

CALL FOR  
**Sprucine**  
IF  
You have a Cough

THE DEVIL

Attributes of His Satanic Majesty in Ancient Story

There is a curious legend of the devil making his confession in Cologne Cathedral. He professes to repent his crimes and to be willing to endure a thousand years of penance. "My son," says the priest, "all you need do is to bow before the image of the Crucified and ask Him for pardon." "What!" cries the devil. "He who swept up the chips for Joseph? He who hung on a gallows?" And he turned on his heel with a curse.

In popular legend and folklore the devil is outwitted constantly, contracts made with him are broken, he is again and again deceived by the simplest expedients, as substituting a lantern for sunrise. This, if I remember rightly, occurs in the legend of the Devil's Dyke at Brighton. As a child terrified by a very different Satan I remember the light brought to my own spirit by some story of the kind. The expedient in this case was cutting the sole out of a shoe which the devil had to fill with silver. The shoe was never filled, and so he could never claim his part of the bargain. I remember feeling a thrill of relief at seeing that it was possible to evade and elude him after all.

There is an Icelandic legend which is possibly the origin of the proverb, "The devil take the hindmost." He had agreed to instruct seven scholars in all the mysteries of magic for no other reward than that when their seven years apprenticeship was over he should have as his thrall the last to leave for the last time by the single narrow iron door. On the fatal day the last to leave literally escaped him—eluded him by slipping out of his cloak, which the devil had grasped. He became a most worthy parish priest, venerated all over the island. As the iron door slammed to it crushed his heel.

The devil is constantly represented in tradition and folk tales as child-like, grotesque, spiteful. With his bellows he tries to put out St. Genevieve's candle as she carries it alight through rain and wind to church. A very well known legend is that of St. Dunstan, who, when attacked by him while busy at the forge, brought the conflict to an end by seizing the adversary with the red-hot tongs. This incident was the most popular pageant provided by the goldsmiths on Lord Mayor's Day when the Mayor happened to be elected from their company.

The lion and the dragon are the animals typical of the devil. It is said that the ancient idea of the animosity between the lion and the cock is the origin of the placing of the weather-cock upon the steeple. A mediaeval rhythm says of the cock,

In nocte dum concinat leo perturbatur,

and the idea was to terrify Satan by the sight of his enemy on the highest point of the sacred building. The dragon was the symbol of the powers of darkness everywhere. In many of the stories of saints delivering a countryside from a devouring dragon the dragon obviously represents paganism destroyed by the labors of the Christian apostle. Up to the French revolution a prisoner was set free at Rouen every year on Ascension day in commemoration of the deliverance of the people from a dragon by St. Roman. In Provence St. Martha bound a monster called the tarasque with her girdle, so that the people could slay him "with swords and knives." Hence the name Tarascon. In Spain a monstrous snake, called la tarasque, is dragged in the Corpus Christi processions to signify Christ's triumph over death and hell. By the way, the Elizabethan injunctions decreed that in the rogationtide processions "there should be neither George nor Margaret, but the old dragon to come on alone and show himself."

He was believed to have special power over the air, to be continually stirring up thunderstorms and tempests of wind and hail. Hence the ringing of the bells during thunderstorms to frighten the evil spirits away. It was by the help of Satan that Simon Magus, according to the early Christian legend, floated in the air till commanded by St. Peter to descend. It is significant that Leonardo da Vinci, the typical figure of the Renaissance, spent many years of his life in the endeavor to invent a flying machine. The opposition he met with from the clergy and devout people was intense. It is indeed difficult to imagine a more concrete symbol of all that is most opposed to what has been known historically as the Christian spirit than a flying machine. It must have seemed a partaking of Lucifer's daring presumption, to be speedily followed by a similar fall.

Leading Slowly to Paralysis

NERVOUS DISEASES CAN BE EARLY DETECTED AND CURE BROUGHT ABOUT BY USING

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It is customary to consider paralysis, insanity and other diseases of the nerves as afflictions which come upon a person without warning and which are, therefore, unavoidable. As a matter of fact such results are preceded by months, if not years of symptoms which point to an exhausted condition of the nervous system. These symptoms are such, however, that many pass them by as not being of serious concern and thinking that they will wear away of themselves.

