THE COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF

CARDINAL SATOLLI

ELEVATED TO THE RANK OF A PRINCE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A SPLENDID PAGEANT - ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, PRIESTS, MONKS AND MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS ORDERS IN PROCES-SION-DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPOSING PROCEEDINGS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6 .- Francis Satolli, titular Archbishop of Lepanto in the Roman Catholic Church, the distinguished prelate who has been the representative of the Roman Pontiff in the United States for the past three years, was formally raised to the Cardinalate yesterday by the delivery to him of the red beretta, which forms one of the principal insignia of his new and princely rank in the Church.

The ceremonies attending his elevation took place in the venerable cathedral of the Archdioceae of Baltimore, and were accompanied by such solemnity, pomp and picturesqueness as has been equaled within those four walls where have occurred so many celebrations of importance in the history of the American Catholic Church,

Only twice before has a similar event taken place within the United States. Twenty years ago last March the late Cardinal McClorkey, Archbishop of New York, was made a Cardinal in the old cathedral at the metropolis, and tenyears ago next June Cardinal Gibbons was elevated at the same strine where yest rday's ceremonies occurred.

Those who witnessed the ceremonies included archbishops, bishops, priests, whose reputations are national and whose names are familiar words in the Catholic households of America. Many of the elergymen present had been students of Satolli when he was an instructor in dogmatic theology at the Roman Propaganda. Some of them assisted in the Mass which was celebrated and others were in the sanctuary. Special interest also attacked to the presence of a nephew of Cardi nal Satolfi, Ubarius Satolfi, who is a Franciscan priest now stationed in New York.

FORMING THE PROCESSION. The ceremonies began with a proces sion to the cathedral from Cardinal Gibbons' residence. The seminarians from St. Mary's had assembled an front before at Calvert Hall, on the south-west corner of Cathedral and Mulberry streets; the priests, monks and brothers of the various Orders at the Cathedral School, and the archbishops, bishops, abbots and Catholic University faculty of the Car-

dinal's residence.
In forming the line 325 setuinarians and then the priests proceeded by the Mulberry street entrance to the Cathedrafs grounds into the rear door of the Cardinal's residence, where the cross and conser-bearers and acolytes stood waiting. These placed themselves at the head of the column and moved across the hall to the main entrance on Charles street, the doors of which had been thing

THE SUN SHONE BRILLIANTLY,

The sun burst forth from behind a cloud as the head of the procession moved out from the Cardinal's residence and shone upon the gilded figure of Chris: upon the archiepiscopal cross.

Out from the Cardinal's residence the seminarians came two by two. They were clad in white surplices and black gowns, and wore the black berretta-Behind them came the priests of the seminary similarly clad, save for a silken

The seminarians led the way south on Charles street to Mulberry street; thence west to Cathedral street, where there was a momentary built while the bishops and archbishops took their places behind the local and visiting priests and the representatives of Religious Orders.

CONTRASTS IN COLORS.

As they formed in close column the sight presented was strikingly impressive. The rich robes of the archibishops and bishops contrasted with the simple garb of the priests and the bright colors of the Oxford gowns of the Ustholic University men and the vestments of the deacons and sub-deacons of the Mass but accentuated the plainness of the garb of Augustinian, Franciscan and Servite

When the last archbishop, with his attendant priest and tiny trainbearers had descended the steps and taken posi tion in line on Charles street, Cardinal Gibbons appeared in his red robes, mitre and hat. His train was borne by six little boys dressed in red cassocks and white surplices.

Cardinal Satolli did not appear in the procession, much to the regret of the spectators, who were especially anxious to see him. He entered the Cathedral for the ceremonies through the sacristy

INSIDE THE CATHEDRAL. The procession filed up the central aisle to the sanctuary, the seminarians passing to the right and left as they reached the front, and filing up the side aisles, where most of them remained standing during the ceremonies. The priests were grouped in the extreme wings of the sanctuary to the right and left of the altar, with those in the left wing being the seminary choir, which

was to intone a part of the services. The bishops and archbishops as they entered the sanctuary were guided to scats on the right and left of the main altar, ranging in two lines from the two red canopied thrones where Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Satolli were to sit.

THE NEW CARDINAL.

The familiar figure of Cardinal Gibbons passed up to the throne on the right of the altar, and as he took his seat Cardinal Satolli appeared from the sacristy and quickly seated himself on the throne on the opposite side of the sanctuary. He was attired in the purple robes of his archiepiscopal position, but on his head was the little red zucchetto or skull cap which had been given him informally about ten days ago by the pepal guard to whom the Pope had intrusted the letters and the insignia needed in vesterday's event.

