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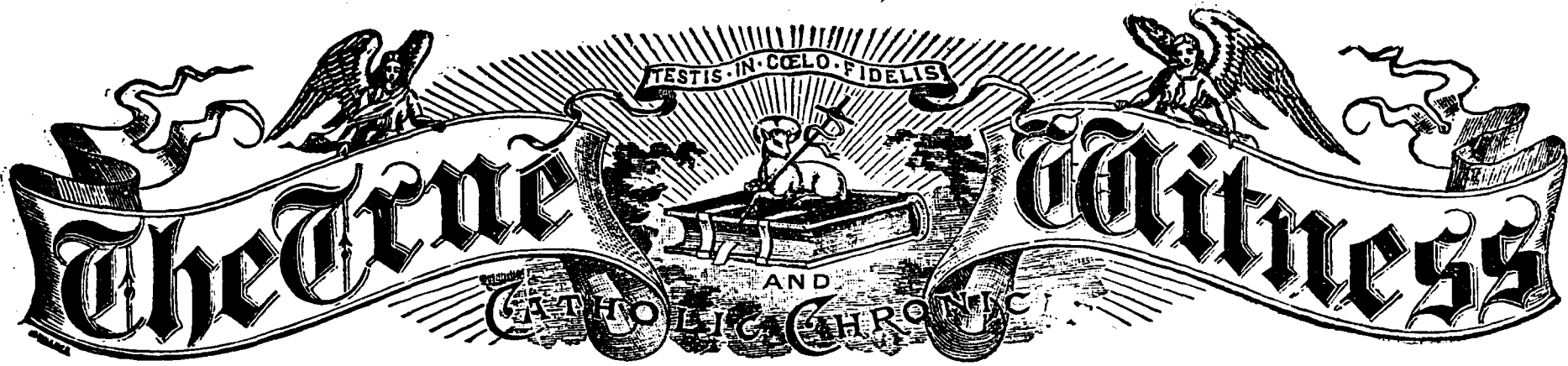
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VOL. XLV., NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD.

ITS ORIGIN, AIM AND PROGRESS.
THE STORY OF MISS BOUFFIER'S LABOR—THE ADVANTAGES OF THE DEVOTION—THE PECULIAR CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO IT—THE AUTHENTICITY OF ITS WONDERFUL EFFECTS.

The good work of recent date, known under the title of "St. Anthony's Bread for the Poor," is visibly blessed by God and widely spread throughout France and other countries of Europe, including Italy, adopted land of the Sainted Thaumaturgus, in whose honor it was established, whilst Rome, City of the Popes, Capital of Catholic Christendom, now in the toils of the invader, has already given it hospitality in six of her churches, where it meets with ready response from the charity of the faithful.

Similar to the characteristic of all enterprises truly divine, its origin was most lowly. To quote the words of the historian of the work, M. Etienne Douve, in his charming little volume "L'Arrière-Boutique de St. Antoine a Toulon et le Pain des Pauvres." "Spring into being in the backshop of an humble linen draper, unwittingly even to the pious women privileged to witness its first fruits, this good work has within the short space of four years (the volume dates from December, 1894), spread throughout the entire world, and at the present moment Europe, Asia, Africa and America invoke the name of St. Anthony of Padua and everywhere the same miracles are daily wrought by virtue of that intercession. A vivifying breath apparently permeates decrepit society; faith is renaissance, charity reawakens in souls the consciousness of the mission they are called upon to fulfill by her assistance in the social regeneration of the present day, and in view of this sudden and disconcerting irruption of the supernatural in the midst of generations plunged in the mire of materialism, hope anew unfolds her wings."

The visitor to Toulon department of Var, France, will perceive at No. 41 Rue Lafayette, an unpretending shop, the windows whereof display a variety of articles in linen ware and exquisite embroideries; the panels are painted black, slightly relieved by narrow yellow mouldings, a low arched door opens to one side; that of the dwelling house. The door-jams and the facade to the left of the first story are likewise black in color, embellished with yellow fillets. The keystone of the door jutting out as a corbel, bears in yellow letters the name "Bouffier." Here is the cradle, and now the headquarters of the work of "St. Anthony's Bread."

The shop itself is crowded from morning to night by an ever changing and motley throng of clients of all social ranks: nobility, high born dames, workmen, housewives, market women, temporarily deserting their stalls, naval officers, often of the very highest rank, ecclesiastics, nuns, soldiers, monks and children, all intent on the one object—that of traversing a narrow shop, four by three feet in dimensions, furnishing barely standing room to seven or eight persons in order to kneel in the back shop at the feet of a statue of St. Anthony, to present their respective petitions, to pour forth their gratitude for favors accorded, to deposit their obolus for the benefit of the fund for "St. Anthony's Bread," in token of thanksgiving for graces received, or in acquittal of promises conditionally made, and to purchase statuettes, medals, pictures, etc., of the wonder working Saint—Miss Bouffier having been constrained in the interest of the work to add to her former stock in trade, the sale of various articles connected with the cultus of St. Anthony, to which one of her show windows is specially appropriated.

Miss Louise Bouffier, the favored "Intendant" or steward of St. Anthony's bounties, a native of Toulon, born in easy circumstances, of a family wherein all virtues are hereditary, saw in early childhood riches take to themselves wings and herself compelled to make the sacrifice of the most cherished wish of her heart from her sixteenth year—and to adopt the trade of linen-draper in order to secure for her aged parents the necessities of life in their declining years; she was at that time but nineteen years of age. Both parents have now passed to a better life; blessing with their dying breath their beloved daughter as the "devoted comfort and support of their old age."

