THE FINEST II. AMERICA

Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal Said To Be Unsurpassed.

'ts Architecture is Rich, Its Paintings Superb and Its Wood Carvings Exquieite-The Grand Figure Group, "The Bloody Sacrifice of Christ'-Its Bells-Seats 45,000 Persons.

The Province of Quebec has many churches of rare beauty and historical interest, but none can rival in architectural and artistic perfection the church of Notre Dame at Montreal, an edifice grand and imposing in the highest degree. The parish of Notre Dame is the oldest in the Canadian metropolis. It was founded on May 18, 1642, when Maisonneuve and his band of French colonists reached the island of Mount Royal end founded Ville-Marie, now Mon-



The settlers erected a fort and a temperary chapel of bark, in which they worshipped until the following wear when a wooden edifice was constructed. In 1654 a still more commodicus chapel was constructed, and in 1672 a spacious parish church was bufft. The buffding was used for a century and a half, or until 1829, when the present church was opened to the public by Mgr. Lartigue, the Gret bishop of Montreal.

The beauty of Notre Dame Church beffee description. Its front is perfeet in symmetry, its bold and lofty towers attract attention from every point of the compass, and are visible from the south at a distance of over 80 miles. The grand portico between the two towers is 60 feet in height. Three colossal statues placed over the groades represent the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist, the patrons of Lower Canada and the City of Montreal. Measured from foundation to pinnacle the towers are 227 feet high. Architecturally the church belongs to a branch of Gothic, or pointed arch order, a school made familiar to the public by the ancient cathedrals of Europe, and a style which church authorities consider in perfect harmony with Christian thought.

But imposing as is the outside of Notre Dame it pales into insignificance when contrasted with the richness of the interior. Paintings, gildings, soulptures and stained glass -every piece a master work -- almost confound the senses, but fill the heart | replied that he did not invest in and mind with sublime reflections. The vastness of the auditorium, which is capable of accommodating 15.000 persons, inspires admiration which is heightened when the eye slowly travels from altar to altar, from chapel to chapel, and finally rests upon the grand main altar, the richest of its kind in the western hemisphere. One is oppressed by the grandeur of his surroundings when entering this noble temple of the Lord for the first time.

To describe the beauties of the various altars and chapels which adorn the western and eastern side aisles of the church in a newspaper article would be impossible; but a few awords about the chapel of Notre Dame of the Sacred Heart, which is one of the choicest monuments of art in America, are almost indispensable. It is nearly 100 feet in length, 60 feet in width, and 65 feet in height, and its sculpture, paintings and decorations can be studied for hours in the smallest details. In the harmony of its lines and splendor of ornamentations the chapel rivals the church proper, and its numerous paintings are considered the finest in Canada, probably North America. The confessionals, placed between altars, ere triumphs of the wood carver's

Among the statuary in Notre Dame no piece is more admired than a little statue of the Virgin, carved from the purest of white marble, standing on pedestal of the same material, which was presented to the church by Pope Pius IX., in 1872, together with a small golden cross which the pontiff was in the habit of wearing on his own grson. Second in general esteem is a onze statue of St. Peter, a copy the one in Rome. But interesting as all these statues are, in impressiveness they are far behind the grand main altar with six groups of statues and bas reliefs, all of



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which are magnificent masterpieres sculpture in wood, the work of lo riche, the famous artist of Angers France. Most notable among the figures are "The Sacrifice of Isaac" and "A Priest of the Son of Aaron Offering Up the Sacrifice of a Spotless Lamb." The grandest group is on entitled "The Bloody Sacrifice o Christ." The Virgin is there standing at the foot of the cross, a sword of agony piercing her very soul, while she offers herself up as a victim with her Divine Son. St. John. overcome by sorrow, has turned away his face unable longer to look upon the Sav iour, and Mary Magdalen is weeping over the sins she has so generously

expiated. "Le Gros Bourdon," the great bell of Notre Dame, is famed for the richness of its tone. It weighs 24,780 pounds, is six feet high, and at its mouth measures eight feet and seven inches in diameter. It hangs in the western tower. In the eastern tower are hung ten smaller bells, toned in such perfect harmony that almost any sacred air can be executed while they peal. The great organ is a'so an object of general interest. It has 5,772 pipes, from the size of a quill to huge tubes more than 30 feet long. Six years were required to build it. and Fred Archer, the famous organist, who inaugurated it on Easter day, 1891, pronounced it the finest instrument in existence in America.