THE NOBLE GUARD. On a table to the left of Cardinal Gibbons were the letters and the red beretta

TO THE STATE OF TH

which was to be conferred upon the new Cardinal, and standing near them in the sanctuary was the noble guard, Marchese Sacripante, a tall, slender young man of military bearing, whose searlet and gold uniform made him a brilliant figure in the sanctuary during the ceremonics.

When Cardinal Satolli had taken his

seat on the throne the Marchese moved from his position in front of the berretta and bowing low to the new Car-dinal took off his brightly gleaming metal helmet and stood erect on the right of the throne. There he remained until the ceremonies had ended except at the elevation of the Host during the Mass, when the moved to the center of the sanctuary and knelt there among the priests assisting Cardinal Satolli.

CHAMBERLAINS TO THE POPE. Standing on either side of Cardinal Satolli's throne were two young men, whose evening dress was in strange contrast with the brilliancy of the ecclesiastical robes about them. They were two Americans, who hold the honorary position of private chamberlains to the Pope. They are Eugene Kelly and Chas. Astor Bristed, both of New York.

The ceremony of conferring the berretta formed the beginning of the services. Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker, an American, who was formerly vice-rector of the American College at Rome, but more recently has been made secretary of the apostolic legation at Washington, neted as the secretary of the Papal Able gate. Monsignor Donatus Sbarretti, in reading the Papal letter to Cardinal Satolli and in delivering to Cardinal Gibbons a second Papalielter, which was read aloud by Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, of St. Mary's Seminary, who was one of the Cardinal's deacons of honor. Both letters were in Latin. In reading the first Dr. Rooker stood immedia ely in front of the throne occupied by Cardinal Satolli.

THE PAPAL BRIEFS.

The letter to Mgr. Satoili announces his appointment as Cardinal, praises his zeal, picty, learning and prodence, touches briefly upon the dignity and value of the cardinalate and commends to him the ablegate whom he had

Cardinal Gibbons' letter announces that the Pope had selected him to coner the berretta upon Cardinal Satolli. It also restities to the high regard in which the Pope holds Cardinal Satolli. Both letters were signed for the Pope by Cardinal di Ruggiero.

MONSIGNOR SBARRETTI.

The reading of the two letters was folowed by an address in Latin by the Papal Ablegate Monsignor Sharretti. He stood immediately in front of Cardinal Gibbons, robed in red, with a white cape and purple cassock. Monsignor Shar retti is one of the private chamberlains of the Pope, but he is better known in] Italian about forty years old, who was a clerical professor in Rome and one of the minimum or amanuelses in the department of the Propaganda, having particular charge of American affairs when selected to come to this country with Mgr. Satolli.

The Ablegate's address refers to the Pote's warm interest in this country and then reviews at considerable length. the services and virtues of Cardinal

PLACING THE BERRETTA.

tor his remarks and then addressed himself in English directly to Cardinal Satolli on the opposite throne. He spoke of the friendship of the Pope for the new Cardinal, paid a tribute to the success of his mission to this country and expressed the wish that his ascininess might be prelonged for many years.

When Cardinal Gibbons and finished peaking he stepped down from his derone, and, attended by his assistants and descens, advanced to the main altur.



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advanced from his throne, accompanied sent to place my five cents in that box." by his deacons of honor.

ply to the former's remarks.

The address, which was in Latin, was delivered in clear tones, which made every word of it sound distinctly in the ears of all in the edifice. He spoke in the beginning of Cardinal Gibbon's unfailing kindness and triendship to him and then referred to two visits which he had made to the Baltimore Cathedral, HER FATHER THE COUNT DE MONTIJOS the first in 1889, on the occasion of the FOUGHT IN NAPOLEON ARMIES. centennial of the establishment of the American hierarchy and the other at Cardinal Gibbons' silver jubilee, two yeas ago. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the American nation and the American Catholic Church would have an era of unexampled prosperity and promised to pray during the rest of his life that God's blessing would rest with the people which had given him such a cordial welcome.

CELEBRATING MASS.

The Mass was one of the greatest solemnity, both in the manner of its celebration at the altar and in the music selected to be sung by the choir of male and female voices, led by Prof. F. X. Hale. Cardinal Satolli was himself the celebrant and intoned the introductory sentences. Beethoven's Mass, in C. was given in splendid style by the choir. A choir of seminarians stationed in the sanctuary also took part.