A discussion having arisen as to the date of the foundation of the Work of "St. Anthony's Bread," the parish priest of Batignolles, Paris, wrote under date November 16th, 1894, begging Miss Bouffier to inform him if it were in November, 1888, that the miraculous opening of her shop took place. She having kept no register of the exact date on which her safety lock refused to work, applied to the locksmith; he had no remembrance of the circumstance, and his books for 1888-89 contained no item calculated to particularize the date of a petty job of work, which he declared must have been paid on the spot. However, on examining his books for 1890, he discovered the following entry:—
 "March 12th, 1890. Bouffier. Repairing and replacing a safety lock, time oc-

cupied in opening obstructed lock, France 2.50. Further repairs to the lock, France 1.00

Beneath this entry one reads, "Paid July 5th, 1890."
 Thus it is clearly proven that Miss Bouffier found her lock out of order March 12th, 1890, and on that day she purchased her first offering of bread for the poor, in honor of St. Anthony, thereby instituting the great work of "St. Anthony's Bread," which continues to flourish so marvelously. Miss Bouffier tells us that during the first year the receipts were so small as barely to provide with bread the infirmaries of the Little Sisters of the Poor, to which they were specially appropriated, and care was naturally taken to note the amounts received and expended, nor was it until November 2nd, 1891, according to the entry on the shop books, that they began to keep accounts. The receipts that day were francs 2.10, November 3rd, but 13 days, the amounts varied from day to day, until November 10th they reached the sum of francs 10.50, from which date they continued to increase visibly, as if, continues Miss Bouffier, St. Anthony wished to show us that he was pleased to have us register his favors; a fitting mode to express to him our gratitude, which he recompensed in multiplying his assistance. Such was his manner of teaching us the efficiency of thanksgiving. In fact, from that moment the enterprise took rapid strides. Thus, during the

First week of Nov., 1891, the receipts amounted to..... 17.75 francs
 Second week..... 25.45 "
 Third week..... 30.50 "
 Rue Lafayette still retains a vivid remembrance of the joy experienced by all when on November 25th, 1891, the receipts attained the vast sum, for that epoch, of 162 francs; the city of Toulon was almost in an uproar, the matter was talked of on 'Change, and all agreed that a similar sum total could never be surpassed; now, on the contrary, when the poor-box yields but 300 francs, it is a miserably small affair. The faithful record, month by month, of the offerings during the successive years since 1891, give these astounding results:

1892 Sum total, annual receipts.....	5,743.90 Francs
1893 Sum total, annual receipts.....	38,481.85 "
1894 Sum total, annual receipts.....	108,506.00 "

These figures are an eloquent demonstration of the hold the devotion to "St. Anthony's Bread" has taken on the Catholic mind, as also of the marvelous, spiritual as well as temporal, wrought through its medium. Judging from the receipts already registered during the past few months, the sum total for 1895 will, it is confidently asserted, far exceed the considerable amount for 1894.

Even a short summary of the graces and favors of every nature obtained by intercession of St. Anthony, in return for promises of "Bread for his Poor," would prove beyond the limits of any ordinary article.
 Various attempts have been made to accredit the "Work of St. Anthony's Bread" to other sources: all being anxious to claim the merit of so charitable and praiseworthy an initiative; some have even pretended that the devotion of "St. Anthony's Bread" is of very ancient origin, and go so far as to cite the place where it formerly was in full operation. Needless to say these statements are utterly without foundation, and prior to the inspiration conceived by Miss Bouffier, no one had ever heard mention of this devotion, which from its cradle in Toulon, has widely spread over France and Belgium, always attended with marvellous results. A sculptor in the quarter of St. Sulpice, Paris, declares to have sold from January to May, 1894, 40,000 statues of St. Anthony of Padua. Many of the churches in Paris have already installed the "Poor Box of St. Anthony's Bread," and in not a few of them the daily receipts rival, and even surpass, those of the "Back-shop of Toulon," and an eloquent article from the pen of M. de Segur in the "Univers" of November 19th, 1894, entitled "The Multiplication of the Loaves," described the never-to-be-forgotten spectacle offered a few days previously by three thousand mendicants, gathered from all the slums and by-ways of the vast French capital, at the doors of the national sanctuary, to seek the spiritual nourishment of the soul, to gether with that of the body. On quitting this Basilica of Montmartre, where they had heard Mass and approached the Holy Table, each of the three thousand and poor received a pound of good white bread and a bottle of wine, and departed invoking blessings on the name of St. Anthony of Padua. In Marseilles, where the work flourishes in twenty localities, the most important orphan asylum, of that city owes to St. Anthony's daily bread necessary for several hundred orphans; the Augustine Fathers of the Assumption of Bordeaux announce to have collected the sum total of francs 70,000 as "St. Anthony's Bread" for 1894; in Poitiers, one parish alone gathers monthly 600 francs in its Poor Box of St. Anthony; almost all the cities in Belgium have their wonderful working Poor Box of St. Anthony, a convincing evidence of the contagion of good example; whilst Miss Bouffier, who rejoices in the diffusion of the devotion, has published the following circular to satisfy the demands of those who, from the four quarters of the world, apply to her for information and advice relative to the propagation of the good work of "St. Anthony's Bread for the Poor."

"It is exceedingly easy to inaugurate the work of 'St. Anthony's Bread,'

whether in the aim of consecrating the proceeds to the material necessities of the poor of a parish, of an orphan asylum, a community, or to the maintenance of a Catholic school. All that is requisite is to erect a statue or even a simple picture of St. Anthony of Padua in some conspicuous place in a church or chapel, that it may be of ready access to the public. A poor box for offerings is placed at the feet of the statue, and the thing is accomplished.

"The work, such as it has pleased St. Anthony to come himself, as it were, to inaugurate in the little back shop of the Rue Lafayette, consists in this:—
 "When one wishes to obtain from our Saint a spiritual or temporal favor, whichever, one promises him such a quantity of bread or such an equivalent sum for the poor, which should not be paid into the poor box until the petition shall have been granted. The amount of the alms is left to the good will and generosity of the petitioner. No amount is fixed. But once the grace has been obtained, the debt must immediately be acquitted, if one wishes to retain the favor of St. Anthony.

"To ensure the success of requests presented to the Saint, it is very important to secure the prayers of the poor who will receive all or a portion of the bread promised; orphan asylums, homes for old people, religious communities, infant schools, etc. All the benevolent institutions of the diocese of Fréjus, (to which belongs Toulon), old people, orphans, cloistered communities, to whom "St. Anthony's Bread" is sent, have bound themselves to recite thrice, daily, arms outstretched in form of a cross, a *Pater* and *Ave*, a *Gloria Patri*, and three times this invocation: "St. Anthony of Padua, friend of Jesus, pray for us." It is manifestly to this crusade of prayers that Toulon owes the innumerable favors accorded by our good Saint.

"Here it is well to note that the bread may be promised for the work itself or for the poor one wishes specially to favor, suffice it to designate the *destinées* in making the promise. But once that the request is granted, the bread is due to those whose prayers have been solicited.

"Those zealous in propagating this simple devotion and who make known the marvel wrought thereby will quickly receive their reward in the consoling results obtained therefrom.
 "There is no parish priest in conditions disadvantageous whichever, in charge of parishes reputed without resources and wherein hitherto the ordinary alms box has produced little or nothing, who has not had reason to congratulate himself for having confided to St. Anthony of Padua the care of providing bread for the indigents of his flock." "St. Anthony of Padua, Friend of Jesus, Pray for us."—In St. Anthony's Messenger.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH NOTES.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.
 On the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, all the members, together with those of the Holy Family Society, received Holy Communion at eight o'clock Mass in St. Ann's Church.