Sleeplessness, nervous headaches, indigestion, bodily weakness, fainting spells, twitching of the nerves, inability to concentrate the thoughts and loss of memory are among the most common indications of a run-down nervous system. It is sometimes only a step from such symptoms to prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity.

Stimulants and narcotics, though sometimes affording temporary relief, only hasten the exhaustion of the nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, on the other hand, reconstructs and restores the wasted and depleted nerve cells.

Naturally, gradually, and certainly this great medicine instills into the blood and the nervous system the life-sustaining principles which replenish the nerve force in the body and so effect a lasting benefit.

Mrs. M. O'Brien, L'Avenir, Que., writes: "For a long time I had the palpitation of the heart so bad that I was unable to do any work. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I decided to try it and after having taken six boxes of this food cure I was completely cured."

Mrs. Wm. Brown, Scotstown, Compton Co., Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found it very helpful to me. I used it for my nerves as they were very weak and I was run down in health and I found that they built me up and strengthened me."

THE WRONG HOUSE.

"I have called, ma'am," said the man at the front door, "to ask if you can't contribute something to the Infants' Home."

"I am already contributing nineteen hours a day to an infant's home of my own, sir," she interrupted, closing the door.

Mrs. Lomas—I don't see what she wanted to marry him for. He has a cork leg, a glass eye, as well as a wig and false teeth.

Mrs. Caustic—Well, my dear, you know woman always did have a hankering after remnants.

A Community of Blind Nuns.

Till the birth of Christianity into the world, the lot of the blind was a most terrible one. Among Eastern races, for instance, no one dared to kill a blind person, since he was looked upon as being punished by God for some crime committed either by himself or an ancestor; he was allowed, however, to starve and he was not encouraged to solicit the assistance of his fellows, so becoming almost as much of an outcast as the leper. Among the Greeks and Romans, on the contrary, the blind were considered favorites of the gods and though they were on all occasions treated with great respect, nothing was done to alleviate the misery of their condition in any way. Christianity was the first to come to the help of the afflicted by founding establishments for those who had lost their sight. France, more than any other country, writes Auguste Boucher, in "Le Correspondent" (Paris), exerted herself in the earliest days of the Church to do for the blind what pagan civilization, even under its most enlightened leaders, had failed to achieve. It was not, however, until quite a modern date that the Catholic Church could boast of a community of blind Sisters. This community, which is today in a flourishing condition, was founded by Anne Bergunon at Paris in 1804. At the age of sixteen, this lady had entered the Order of the Mother of God, only to leave it to care for her mother, who had just recovered from a dangerous illness. Once again in this world, her relatives were anxious to see her married, and on her refusal, in 1837, to agree to remain in the world, she was driven from her home. With a very small amount of money Anne started a small establishment for poor working girls, which in the course of a few years, prospered so well, that the profits resulting from her girls' labor, enabled her, after assuring the comfort and happiness of her establishment, to start the blind girls' home in 1848. In 1853 the home was definitely established as a religious community, with thirteen nuns, seven of whom were sightless, the title taken being "Sisters of Saint Paul."

The little community had adopted no particular model. Indeed it had no previous model to imitate, since the blind communities which existed in the reign of Saint Louis were not bound by any religious vows. The foundress was, besides, too practical a woman to draw up a set of rules which had not been submitted to the test of experience and the rules of the Order evolved themselves gradually. In her plans the reverend foundress had followed the methods of Saint Vincent de Paul and with the happiest results. The habit is black, with large sleeves; from the cincture hangs a rosary and the breast a silver cross; the usual white wimple with the forehead band is worn, a long veil, covering a shorter white one, completing a picturesque attire. Equality among the Sisters is absolute, and, as one may suppose, the office of Superior, which lasts for six years, is invariably undertaken by a Sister who has not lost her sight; she is elected by a vote of all the Sisters and is re-eligible. The postulants must be at least eighteen years old and not more than thirty-five. The novitiate lasts for two years, and five years must elapse before the Sister is admitted to her perpetual vows. It is by no means a closed Order and with the permission of the Superiors, the Sisters are allowed to go wherever their services are in request. Neither is there any undue austerity prescribed; the fasts are those of the Church and no others; the comforts are not inferior to those of ordinary convents.