The officers of the Mass and of the

ceremonies were as follows: Assistant priest to Cardinal Gibbons, Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, superior of St. Mary's Seminary. Deacons of honor to Cardinal Gibbons, Very Rev. Pr. William O'Brien Pardow, provincial of the Jesuits, and Very Rev. Dr. W. H. O'Connell, rector of the American America from his connection with the College at Rome. Assistant priest to Apostolic Legation as auditor. He is an Cardinal Satolli, Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy of St. Charles Borromeo's semmary, Overbrook, near Philadelphia. Deacons of honor to Cardinal Satolli, Rev. Edward J. McGolrick, of St. Cecilia's

church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N.Y. Deacon of the Mass, Rev. M. J. Riordan, of St. Mary's church Barnesville, Montgomery County, Md. Subdeacon of the Mass, Rev. George Dougherty, of St. Augustin's church, Washington. With the exception of Drs. Magnien and Pardow all of those monies was Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of

THE SERMON.

From the moveable pulpit beneath the great rotunda Archbishop John J. Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis, preached the sermon of the day. His delivery was clear and needed not the big shell sounding board elevated back of him to make everyone hear him. His sermon lasted three-quarters of an hour. A large portion of it was devoted to a eulogy of Cardinal Satolli and his serv ices to the Church. He said that there were many points of similarity between the American government and the Catholic Church, and also called attention to the impetus which had been given to the cause of learning by the favor of Pope Leo XIII. In his final remarks he referred to the approaching departure of Cardina Batolli from this country and expressed the hope that his promotion might prove the steppingstone to still higher honors.

The ceremonies ended at 2 o'clock

with an apostolic benediction, conferred by Cardinal Gibbons. Authority to do so was given him in a cablegram received during the services from Cardinal Rampolia, Secretary of State to the Pope, which was read; in English by the

THE OTTAWA CONDUCTOR'S FUN.

A MAN WHO REFUSED TO PUT HIS FARE IN

The conductors of the electric cars are naving some strange experiences these days as a result of the new system of collecting fares, lately introduced. Last night a passenger bourded one of the cars and proffered his five cents to the conductor. Instead of taking it, the conductor presented the box, requesting that the piece be dropped into it. This the passenger refused to do, throwing it upon the scat instead. He was then told that, unless he complied with the company's rules, he would be obliged to get off and walk. He took the nickel, put it in his pocket and disembarked, saying that, as he was not a servant of the company, he did not feel prepared to work

He reasoned the matter out this way These boxes are supposed to be used to ensure the company against the possible pilfering of dishonest employes. If I am obliged to put my money into that box, I become, as it were, a part of it and, consequently, a part of a machine which is intended to serve a wealthy

Berter der der der der der der der der der

For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

BORDER BORDER

In his hand he carried the red berretta, corporation as a security against loss. which had just been handed to him on Now, I don't propose to make of myself a silver tray by Dr. Rooker. Reaching an integral portion of a money-saving the altar he turned around and waited device for any person or for any number he approach of Cardinal Satolli, who of persons, and I will not therefore con-

The question was then discussed by When the Italian Cardinal reached the American prelate he knelt upon the lowest step of the altar and bowed his self place his fare in the box?" and by head to permit the berretta to be placed the majority a negative answer was upon it by the latter. Then both of them given. Be that as it may, anyone who returned to their respective thrones, insists upon not doing as is required, Cardinal Gibbons seating himself, while under existing circumstances, may use Cardinal Satolli stood to deliver his rethe sidewalks but not the cars.—Free

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

THE FALL OF SEDAN

FOUGHT IN NAPOLEON ARMIES.

In the third decade of this century English Consul in Malaga, but who Stuart. The Count was blessed with two daughters. The elder of them married a was destined to marry an Emperor. It was the result of a deliberately conceived and patiently executed plot on the part of Eugenie and her mother. It certainly seems probable that they were attentive to the young Prince, because up with a rare loveliness, she was care-