At High Mass, both societies attended in a body. A grand musical service, with full orchestral accompaniment, was rendered by the choir. Professor P. J. Shea presided at the organ. Van Bree's Mass was selected for the occasion. The evening service took place at seven o'clock. The Rosary was recited and a most impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Strubbe, the spiritual director of the Society. He dwelt strongly on the advantage and benefit to be derived from St. Ann's Young Men's Society. The sermon was followed by a grand musical Benediction, with full orchestral accompaniment.

THE DRAMATIC SECTION.
 The dramatic section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, under the direction of their musical leader, Prof. P. J. Shea, are rehearsing for their Tennessee Minstrel show, which they intend giving in their hall on Tuesday, February 18th.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society was held in St. Ann's Hall on Sunday. The Rev. Director, the parish priest of St. Ann's Church, occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of the members. The following are new officers for the present year, all elected by acclamation: President, Mr. Killferth; Vice-president, Mr. John McDermott; Secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Edward Magner; Treasurer, Mr. M. J. Ryan; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Ward; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Carey; Grand Marshal, Mr. Wm. Donnelly; Assistant Marshal, Mr. M. G. Sganahan; Executive Committee, Messrs. J. Shanahan, Wm. Davis, J. Riley, J. Brady, T. Moore, J. Hagan, D. Gahan, J. Leonard, T. Crean, W. Walsh, M. J. Mullin. The annual reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and Auditors were read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition financially, having \$5,600 to their credit. Altogether, the meeting was a most satisfactory one. The retiring officers were congratulated on the manner in which they carried on the business of the Society.

Six Ursulines embarked in the R. M. S. Tantalou Castle, which sailed from Southampton recently for Fortzburg, Johannesburg, where there is a large British population. There they will commence with a day school and later on open a boarding school.

AN ABLE ARTICLE.

PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN QUEBEC.

THE "CATHOLIC REGISTER" OF TORONTO DEALS LOGICALLY WITH THE QUESTION.

We have to thank our able contemporary, the Catholic Register, of Toronto, for the following timely contrast between the minorities in Quebec and Ontario, in relation to matters of education:—

While the question of Separate Schools for religious minorities occupies the general attention, it may be of some advantage to our legislators to remind them of French Canadian generosity in school matters. At the time of Confederation in 1867 no law existed in the Province of Quebec in regard to the education of the Protestant minority.

There was a general school law for the whole Province, as found in chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada. This law provided that the religious minority in any municipality might separate themselves from the majority and control their own schools; the grants made by the Catholic Government of Quebec were distributed among the common schools in proportion to the number of the population. The grants for dissentients (Protestants) who formed the religious minority in each municipality were distributed in proportion to the number of children attending the schools as compared with the entire number of children attending school at the same time in the municipality. The grants for superior education were distributed on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the Protestant institutions receiving a share of the grant along with other institutions.

Since 1867 amendments have been introduced according to which there are in Quebec two committees of public instruction, one Catholic and one Protestant. The Protestant committee is composed of Protestant gentlemen—not elected, but appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. These have the right to associate with themselves five persons of their own faith, who form part of the committee. The Ministerial Association of Protestant rectors appoint also one member on the committee.

The management of all the Protestant Separate Schools in Quebec is in the hands of the Rev. E. J. Rexford, who has been appointed Gen. Secretary or Superintendent of Schools—with all the privileges and salary of a deputy head.

Have the Catholics of Ontario any such privileges? Have they a Catholic Committee of public instruction with a Catholic priest acting as superintendent of Catholic education enjoying a salary of two or three thousand dollars per annum? The Catholics of Quebec have never complained of a Protestant superintendent, or of a Protestant committee. But did the Rose-Mowat Government attempt to introduce any such amendment in favor of the Catholics of Ontario the cry would be raised that "he was handing the schools over to Rome."

The Department of Education in Quebec has nothing whatever to do with the Protestant separate schools, which are all left to the management of the Rev. Mr. Rexford, under the direction of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction. This committee appoints boards of Protestant examiners to pass candidates for teachers diplomas.

Have we in Ontario any such privileges? All our Catholic young men and ladies must take their stand before a Protestant board of examiners—when candidates for teachers certificates—at the risk sometimes of not getting fair play from the bigots who may be found among them. Complaint was made by Mr. W. Meredith (now Judge Meredith) in his Opera House address in London, that there are two Catholic inspectors of schools in Ontario whose salaries come out of Protestant pockets. But for a smaller population in Quebec there are 8 (eight) Protestant inspectors of schools, five regular and three partial, whose salaries are taken from the pockets of Catholics who never complain, but think it is all right, so long as recommended by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction and by the Rev. Mr. Rexford—without even a thought of the schools being handed over to Geneva or Rome or to Martin Luther or to any other man of straw.

The school act of Catholic Quebec, 32 Vic. chap. 16, of 1868, provides, that in cities and other places the Protestants shall receive a proportionate share of all taxes levied for school purposes—on corporations or chartered companies—such as railways, factories, banks, etc., or on property of men who have no faith or whose faith is unknown, or on lands and houses belonging partly to Catholics and partly to Protestants. In Ontario we have no such privilege. All taxes on railroads, street railways, or corporations of any kind, unless the sole property of Catholics, must all be applied to the Protestant public schools.

ling the lion's share of corporation taxes; they only receive those taxes in proportion to the number of children attending their schools. But what does that much signify? Or what does it signify if the Catholics in Ontario get nothing at all? As the wolf said to the lamb, "We're bound to eat you up any way."

In addition to the liberal measures and Government grants as above quoted in favor of the Protestant Separate primary schools in the Province of Quebec, generous donations are annually made by the Catholic Government of the sister Province—to Protestant institutions of superior education—as may be seen by the following list:

To McGill University.....	\$ 4,150 00
To Morin Protestant College.....	1,750 00
To St. Francis' Protestant College.....	1,000 00
To University of Bishop's College.....	2,250 00
Total.....	\$ 9,150 00

Protestant High Schools of Quebec and Montreal.....	\$ 2,470 00
Academies (Protestant) receive	
Coteauque, \$575; Huntingdon, \$575; Waterloo, \$575; Lacine, \$425; Sherbrooke, \$375; Inverness, St. Antoine, Druhuak, and 14 others, making in all.....	6,075 00
Protestant Model Schools, etc.	2,850 00
Making in all donations to Protestant establishments for superior education.....	\$20,545 00

It must be very galling to the honest, open-hearted, simple-minded habitant to learn that in another Province where Protestants are a majority, his fellow-countrymen have been robbed even of their schools and school-houses.