The blind are received by the Sisters of St. Paul from all ages up. Children of five years old as well as septuagenarians are to be found among those who receive the benefactions of the community. Work is distributed among all with even justice. A blind person is invariably accompanied by one who can see, each doing an appropriate portion of any given work. Thus, in the laundry the washing of linen is performed by possessing sight, while the wringing of clothes, or the spreading of them to dry, is the work of the blind or half-blind. In the schools the children are taught according to the Braille system of instructing the blind to read by the touch. So perfectly trained are the children, indeed, in reading the Braille type, that many of the afflicted are thoroughly accomplished readers of music, if one may say so—at sight. The community with its branch-houses, growing very rapidly, care for some 10,000 blind persons

CANADIAN PACIFIC New Year Excursions.

Detroit.....\$15.00	Sto. Agatha.....\$ 2.70
Toronto.....16.00	Hamilton.....14.85
Ottawa.....12.50	London.....14.85
Quebec.....4.90	Peterboro.....5.15
Sherbrooke.....3.55	St. John, N. B.....14.80

And all points in Ontario, Fort William and East at

ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE  
Good going on Dec. 31st, 1906, January 1st, 1907; good to return until Jan. 2nd, 1907.

One Way First-Class Fare and One-Third  
December 23, 29, 30, 31st, 1906, and January 1st; good to return until Jan. 3rd, 1907.

Special Fares to points in Maritime Provinces

Improved Sleeping Car service  
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays compartment car "Canada" runs to Toronto, and on other nights, should business warrant it, a double drawing room car will run from Montreal to Toronto in addition to the regular sleepers.

TICKET OFFICE: 120 St. James Street  
Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM New Year Holidays.

Quebec.....\$ 4.50	Toronto.....\$10.00
Sherbrooke.....3.50	Hamilton.....10.55
Ottawa.....3.50	London.....12.95
Detroit.....15.00	Pt. Huron.....14.85

And all other points in Canada, also Massena Springs, N. Y., Routes P. & T. Island Pond, Vt., and intermediate stations and return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going December 31, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. Return limit Jan. 2, 1907.

First-Class Fare and One-Third.  
Going December 23, 29, 30, 31, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907. Return limit, Jan. 3, 1907.

For tickets and full information apply to CITY TICKET OFFICES

127 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

Intercolonial RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

4 Trains Daily.

7.25 DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Gascons, Bic, Rimouski and Little Metis.

12 MARITIME EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.

7.30 OCEAN LIMITED for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Cap a l'Aigle, Riviere du Loup, Gascons, Little Metis, Matapeia, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.

11.40 NIGHT EXPRESS for Quebec and intermediate stations.

P. M., Daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p. m. A sleeping car is attached to this train, which passengers occupy after 3.00 p. m.

GANPE AND BAY CHALEUR

Passengers leaving by the Maritime Express at 12 noon, Tuesdays, and 3 p. m., Ocean Limited, 7:30 a. m., will connect at Campbellton with

CITY TICKET OFFICE.  
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 6.5.

J. J. McCONNIEFF,  
City Pass. & Tkt. Agent

P.S.—Write for free copy, Tours to Summer Haunts, via "Ocean Limited," Train de Lux.

CANDLES and Oils for the Sanctuary

Best quality—as cheap as the cheapest. All goods absolutely guaranteed.

W. E. BLAKE, 123 Church St.  
Premises lately occupied by D. & J. Sadler & Co

Toronto, Ont.

of all ages, the few of the remaining 30,000 blind persons in France who are assisted by religious institutions, being tended and cared for by the "Sagesse" and Providence Orders.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve tonic, blood purifying action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak, and nervous, and unless her health is built up early her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Purify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and this tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and never to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to see this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK P. M. THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1906.