A KING'S PARTNER. Colorado Miner Makes a Deal With Leopold of Belgium-How He Met

Ris Royal Associate. Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire mine owner, whose lavish entertainments have been a feafure of the social side of the Paris Exposition, has, according to a cable from Paris, formed a business partnership with a king. The monarch is Leopold of Belgium, and several milions of his money will be invested in America by Mr. Walsh. King Leoold's business operations in Belgian Africa have given him the reputation of being, to say the least, a shrewd man. His dealings with the natives have, it is said, been the subject of correspondence between European governments.

Mr. Walch met King Leopold several times in Belgium in addition to the meeting when he entertained the monarch at dinner. On one of these occasions the king brought up the subject of the International Sleeping Car Company, in which he is one of the principal stockholders, and which is in great need of cash for improvements. Mr. Walsh was asked by his royal neighbor at dinner if he



BUSINESS PARTNER OF KING LEOPOLD would not like a few shares of stock, which, the king declared, would pay him four or five per cent. Mr. Walsh anything that paid less than ten per cent., and that most of his investments were tringing 20 per cent. King Leowold became greatly inter ested at this and exhibited a lively desire to know all about it. Finally, he asked Mr. Walsh if he happened to know of any American mine investment in which a king might place a million or two. It is said to have taken Leopold two weeks to convince Mr. Walsh that a partnership with a king was not a bad business and then an agreement was signed, by which the king becomes the partner of Thomas F. Walsh in certain American mining investments. It is thought Leopeld will dispose of his fully into the American deal

sleeping car holdings in order to go Out in Colorado no one knows how much Mr. Walsh is worth, but he is the sole owner of the Camp Bird mine, which is werth \$35,009,000, and has large interests in other enterprises. His income is estimated at \$100,000 a month. He is extremely popular with the miners on account of his democracy, which admits all alike to his table, at his Washington residence as well as at Leadville and Camp Bird. He became famous for his entertainments before he stepped out of the bounds of Colorado, where he erected a luxurious hotel for the use of his men, and when he removed to Washington to save his wife's failing health he opened the doors of his residence to all and spared no money o "give everyone a good I e has been subjected to a great dea of criticism on his unlimited invitation lists, but his habit of inviting high and low and spending as much on entertaining one as the er is credited to an honest desire all enjoy themselves to the possible extent under his roof. as born in Tipperary, Ireland,

in 1851, and came to America in 1870. He began the study of mining almost upon his arrival in the United States, and, going to Colorado, emploved himself as a building contractor while he looked around for an oportunity. This he found 12,000 feet bove the sea level, where mine experts had declared it would be ruinous to attempt to mine. Mr. Walsh succeeded, and the Camp Bird gold mine which is located at that altitude, is one of the richest in the tate. The Camp Bird Hotel, in which hs miners live, is fitted out with porce'ain bathtubs, steam heat, library and smoking-rooms. It accomnodates 400 men, who live there in sumptuous style at a small cost. The hotel is characteristic of Mr. Wa'sh' attitude toward his men, and he has erer teen troubled be a cirile.

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ALLIED ARMIES

Comradeship of the Men of the Different Nations.

Among the Soldiers Fighting for a Common Cause in China There is the Best of Good Fellowship - How the German Troops Cheered a Charge of the Bengal Lancers.

China, with all its misdeeds for which the world wishes to punish her, is responsible for good in one way at least. While the diplomats of Europe and America were wrangling over the terms of peace to be ohered the ancient kingdom, while they were, in diplomatic language, accusing each other of attempting to secure an advantage in trade or territory, or both, while they were on the verge of producing, and making every effort consistent with national dignity to prevent war, the soldiers of the international army in China were learning an international comradeship that, if it could be carried far enough would be the strongest possible influence against war.