It must be hard on the feelings of Priests and Bishops of Quebec to know how their toleration and generosity is appreciated by men like Bishop Carman and Principal McVicar. Instead of gratitude they receive nothing but the vilest abuse from interviews from the pulpit and from the platform. They are charged with holding the people in worse than Egyptian bondage, with promoting ignorance, and oppressing their flocks with enormous and unbearable tithes and taxation.

The missionaries and principals of colleges who visit Ontario occasionally seem to have no other end in view than that of exciting pity for the oppressed habitant and abhorrence for clergy of Lower Canada. When these infamous columns are borne on the wings of the press to the firesides of priests and people in Quebec, is it any wonder they should feel aggrieved and incensed at the ingratitude and injustice of the rev. maligners? Or can we wonder at the universal cry in Quebec: treat our fellow-countrymen and our co-religionists in Manitoba as we treat you in Quebec. We ask no more, and we will be satisfied with no less.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH NOTES.

COLLECTORS.
 The following gentlemen were named as collectors in St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday last, for the next three weeks:—Messrs. Paul Cafferty, Patrick Mac Annally, Edward Jackson and Daniel Phelan.

THE HOLY FAMILY.
 On Sunday evening, the feast of the Holy Family, the members of the congregation took part in the beautiful and imposing ceremony of consecration to the Holy Family. Rev. Father James Callaghan preached a most eloquent sermon, in which he invited all the parishioners to model their lives after those of the three members of the Holy Household at Nazareth. Rev. Father MacDonald, of Antigonish, N.S., gave the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The church was thronged and great devotion was displayed.

YOUNG MEN'S RETREAT.
 A Retreat for the young men of the parish is expected to be held during the coming Lent. As yet no date has been fixed; but it will be announced later on.

A NEW VOICE-CARRIER.

The Rev. Pastor has brought from New York a new and wonderful sounding board that is attached to a moving pulpit, which can be placed between the sanctuary rail and the front pew. So powerful is this board, that a whisper from the pulpit can be heard in the extreme end of the church.

SPEAKING OF secret societies and showing that they constitute a regular menace to society, the Hartford Courant asks:—
 "It is possible that there are reputable citizens of Hartford who believe that any lawful organization can compel a man to conceal his knowledge of a crime that threatens the whole community to save a man from the punishment that the law prescribes for such an offense?"

It is not only possible, but a well authenticated fact, that Masonry will severely punish the man who, like Doctor Jackson (in the case referred to), refuses to perjure himself to save a fellow-craftsman.

As a result of the conference between Canadian and American engineers, it is found that the greatest difference between the two lines run to establish the Alaskan boundary is but six feet seven inches. Very small, indeed. If run, however, along the whole length of Alaska the strip would represent a considerable amount of land. We have known men to pay a very high price for six feet seven inches of earth.

TEMPERANCE.

LOSSES THAT PAID.

A REFORMED DRUNKARD'S ORIGINAL WAY OF STATING HIS CASE.

The following good speech is nearly a verbal report of one heard at a temperance meeting:
 "I have been thinking, since I learned into the meeting to-night, about the losses I've met with since I signed the total abstinence pledge. I tell you there isn't a man in the society who has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Wait a bit till I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me.

"Give it to Law," said he. 'He's the best hand in the shop.'
 "Well, I told my wife at supper time, and she said:
 "Why, Laurie, he used to call you the worst. You've lost your bad name, haven't you?"
 "That's a fact, wife," said I. 'And it ain't all I have lost in the last sixteen months either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I lost them. I had an old ragged coat and a shockin' bad hat, and some waterproof boots that let the wet out at the toes as fast as they took it in at the heel. I've lost them. I had a red face, a trembling hand, and a pair of shaky legs that gave me an awkward tumble now and then. I had a habit of cursing and swearing, and I've got rid of that. I had an aching head sometimes, and a heavy heart, and worse than all the rest, a guilty conscience. Thank God, I've lost them all!"

"Then I told my wife what she had lost.
 "You've had an old ragged coat, Mary," said I. 'And you had trouble and sorrow and a poor, wretched home, and plenty of heartaches for a husband, and a miserable drunkard for a husband. Mary, Mary, thank the Lord for all you and I have lost since I signed the temperance pledge!"—Chase City Progress.

THE GREAT DECEIVER.

LONG AND BLACK RECORD OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

More than two thousand years ago the results of alcohol on the body were compared to the bite of a serpent and the sting of an adder; alcohol has not changed its nature since. At the present time alcoholic beverages are certainly the most injurious, deceptive and dangerous elements of death and destruction that exist, and the annals of criminal courts prove that they are an aggravated public nuisance generally. Yet the beverages are so fascinating, and the poison in them so insidious, that the whole human race has been debilitated and cheated for thousands of years, and more injury has resulted from their use than has been occasioned by all the war, famine and pestilence combined; and now that science, experience, and enlightened reason have so largely dissipated such delusive cobwebs of appetite, prejudice, and passion these poisonous alcoholic beverages should be banished from society with all the intelligent energy that an injured and outraged people can command.—Christian Work.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

The man who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips first puts a nail through the hand of Christ.

The American steamship line has it as an invariable rule that no captain or other officer, sailor or other employe, shall use intoxicating liquor as a drink.

The devil does not require every man who serves him to wear his colors—which explains why a man may drink without carrying a rum blossom on his nose.—Young Men's Era.

In London there is no less than thirty whiskey dealers who make use of the royal arms on their labels and trade-marks. They have been appointed "Parveyons to the Queen."

The savings banks of Cambridge, Mass., give testimony as follows: "The last year under saloons there were \$140,000 of new deposits. The next year under prohibition \$58,000. The last year under saloons 861 new accounts were opened in the savings bank while in the first year under no license 992 were opened."

SEEKING INFORMATION.

A subscriber informs us that information was wanted regarding Michael Coughlin, born in the parish of Kilmurray, Ibrickane, Co. Clare, Ireland. When last heard of he was in Canada. That was in 1876. Also is information wanted about Catherine Shannon, his sister, who, in 1875, resided at Oswego, N.Y. The person seeking to obtain any such information is Mrs. Sarah Torpey, nee Coughlin, of 108 Almond street, Philadelphia.