A Few Suggestions for New Year Gifts

To be Found in the Following Departments:

Men's Furnishings, Indian Novelties, Oriental Rugs, French Bronzes, China, Glassware, Sporting Goods, Silk Lengths, New Year Post Cards, Sterling Silverware, Boys' Clothing, Dress Lengths, Perfumes, Candy Baskets, Kid Gloves, Fine Furs, Parisian Blouses.

A GREAT NEW YEAR SALE OF TOYS

Reduced from Now Till the End of the Year!

Blackboards.....	24c
Noah's Arks.....	19c
Automatic Fish.....	11c
Mechanical Toys.....	15c
Iron Carts.....	27c
Boys' Cans.....	15c
Steel Shovels.....	20c
Magic Lanterns.....	22c
Stables.....	28c
Dolls that swim.....	25c
Birch Bark Dolls' Rocking Chairs.....	25c

Boys' and Men's New Year Clothing

Boys' 3-Piece Norfolk Suits, in fancy grey checks, made and trimmed with best linings, make a little boy look smart and natty. Special \$3.00

Men's Caps and Hats, in 37 different styles, with double or single outside band of fur made in fancy tweed, navy, black and brown beaver, in the finest quality, in the golf, auto, and Richmond shapes. Prices..... 50c to \$1.75

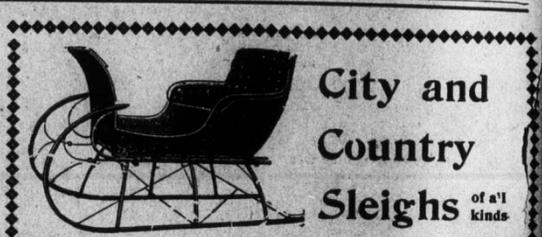
Men's Pants in a great variety of patterns, in worsted and tweed effects, cut in the most up-to-date styles and finished to meet the demand of a good pant at small cost. \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00

Great New Year's Sale of Parisian Silk Waists

LESS THAN QUARTER ORIGINAL PRICE.

100 Magnificent Parisian Silk and Lace Waists, no two alike, made up in white, sky blue, pink and cream, no space in this paper would be large enough to do these waists justice. Regular prices were \$20 to \$60. On sale Friday and Saturday from \$5.75 to \$15.00.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal



City and Country Sleighs of all kinds

Carioles, Burlots, Bobsleighs, Sleighs, Robes and Harnesses.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT IN

Specially low prices to customers at a distance.

R. J. Latimer & Co., 21 St. Antoine

Next door to TRUE WITNESS

RACCOON COATS.

We have the largest and the finest assortment of Raccoon Coats for Ladies and gentlemen. It will pay you to inspect our stock. Our prices defy the keenest competition and our values are 40 per cent better than what you get elsewhere.

GHS. DESJARDINS & CIE., The largest retail Fur House in the World.  
485 St. Catherine St., East. Corner St. Timothy.  
Bell Tel. East, 1536, 1537.

All the trimmings and our linings that we put in our raccoon coats are of best quality and superior to that you see elsewhere and prices are lower. See them before buying.

GHS. DESJARDINS & CIE., The largest retail Fur House in the World.  
485 St. Catherine St., East. Corner St. Timothy.  
Bell Tel. East, 1536, 1537.

A LANGUAGELESS NATION

The Swiss people constitute that curious anomaly, a nation without a language, and in this they are alone among all the peoples of the world. This is all the more remarkable when their intense patriotism is considered, and their really wonderful love of country.

The official languages are German, French and Italian; these three being the recognized "mother tongue" of the majority of the inhabitants. About three-fourths of the people speak German, while the remain-

der divide four other languages among them,—mainly French and Italian—the languages varying, as a rule, according to the proximity of the people to each country whose tongue they speak.

Public documents and notices are printed in both the French and German languages. In the Swiss national parliament the members make their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both these languages. The orders of the President are translated by an official interpreter and furnished to the newspapers in both languages.

GHS. DESJARDINS & CIE., The largest retail Fur House in the World.  
485 St. Catherine St., East. Corner St. Timothy.  
Bell Tel. East, 1536, 1537.