Eugenie's father was a brave officer in Napoleon I.'s army. As Eugenie grew fully educated in France and England. Spanish beauty matures early, and fades rapidly, and Spanish maidens marry very young; but when she entered society her host of suitors were rigidly He had her carriage in waiting at a fended off, and she remained single at an prominent entrance, and while the mob age when most of her countrywemen had long been wives. Eugenie and her mother had met Napoleon's nephew at through one of the private rooms to a the house of their relatives, the Kirk- humble back and drove to the home of patricks, in London, when the future | Dr. Evans. The countryman had enjoyed Empress was a child, and the future Em- | the intinucy with confidential missions peror an exiled pretender. Then came to several European courts. He willingly the fiasco of Strasburg, the yet more dis- accepted the task of conveying the Emastrons at Boulogne and six years' impression of Paris, and, under his guid-prisonment in the Castle of Hun; then ance, she escaped to the northern coast Rising from his scatt as the ablegate times the Mass were students of the revolution of 1848, and Louis National Assembly by the affect the ablegate times in degmatic theology at the Propagination words, thanked the ablegate times in degmatic theology at the Propagate times and the master of cere grand in Rome. The master of cere citizens of Paris, is chosen President of press was in great distress for want of press was in great distress for France, secures the support of the army, faces and crushes the Assembly, and is onfirmed in his usurpation by the votes

of the people. His star is steadily as-

cending; his hand is ready to grasp the

imperial diadem; it is time for Madame

de Montijos to bring off her grand matri-

monial coup if she can. A DESCRIPTION OF EUGENIE. In the winter of 1851-52, when the widowed Countess launched her daughter in the society of Paris, Eugenie was in her twenty-sixth year. She is described as having been an ideal of beauty and grace—a " veritable favorite of the gods, divinely and most divinely fair," as Tennyson wrote in regard to an Irish Princess who visited Scotland; somewhat slender of figure, with exquisite nick and shoulders. In many ways she seemed rather English than Spanish. She was witty, accomplished, brilliant, a thorough mistress of French, English, Spanish and Italian; a fearless rider, a bewitching lady, doing the noblest things as regards dress. The President saw her and fell in love with her. But among princes love and marriage are by no means synonymous terms. Ambition made Louis Napoleon strengthen his position by a match with a Princess of some royal house. He had no idea of wedding the fair Spaniard. She was playing for a crown, and she and her mother were visitors at his chateau of Compeigne shortly after his assumption of the Imperial, when a game of blind man's buff was started to amuse the company. When the Emperor was "it," according to the rule of the club, he caught Eugenie, placed a garland of flowers on her head. "Sire," she said, "this crown is too light." In a few days Napoleon startled his counsellors by announcing that he had decided to marry the daughter of the Countess de

Montijos.

WEDDED IN NOTRE DAME. The future bride and her mother took heir quarters in the Elysee while preparations were made for the wedding in he Cathedral of Notre Dame. The Emperor's path to wedlock was not wholly unencumbered. There was another woman in the case. She was known as Mrs. Howard of Baltimore. She was attached to Louis Napoleon, and shared his years of exile, and had sacrificed all else to further his cause. Just before the announcement of his marriage she proceeded to England on a pretended mission. When she came back to Paris she found that her house had been searched, and every letter and memento of the Emperor had been removed. She sought out his bride, and, meeting Eugenie in the Bois de Bologne, assailed her with bitter words, and, so rumor adds, with personal violence. The scene was hushed up. To chronicle it might at that time have been cause

Under Napoleon and Eugenie the court of the Tuilleries was the most brilliant | St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria 94 rilla.

in Europe. The Empress set the fashions of the world. Her dresses sparkled with galaxies of diamonds, or shimmered with luce worth \$1,000 a yard. The canvases of Raffela and Titan were taken from the Louvre to adorn her boudoir. Extravagance was the order of the day. The Empress was not only the mistress of a splendid court. When Paris was smitten with the cholera epidemic in 1865, she visited the hospitals, she helped to care for the wounded soldiers of her husband's wars. When he was with his army in Italy, she was appointed Regent, and was head of the State in more than name. She represented him in the opening of the Suez Canal, a work of French enterprise, and was welcomed

in the East by the Sultan and Khedive. An Empress, and court, and an heir were political necessities to Napoleon, and by his marriage he secured them all. General was the jubilation on the morning of Sunday, March 16, 1856, when the thundering cannon of the Invalides announced in the birth of an heir the Prince Imperial. THE EMPRESS WAS THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