A.: How are your new neighbours? Quite sociable? B.: Oh, yes. Very. They've borrowed a pound of butter, ten eggs, a step-ladder, and ten yards of hose within twenty-four hours of arrival. Oh, yes; they are very sociable.

The horny-handed man calls it "pay" the skilled mechanic "wages," the City clerk "salary," the banker "income," a landowner "rent-roll," and a lawyer "fees," but it all comes to the same at the end of the week.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896.

A SOUVENIR NUMBER.

The great success of THE TRUE WITNESS St. Patrick's Day Souvenir number last year has induced us to prepare one for 1896. In order to meet the views of a great many subscribers who were anxious to have a full report of the proceedings on St. Patrick's Day, we have decided to have our souvenir number in the form of an increased and illustrated issue of the weekly paper. It will only appear after the celebration, and in addition to the numerous attractive features of a special issue, it will contain a complete report of all the ceremonies, concerts, addresses and celebrations of the event. It will be sold at the usual price of five cents per copy, thus bringing it more easily within the requirements of the times. We contemplate that it will be a grand success, as was that of last year.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD.

Elsewhere we publish an account of the origin of the special devotion to St. Anthony of Padua. So widespread has this practice become that almost every country knows of it, and the churches in which it is being established are very numerous. As announced last week, the devotion has been inaugurated in St. Patrick's church; a statue of St. Anthony, holding a child in his arms, has been placed on a pedestal outside the sanctuary rail on the Epistle side of the church. Beside the statue is a box into which the written requests and promises of the faithful may be dropped.

In this world where there is so much distrust and fickleness, where promises are too often broken and pledges unfulfilled, men have come to a point of selfishness at which confidence in their fellow-men seems almost an unknown quantity. People no longer care to act unless guaranteed their remuneration; cash in advance is becoming the rule of the day. It is otherwise in the domain of faith. Sacrifices are made, aims are given, prayers are said with the full expectation and confidence that the blessings sought will, in some form or other, be granted.

This devotion to St. Anthony, and as positively stipulated by that great Saint is more in accord with the worldly than with the religious system. One of its most striking characteristics is that the petitioner is not required to do or to give anything until the favor has been granted. Let us say, for example, that a mother is anxious for the recovery of a child that is apparently doomed to death. She promises St. Anthony a certain number of loaves of bread for the poor on condition that her child is spared. She is not expected to give the bread until her request is granted; but on the recovery of the child, it becomes a sacred obligation on her part to donate—according to her promise—the food stipulated. If her prayer has not been granted, and the child does not recover, she is thereby freed from all obligation, and is not bound in any way to do what she promised.

Wonderful are the authenticated miracles that have been the result of this devotion. We would strongly advise our readers to have recourse to it in all cases of need. If we may be permitted the phrase, it is a perfectly safe bargain—nothing to lose and all to gain.

A CORRESPONDENT, who claims to be very wealthy and to have made his money by his own skill, would like to know upon what ground we expect that he should agree with our opinions upon certain subjects. We don't expect that he, or any one else, is obliged to agree

with our opinions; all we claim is the right to honestly express them; and to every other person we accord the same right. If he will change places with us for a time we will be perfectly willing to undertake the heavy labor of enjoying his wealth, while he can enjoy the privilege of expressing his opinions—and we won't quarrel with him.

THE HOLY FAMILY.

Sunday was the feast of the Holy Family. As usual, on that occasion, the mid-air chapel in the tower of the beautiful church of Bonsecours was the scene of a pilgrimage and of appropriate devotions. There is no more touching festival celebrated by the Church; it is pregnant with the highest lessons that humanity can learn from the Divine One. In the history of the Holy Family are set forth the brightest examples and most perfect models for our imitation and practice.

It is true that each member of that wondrous household has special feasts, all of the greatest importance. St. Joseph's festival is on the 19th of March, and the whole of that month is consecrated to his glorification. Besides, throughout the year there are other occasions when special devotions are paid to St. Joseph. The whole month of May is dedicated in a particular manner to the Blessed Virgin; again do we celebrate her various festivals—the fifteenth of August, the eighth of December, the twenty-fifth of March—all of which are recognized by every child of the Church the world over. And as to Our Divine Lord, the whole year is His; every Sunday in the twelve months belongs in an especial manner to Him; Christmas, the Epiphany, and all January—the month of the Holy Childhood;—Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost;—in a word, each great festival of the Church is a celebration of some act in the life of the Saviour. But the feast of the Holy Family comes only once in the year. It is the occasion when all three are united in the sacred bonds of domestic peace and perfection. The Foster Father, the Holy Mother, and the Divine Infant, are all considered as one sacred household, and as such are held up by the Church as models for Christian parents and examples for the children to follow.

We are yet within the octave of that very lovable feast. It is well that each Catholic family should place itself under the protection and guidance of that most perfect of all families. By so doing our Christian domestic happiness must increase and our firesides glow with a peace and love that can alone render them the abodes of virtue and the receptacles of blessings from above. Let fathers and mothers strive to conform their lives to the standard established at Nazareth, and teach their children to imitate the obedience and devotion of the Holy Child.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We learn that the remedial measure, about to be submitted to Parliament, has been drawn up by the sub-committee and submitted to the Council. What its contents are can only be known when the bill is laid upon the table of the House of Commons. So far, despite all other differences and difficulties which have arisen, the government has steadfastly adhered to its determination, and seems bent on carrying out the solemn promise made to the country. We will not try to hide the fact that we anxiously await the details of that measure. When it is brought down, we hope that it will contain provisions sufficiently strong to guarantee the rights of the Catholic minority and equally to secure the interests of the Protestant element. By so doing a precedent will be established that, for all time to come, may be looked upon as the talisman of religious and political liberty in this Dominion.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal contest is on. Saturday will be a hot day—no matter how the thermometer registers—in Montreal. One thing is very satisfactory: there was no mayoralty contest, the return of Mr. Smith does credit to Montreal. We desire to congratulate the mayor-elect and also the citizens upon the unanimity that existed. In several of the wards there were Aldermen elected by acclamation; in many, however, the aspirants are battling as best they can for the honors and seats vacant.