It is comradeship that makes fighters of soldiers, fighters against a common enemy, but should the enemy be at the same time a comrade much of the fighting quality would

be gone. There were hundreds of incidents during the short campaign in China that were inspiring; hundreds of incidents that give one a better appreciation of the soldiers' calling. The petty jealousies of home governments were not carried by the rank and file of the international army to the battlefields of China. No matter what the nationality of a brave man; no matter what uniform he wore, his deeds of bravery were applauded alike by his countrymen and the soldiers of other lands. For years diplomats of Russia and

Japan have been at swords' points over eastern questions. Ever since the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, when Russia prevented Japan from realizing the full extent of her ambit on for territorial aggrandizement in China as a result of her victory, the two nations have been on the verge of war. Yet, when during the flerce fighting at the battle af Tien Tsin, a regiment of Russian Cossacks charged the batt'e line of the enemy, driving the Chinese hordes before them, riding over them at a severe cost to themselves, it was the Japanese soldiers who cheered first and longest.

There was a ring of good comradeship in that cheer; a comradeship that will not soon be forgotten by the Russian troops that heard it. The act of heroic bravery performed by the Russians was appreciated by the Japanese quite as much as though they had performed it. The soldiers



THE BENGAL LANCERS IN CHINA. for the quarrels of the diplomats, but they appreciated brovery and applauded it, and their cheers sealed a comradeship between the troops of

two nations. For a number of years England and Germany have been at variance. Not the open disagreements that brings war, but the slightly strained diplomatic condition that savors not of peace. But the soldiers of the two nations forgot this condition during the trying march to Pekin. Diplomats might quarrel over Africa or the division of China; the great public at home might say hard things of the Queen or the Emperor, as the case might be, but the troops in the field cared for neither and when Her Majesty's Bengal Lancers charged the Chinese hordes during the march to Pekin they received the ringing plaudits of German comrades. It is to be regretted that the diplomats of the two nations, the men who make war or peace, could not have seen that sight; but there is some satisfaction in the fact that even from the descriptions which come to us from those far-away battles an inspiration is carried with it. The German infantry had held the centre of the line of battle during hours when the Chinese were pouring into them a heavy fire, disastrous not so much because of its accuracy but because of its volume. The commander of the column saw that something must be done to break the Chinese line, and English cavalry were called upon to come to the as-German infantry. They came with a swarthy-complexioned soldiers of the Queen's Indian army, their horses pressed to the highest possible speed, rushed by the German infantry like a mreliable. whirlwind. But great as was the P. O. CALVERT & CO., Manchester. speed it was not too rapid to hear the shouts of encouragement from the Germans or to see the German flag dipped in recognition of their bravery. So long as the soldiers of both forces, battling for a common cause. shall live there will remain a comradeship that stands as a monument to peace.

The Shah as a Wag. In the clock and watch department Weather Strips of the Paris Exposition an expert! called the attention of the Shah of Persia to a queer little pendule, which he wished His Majesty to buy. 'This little clock." said he, "free a pistol every hour," "To kill time, I suppose," said the witty ruler, as he walked away.

A | Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper,

In the death of the Marquis ol Bute science has sustained a considerable loss. The late Marquis was an ar-dent antiquarian, upon which subject he expended a great deal of money. One of his specialties was the restoration of old castles and other historic buildings, although not al-

ways agreeing with others in gard to the lines to be fellowed. A subject upon which he lavished much time and money was the study and restoration of Cardiff Castle, in the south of Wales. From the current Gardener's Chronicle we learn that Lord Bute ascertained by the investigation of the old records that the monks in ancient days used to cultivate the grape, and make famous wine of them in the Cardiff district. As this practice had long died out in this section Lord Bute sent a wellknown horticulturist to France to study the French vineyards. The result of this investigation has lead to a finely developed vine industry in and around the Marquis' castle of Cardiff.

The early death of the Marquis, at 53, has left much of his work of restoration in Wales unfinished, but it is hoped that his son will continue it.

Lord Bute's Beavers.

It is not often that an indifferent frontispiece of a volume of travel influences a man's ambitions, yet that was precisley what the view of a beaver village in a book about Canada did in the case of Lord Bute. He at once aspired to be the owner of beavers; he sent for a little colony of them from Canada, and he enclosed for their habitation thd shore of a lake in one of his own woods. The success of the experiment was complete, and other large landowners, seeing Lord Bute's beavers, decided to do as he had donethe Duke of Portland among the number.

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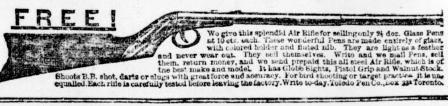
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