief. She continued taking them until she felt that she must be certainly over the effects of the trouble when she again consented to take the pills. That is over a year and a half ago, and only once or twice since has she had any slight symptoms of the trouble, and then a few doses of the pills would give full relief. Mrs. Goodfellow is decidedly of the opinion that she owes her present health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and is most enthusiastic in her recommendation of them to her friends and acquaintances."

## A Persistent Query

The following standard answer that the Lord made of food in the early days of the world is worthy of attention as it is a true and reliable statement of the best conditions for the preservation of a

## The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

Jan. 28, 1899.

## January Cheap Sale.



## Shopping by Mail.

Out-of-Town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantages of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience and the best money's worth. No matter where you live you should know this store, most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person write for anything you want, a post card will bring you samples and information.

The Illustrated Winter Catalogue containing one hundred and seventy-six pages mailed free to any address in the world.

## OPERA SUEDE GLOVES.

The Kid Glove Chief buys Gloves in enormous quantities. It pays both you and us—otherwise it would be impossible to sell at these prices.

Ladies' Opera Suede Gloves, Mousquetaire Style, 12 button length, only the best shades, \$1.15.

Ladies' Opera Suede Gloves, Mousquetaire style, 16 button length, n all good shades, \$1.55.

Ladies' Opera Silk Gloves, in an infinite range of best shades, 18 inches long, Special, 41 cents.

Ladies' Opera Silk Gloves, very latest shades, 27 inches long, Special price, 54 cents.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

## ABOUT GLOVE PRICES.

This is a fitting leader to this column of Special Values. It tells of splendid values which you will do well to investigate.

Ladies' 4 Button 'Pearl' Kid Glove, very dressy, in all shades, 55 cents pair.

Ladies' 4 Button 'Jolietto' Kid Glove, good stout kid, in all colors, 70 cents a pair.

Ladies' 4 Button 'La Brabant' Kid Glove, with this glove the Big Store has become famous, the world over. A regular \$1.25 glove. For \$1.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

## Winter Clothing—Men's and Boys.

Thousands of Men's Suits, Thousands of Boys' Suits, At Manufacturers' Prices.

Thousands of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats now on sale. Every Garment is reduced in price to make this 'The Record Clothing Sale' of The Big Store. Let the prices speak! They'll tell a tale of price reducing on a Gigantic Scale.

## BOYS' WINTER SUITS.

The stout and sturdy kind, smartly made, with a dash of manliness that boys like.

Boys' Serge Sailor Suits, neatly trimmed and finished. Regular, \$1.25 Sale price, 87 cents.

Boys' Jersey Suits, fine quality, regular value, \$1.05. Sale price, \$1.58.

Boys' Knitted Suits, very neat styles, worth \$3.50 a suit. Sale price \$1.80.

Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, double-breasted and sac styles. Worth \$3.75. Sale price, \$2.18.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

## MEN'S SUITS.

These suits are in the latest water cloths, cut by cutters who know the styles and follow them; and prices about half of custom made.

Men's Tweed Suits, sac styles, well made. Regular, \$7.25. Sale price, \$3.65.

Men's Fine Tweed Suits, fancy patterns, neatly finished, regular \$9.00. Sale price, \$7.20.

Men's Extra Quality Worsted Serge Suits, brown or grey, best finish. Sale price, \$11.70.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

## MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

## The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St.

184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

number of the influenza, Israelites."

We congratulate our Jewish friends on their manliness and self-respect. We notice, however, that Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, like many other lexicons, defines the noun Jesuit as a crafty, insidious, double-dealing person; a subtle, elusive, an intriguer. Are there no "influential" Catholics about?—Sacred Heart Review.

## To Prevent Premature Burials.

Commenting upon a measure now before the Legislature to provide against premature burials, the New York Herald says:

"While it must be admitted that every precaution should be taken against the possibility of being buried alive, there should be great care in carrying out the duty to make the provisions of the law, the only practical and effective means. Mr. Bingham's bill is a very good one, but it should be amended so as to provide for the actual burial of the body in the earth."

The measure would provide that the body of a person who is buried in the earth should be placed in a coffin which will be opened by a clockwork mechanism, and that the body should be removed to a temporary resting place in the event of a premature death. The measure would also provide that the body should be placed in a coffin which will be opened by a clockwork mechanism, and that the body should be removed to a temporary resting place in the event of a premature death.

The Minneapolis mills now make 11,000,000 barrels of flour a year and consume 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

**YOU MUST** have pure blood for good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would **BE WELL**.

## DR. FRS. DE SALES PREVOST, SPECIALIST.

Diseases of the Eyes, Ears and Nose. CONSULTATIONS—9.30 a.m. to 12 p.m. & 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., at 2439 Notre Dame street. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., at 402 Sherbrooke street.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Insurance and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, December 20th 1898. WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN, Solicitors for Applicants.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Association of St. Joseph's Hospital of Montreal shall apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passage of an Act amending its Charter, No. 10, of the 25th of May, 1885, and granting new powers and special privileges to the said Association, and for the purpose of that effecting a revision and amendment.

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for the Association. Montreal, 14th December, 1898.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Testamentary Executor of the Late Edouard Levesque, in his last will and testament, apply to the Registrar of the Court of Probate, at its next session, for the purpose of having his powers and authority confirmed, and for the purpose of having the debts and legacies and the partition of the succession.

BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for the Executor. Montreal, 14th December, 1898.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 284.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Anne Rebecca Barker, of Champlain, in the District of Montreal, has instituted an action as separation of property against her husband, James Gibson, Bookkeeper, of the same place, and his Curator ad hoc, William J. Pearson, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant.

Montreal, 30th December 1898. SICOTTE & BARNARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

28-5 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 184.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Ellen O'Brien, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of William Albert Arnold, commission merchant, of the same place, duly authorized to enter on justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said William Albert Arnold, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted, this day, against the said defendant.

HONAN & PARISBAULT, 12 Place d'Armes, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th January, 1899. 27-5

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For Excellence of Design, Excellence of Construction, Regularity of Motion, Ease of Motion, Great Speed, Adjustability, Durability, Ease of Learning, Convenience of Arrangement.

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