The electors of Montreal have now a very good opportunity of displaying their desire to secure good civic government. We are under the impression that there is a little too much extreme enthusiasm and, therefore, a certain degree of unfairness in the methods adopted on one or other side. Any candidate suspected of being what is considered a "boodler" is assailed without mercy, and all his actions are studied through glasses colored with strong prejudice. It suffices that another man declares himself a candidate to lavish upon the new comer no end of praise, absolutely without regard to what his capacities, qualifications, or real intentions may be. We would advise a little more calmness and careful study of the situa-

tion and the men. "A" may be a very undesirable representative and the object of a good deal of just criticism; yet he may have fine qualities and good points go his credit that "B"—his opponent—cannot now, and never will be able to claim. Because "B" runs against "A," and that the latter is not the pink of perfection, does not alter the fact that "B" may be far less desirable for a greater number of reasons than over "A" was.

We have faith in the solid, common sense of the electorate; and we trust that on Saturday next all preconceived prejudices will be laid aside and the men best calculated to serve the city's interests will be elected.

ST. GABRIEL'S WARD.

We notice that very strong efforts are being made by the friends of Alderman Turner and by a section of the city press to cast discredit upon ex-Alderman Tansey, who is again a candidate for aldermanic honors in St. Gabriel's ward. We do not deem it consistent with our duty to stand silently by when a fellow-countryman and co-religionist is being unnecessarily held up to the public as a person unworthy the support of the electorate—particularly when he is misrepresented.

Mr. Tansey has been a resident for over forty years of St. Gabriel's. He found it a very poor and scattered place, badly lighted, without streets, drainage, or sidewalks. He put forth his energy and despite all the obstacles that were to be surmounted he succeeded in having St. Gabriel's ward annexed to the city. The consummation of that important work was the building up of the ward. To-day the face of the district has entirely changed. It is equal to any section of Montreal in the improvements that mark its progress and the accommodations afforded its residents. Yet all this is due in a very great measure to Mr. Tansey's efforts during the long period of aldermanic labors consecrated to the interests of the community.

Mr. Tansey is a self-made man, who has acquired a competence for himself and family by the exercise of methods which will bear the closest scrutiny. The battle is being fought on religious lines by the opponents of Mr. Tansey, and that should not be tolerated in our mixed community. Time was when Irish Catholics had five and six representatives. Alderman Farrell steps out, and unless Mr. Tansey is elected they will only have two representatives in the new Council.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Some time ago, at the suggestion of Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, it was arranged that, in the early summer, a grand national convention would be held in Dublin, for the purpose of organizing concerted action upon the Home Rule movement. Amongst other items in the plan is one that stipulates a world-wide representation of Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, on that occasion. From all quarters of the earth, where so ever the Irish race is to be found, representatives are to be expected.

The grand object is to glean from the advocates of Ireland's cause in all lands the best and most impartial suggestions as to the future course to be adopted. So long now has the cause been allowed to drift, with various spasmodic efforts, that, for one reason or another, were not permanent in their effects, nor followed by the universally desired results, that it becomes obvious to all serious and thinking men, who have at heart the prosperity of Ireland and the happiness of her people, that some generally accepted plan must be adopted, all personal interests made subservient to it, all individual ambitions effaced in its presence, and a world-embracing sanction given to it, in order to strengthen the hands of the men in the active arena and to secure effective action and tangible results.

As far as Canada is concerned we have what we might call a resident, or constant, representative, in the person of Hon. Edward Blake. As a leader—and, perhaps, soon as the leader—Mr. Blake is so occupied with the immense interests at stake, and the countless duties that his active participation in Imperial politics demands, he could not reasonably be expected to act as particular representative of each section of our Dominion on such an occasion. Possibly every State of the American Union will send a number of delegates; Australia and other countries will furnish a large contingent.

We, therefore, think that Canada should have her leading cities, wherein large numbers of Irishmen dwell, specially represented. At least each Province should send one, if not two delegates—particularly Ontario and Quebec. We draw the attention of the Irish societies all over the Dominion to these facts—as the subject seems to have been somewhat overlooked.

Above all should Montreal, with its forty-five thousand Irish inhabitants, have a voice in that convention. We trust that elsewhere throughout the Dominion the matter will be seriously considered. We now draw attention to the subject in view of the fact that our

various Irish societies will be soon busy preparing for the coming St. Patrick's Day celebration. It would be a good time for them "to put their heads together" and decide upon some action in connection with the event to which we allude. We think that amongst the Presidents of the leading Irish societies and the various Irish representatives of Montreal a choice could be made of some one who would be able to do honor to our race, credit to our city, and service to the cause. We would also suggest that while selecting a lay representative there should also be one from the clergy. We fling out this suggestion deeming it timely, and in the hope that our leading Irishmen may see fit to consider it seriously.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Marquis of Dute, a staunch Catholic, has been elected rector of St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh, Scotland. His knowledge of Italian is said to be unrivalled in the United Kingdom.

MGR. LORENZELLI, Internuncio at the Hague, has brought out a philosophical work: "Philosophie Theoretique Institutiones," which is warmly recommended by the Holy Father in a special address to the author.

PROFESSOR JACOB MEISTER, of Vienna, an eminent historian, and founder of St. Vincent Conference of Weirhaus, died last week. He was a leading Catholic and greatly interested in all associations connected with the Church.

A High Mass of Requiem, for the soul of Victor Emmanuel, was sung in Rome, at the Pantheon Church, on the 9th of January. Even after death we find the Church watching over her children and her enemies—she returns good for evil.

MGR. JEAN SALARI, who died at Lugano, in Switzerland, was eighty-seven years of age. He had been sixty years a priest. Before 1847 he had a seat in the Communal Council, but gave it up when hostilities were commenced against the Church.

WHEN it became known in Columbus, O., that the county Children's Home was destroyed by fire the Catholic institutions threw open their doors for the purpose of sheltering the destitute little ones. Strange to say, the Protestant institutions made no offer of help.

ACCORDING to letters published by Mgr. Alt Mayer, O. P., Archbishop of Baghdad, and Delegate Apostolic for Mesopotamia, Kurdistan and Lower Armenia, the net result of the Catholic Missioner's calculation fixes the number of Armenian victims at fifty-five thousand.

ON the morning of January 20, Cardinal Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, was found dead in his bed at the palace. He was born in 1817 and created cardinal in 1893. Rapidly indeed is the College being thinned out, yet the Father of the Faithful continues well and active.

JAMESON, of Transvaal fame, is on his way to England. He has been handed over by Boers. What his reception will be is difficult to say. It appears that Kruger is a Calvinist and a deadly enemy of Catholicity. That may account, to some extent, for Emperor William's congratulations.

THE February number of the Catholic World Magazine is an exceptionally good one. It is well illustrated and contains a fund of information. Very able prose articles and some charming poems enliven its pages. The Catholic World easily holds a foremost place in the periodical literature of America.