The etiquette was not always as rigid

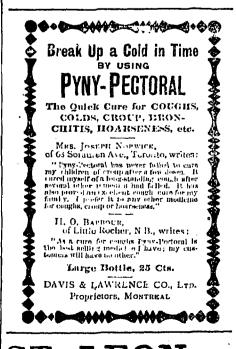
at the court as at the courts of Vienna or Berlin, and the morals were certainly strait laced, but other courts have been careless in these respects, where the daughters of kings presided. Napoleon III. gave his consort cause for jealousy at times, and violent recriminations ensued. The hunts at Compeigne and the evening parties afterward were very free; games of "hunt the slipper" and others not u ual in palaces were often in-termixed with tableaux and characles, and still more stately pageants. The old aristocracy of France held aloof to the there lived in the old Moorish capital of last, but Napoleon made new peers and Granada the Count de Montijos, a Span-revived the titles conferred by his uncle, ish grandee of ancient family, but lim-ited possessions. He had fought in many foreigners. The Princess de Metmany foreigners. The Princess de Met-Napoleon's armies who had been driven ternich, the Austrian Ambassadress, be-from Spain by Wellington's forces; had came an intimate of the Empress, and came an intimate of the Empress, and clung to the Corsican's cause of his used to say was willing to become her Titanic struggle with allied Europe, and Princess de Lamballe. When Eugenie after Waterloo had returned to his native country, became a Senator, and married Worth of the Rue de la Pais to call at Donna Maria Kirkpatrick. This lady the Palace. She told him that he should make a crinoline. Nearly all the ladics who held the not very illustrious post of in the countries of Europe wore crino-English Consul in Malaga, but who lines. Then came Sadowa, and as a claimed descent from the royal house of result the Franco-German war. Here again Eugenie interfered. She was strong for a march to Rhine. Count Duke; the second, born on the 5th of Phalen, a famous Russian, familiar with May, 1825, and christened Eugenie Marie. | the secret history of every court in Europe, told to a friend he had been with is confidently asserted that this alliance the Empress when the troops marched ont from Paris, and had seen her strike her breast while she proudly exclaimed

"C'est ma guerre!"-"This is my war!" The first short terrible campaign ended at Sedan, and at once the Paris population rose. Those days came which recalled Marie Antoinette, and Louis Phillipe, and Charles X. Flight for Eugenic was the only alternative. Prince Met ternich forced his way into the besieged Palace through crowds and guards, and offered his aid to the trembling Empress. was watching there he led the mistress of the palace, veiled and plainly dressed, her wardrobe, but means were found to procure the linen of the late Emperor's mother. Hortense. She reached England in a few hours. Most of this material is due to a French writer. Adam Badeau. -Eugene Davis, in the Western Watch-

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It was one year last month since I had the last attack of epilepsy, and I consider myself cured ty Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. Before I used this true remedy I had spent all our money for other medicines and physicians, but none did me any good; the Tonic is a great relief to suffering humanity.

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GOLCONDA, ILL., Jan., 1894
My child had epileptic attacks once a month, for which several prominent physicians could not find any remedy, and the girl could not go school, but since she took Father Kuenig's Nerve Tonic she had no more fits and goes to school again.

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PRIVATE LETTER DELIVERY.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL STATES THE LAW

ON THE SUBJECT. In view of the fact that a prosecution has been taken against a Montrealer for delivering letters for merchants who found the 2-cent drop letter rather too high the Board of Trade asked the Postmaster-General to state the exact re-

quirements of the law, as large numbers

of merchants were in the habit of send-

ing letters by employes or messengers.
In reply the department wrote: "Letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver, are excepted from the Postmaster-General's exclusive privilege, and this clause is held to justify the employment by any individual or firm of his or their own messenger for the delivery of his or their own letters, but not the making of a contract or agreement with any individual for that specific purpose."

BUSINESS TO THE LAST.

The old book canvasser was dying. "It is hard, very hard," he murmured, "to have this happen just as I had been given exclusive ground for a work which is bound to sell like shot."

Then, glancing at the sobbing friends who stood around his bedside, he said: 'Soon all that will be left of me is a sainted memory. I shall have departed, as Shakespeare—whose works in ten volumes at 3s 6d each, or £1 13s 6d for the set, I have often sold-remarks, to that bourn from whence no traveller rereturns. But do not weep. I have one last request to make of you. Promise me that you will grant it."

"We will," replied all present, in choking accents.

"I have your word-yours, Uncle Joc, and yours, Aunt Matilda, and Bill's, and

Cousin Jim's, and Dr. Slaughter's?" "You have," was the unanimous re-

"Then," said the dying man, with an-imation, "I shall put each of you down for a set of Wassel's 'New History of the World Before the Flood, in twelve volumes, full morocco, at £10 per set. The entire work will be delivered to each of

you within a week." One by one the sorrowing friends filed out too full for utterance.

"That little stroke of business gets me an Al monument," said the agent, addressing his wife. "And now suppose you send round for the undertaker, and I'll see if I can't get him to invest in a set and take it out in trade."-London

Exposure to colds, damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsapa-% | rilla.