THE report of the forty-second German Catholic Congress, which was held in Munich last summer, has just been published in book form by Herder. The expenses of the gathering amounted to over 40,000 marks. The receipts fully covered the expenses. The congress was, in every sense, a grand success.

AN American contemporary says:—"A large percentage of the Protestant clergy in this country are natives of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada. That is the reason the chief pulpits of the land took sides with Lord Salisbury in his connection with Uncle Sam." What about the A. P. Aists?

ONE of our contemporaries, under the heading, "News of the Week," has the following, the compositor having set up the copy and the foreman's instructions: "The President of the Boer republic has claimed \$175,000 damages from England on account of Jameson's raid. Ad News of the Week." Our inquiring friend has now the explanation of the paragraph.

BRANN'S "Iconoclast" says, that "in case of war with England all buds cannot keep the Irish Catholics from going to the front; but the A. P. Aists will

remain at home to see that nothing happens to the little red school-house." Amongst the images that the "Iconoclast" seems to slush at the most conspicuous is the idol set up by the A. P. A. crowd.

AS ROME is not in the habit of disclosing the tenor of pontifical documents before they are published, the statements of correspondents regarding the contents of the forthcoming encyclical are entitled to very little attention. All we can be sure of is that the document will be marked by the same wisdom which has characterized all previous utterances of Leo XIII.

MR. F. LABRIE, of 27 de Montigny Lane, has invented a boat that requires neither steam, electricity nor wind to propel it. The movements are, however, worked at will. The inventor is a carpenter and joiner by trade. He has made application for a patent at Ottawa, and is anxious either to secure a partner or else to sell his invention. We have no idea of the principle upon which it is worked; but it must surely be a curiosity.

WONDERFUL is the contrast between the bitterness of the general American press towards Canada and the sentiments of the American people. We scarcely read an exchange that has not something offensive to say concerning this country; while, on the other hand, we have not met with an American citizen who is actuated by feelings other than those of real friendliness. We must only conclude that the American press does not voice American sentiment.

THE SHEIK BEN AISSA, who died at Medeah, near Algiers, recently, was 115 years old. He was in possession of a sacred seal, the holding of which endowed him and his whole tribe with the magic property of handling poisonous snakes with impunity." This is a remarkable piece of news. But what will now become of the seal? Would the tribe rent it out for a reasonable consideration? We would not care to handle the reptile "with impunity"; if necessary we would prefer steel gloves.

A GENTLEMAN, born and educated in Canada, who for years has been connected with the American press, asked us, by letter, if we did not consider the recent cabinet crisis at Ottawa as a forerunner of Quebec's withdrawal from Confederation. When one who would be supposed to know something about Canadian affairs draws such conclusions—particularly in the face of recent electoral events—we cannot be surprised at the regular Americans knowing so little about the Dominion.

THE death of Prince Henry of Battenberg out in Ashantee was very sad. He was only another of the brave young hearts that fall victims of a vulgar ridicule. Because a man is not a native born Englishman, the moment circumstances place him in a conspicuous position, he is made the target of all kinds of poisoned arrows—jealousy being the chief one. It seems necessary that he must unnecessarily go abroad and die in the cause of the stay-at-home patriots, in order to receive the common respect due to an ordinary gentleman.

THE Detroit News credits a "rising orator of the backwoods of Canada" with the following: "The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of Africa, or climbing the forests of America, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell." The News must have been thinking of the Fourth of July oration delivered by an American legislator from the civilized region of Nebraska, who declared that "when the American eagle shouts from the Capitol, the world runs to its burrow and the fox crouches in its hole; when our emblem sharpens its fangs and draws its sword, in the name of Liberty, there is no earthly power to check its march to victory. The American eagle is endowed with wings and patriotism to soar aloft and defend every inch of ground under its feet." Whether the Canadian backwoods orator ever delivered his reported speech or not is a question; the latter one is verbatim.

A NEW BUSINESS.

In looking over the business changes for 1896 we observe the name of one of our subscribers, Mr. P. A. Milloy. He has been carrying on the business of Timmons & Co., of Quebec, successfully, for the past six years; he has also purchased the entire water plant of Belanger Bros., St. Jerome, P. Q., and is entering on this line of business. He is the only one of our subscribers who is engaged in this business, consequently, we wish him every success. If we are to judge by his past record as a business man, we are confident he will do very well. He is also sole agent for Plantagenet mineral water, which is known in Canada, for over half a century, as the Canadian apollinaris.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Milloy are spending carnival week in Quebec, and are the guests of Mr. P. J. Timmons, of that city.

CIVIC ELECTION NOTES.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.
The candidates seeking election in St. Lawrence Ward, are Mr. James Cochran and Mr. James Harper. Both are new men in the Aldermanic field and consequently have yet to make their records. As far as we can learn they are both good men and, while each has his friends and critics, any one of them would ably represent the ward.

ST. LOUIS WARD.
The services of Aldermen, Savignac and Renaud have always been devoted to the interest of the people and the best interest of the city. They have been opposed against the granting of contracts to the highest tenderer, and voted against the Gas Company and electric light. They are in favor of all work in which the city is interested being done by day work.

ST. MARY'S WARD.
In St. Mary's Ward, the contest lies between Ald. Robert and Mr. T. Charpentier. The prevailing opinion in the district seems to be in favor of the latter. Mr. Charpentier is well known among the electors on account of his connection with a number of local organizations. Speaking to a prominent elector of the ward a few days ago, the TRUE WITNESS was informed that the election of Mr. Charpentier was assured as new blood was very badly needed in the Council.

CENTRE WARD.
The Minerve, in the course of an article supporting the candidature of Mr. Laporte for the Centre Ward, says: We are not in favor of absolutely excluding lawyers from the City Hall, but we believe that they are too numerous there. Mr. Prefontaine, a lawyer; Mr. Beausoleil, a lawyer; Mr. Batusville, a lawyer; all very able men. Now there are only two too many at least. The three form a triumvirate which for many years past has been master of the whole administration of the city of Montreal. If they have done great work, they have not less contributed to create an enormous debt.

ST. ANN'S WARD.
The election in St. Ann's Ward promises to be both lively and interesting. There are few candidates seeking election. It seems very strange that in every other district there has been at least one alderman elected by acclamation. The names of the candidates are: For district number one, Ald. B. Connaughton and Mr. D. Gallery, and, for district number two, Ald. M. F. Nolan and T. Kinsella.

AGRICULTURE.

A PASTORAL LETTER ISSUED BY ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

A circular has been addressed by Archbishop Fabre to the different parish priests in his diocese, on the subject of encouragement of agriculture. It commences as follows:

"The Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Quebec, in their collective circular of January 6th, 1894, pointed out the importance of agriculture and called the attention of our rural populations to the necessity of restoring to the soil its pristine fertility, as well as the different methods to be adopted for the attainment of such a desirable end." Agricultural instruction, it proceeds, is the first necessity. In order to spread a knowledge of the science of agriculture the clergy have been instructed to give every encouragement to the agricultural schools, and agricultural missionaries have also been sent throughout the province. His Grace Mgr. Fabre attended a meeting last summer, at which his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was also present. This was the inauguration of a movement in favor of the farmers sending their children to one or other of the agricultural colleges and to see that the person who was intended to succeed his father on the farm should receive as much attention as his brothers destined for the "learned" professions. The present circular emphasizes the honorable and useful character of the agricultural career, its ennobling tendencies and its freedom from the temptations which beset young men engaged in other walks of life. It is the part of the clergy, who have, in the past, rendered such services to the cause of liberal education, to now crown their labors by leading a crusade for the advancement of the agricultural calling. "Be sure," the circular continues, "that the personal sacrifices that you make for this work, to which we attach so much importance, will be very agreeable to me. God will bless them and reward you. Aided in your devoted efforts by our parishioners and by the members of the agricultural clubs, you will contribute powerfully to the success of the movement commenced under the benediction of our Holy Father the Pope; a movement from which we look for the prosperity and the wealth of our rural districts and our cities." One of the Canons of the Cathedral, and two priests of the diocese, whom a Government agricultural lecturer will probably accompany, will visit each parish and inaugurate the missionary work. His Grace authorizes the commencement of their labors with a benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, followed by a short address. But it is to be clearly understood that agricultural lectures must not be delivered within the church.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
LONDON, January 28.—The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette in Rome reaffirms the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey. The correspondent further says that the Government's sudden summoning to Rome a few days ago of Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador to Austria, was for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to the serious effect which such an alliance must have upon the Triple Alliance.

NOT THAT KIND.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but, on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

Taken from life—Sitting for your portrait.

TURKISH CRISIS IMMINENT.

PARTITION OF THE EFFETE EMPIRE AGAIN DISCUSSED.

RUSSIA WANTS ARMENIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Daily News, this morning, prints a despatch from Vienna, which asserts that news has been received from Constantinople and Sebastopol, which agrees that Russia has a fleet lying at Sebastopol and at Odessa, and that the Caucasian armies of Armenia are being concentrated upon the Russian frontier in readiness to move next spring to realize the plans of Peter the Great for the partition of Turkey between the powers, Russia taking Armenia and Constantinople, France taking Syria and Palestine, and England taking Egypt and the Eastern shores of the Persian Gulf, the remainder of the Turkish Empire to be divided among the other powers.

The Daily News also has a despatch from Sebastopol, which records that secret preparations are going forward there of shipping and of armaments for a volunteer fleet. It is the general belief there, this despatch affirms, that these preparations foreshadow some action in the spring.

Constantinople, Jan. 28.—There is a rumor here that Russia is arranging with the Sultan for the occupation of Armenia, but it is not confirmed by any discoverable signs, and is discredited in diplomatic circles.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Chronicle this morning has an editorial recalling the success which attended President Jefferson's sending a fleet to Algiers, and advocates the great powers formally inviting the United States to send a fleet to Turkey. "The mere sight of such a formidable display," says the Chronicle, "would suffice to bring the Sultan to his senses."

If, however, action were needed, the Chronicle urges that the British fleet should co-operate.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The Berliner Tagblatt says: "It will be the duty of continental diplomacy to convince America that England's motives in the Armenian question are political and not humane, and thus dissuade the United States from co-operating with England."

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY—A DRAMATIC AND LITERARY EVENING.

Owing to our forms being made up for this week we can merely announce the fact that to celebrate the 11th anniversary of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, the officers provided a very enjoyable entertainment for the members and their numerous friends, last evening, in St. Ann's Hall. Amongst those present were Rev. Fathers Schlofman, Gods, Straube, Heffernan, M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., and Chas. Fitzpatrick, Q. C., M. L. A. The first part of the programme was taken up by the latter gentleman, who gave an interesting address on the "Constitution of our Country." This was followed by the three act comedy, "The Rogueries of Scapin." Those who took part were Messrs. E. Quinn, H. P. Sullivan, J. McKeown, J. R. Oron, R. J. Byrne, T. F. Sullivan, J. Hussey, N. Quinn, Fred. Farrell, T. Kavanagh, P. Mahony, P. T. O'Brien and Prof. P. J. Shea.

In our next issue we hope to be able to give a report of the eloquent lecture delivered by Mr. Fitzpatrick. The entertainment was a grand success.

TO HELP THE POOR.

The Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., almoner of the poor of St. Patrick's parish, will lecture on behalf of the poor fund in the Windsor Hall, on Thursday, February 13, 1898. Subject: "My Tour Through Ireland," illustrated by seventy-five beautiful views imparted from Dublin for this very lecture. During the year 1895, the principal items of expenses for the poor were: Fuel, \$812.26; groceries, \$326.21; bread, \$432.98; rents, \$475; shoes, \$92.40; and burials, \$43, to which should be added about \$200 for material for the sewing done by the Ladies of Charity. The plan of reserved seats for the lecture and concert will be opened on Monday, January 27, at Shaw's music store, 227 1/2 St. Catherine street.

TWO POPULAR MUSICIANS.

The recent concert given by the St. Ann's Junior Young Men's Society served greatly to bring before the public one of the most promising musicians in Montreal, Mr. Robert McGuirk. This young gentleman is a pupil of St. Ann's school, and has already given evidence of a marked ability that will reflect the highest of credit upon the school and upon himself. He is a brother of Mr. Alexander P. McGuirk, who, for years, was one of the best and most favorably known musicians that Montreal had produced. Professor McGuirk left this city a couple of years ago to accept the important position of organist and choir-master of the Hartford Cathedral. On the twenty-seventh of December last, the choir of that grand church, under his direction, gave a magnificent concert for the benefit of the poor. The progress made and high favor won by one brother in Hartford seem to find their counterpart in the success of the other brother in Montreal. Both are St. Ann's boys.

THE ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The plan of Mr. H. R. Talbot, architect of this city, has been adopted for the improvements to the St. Laurent College. A new wing a hundred and fifty-seven feet long, sixty-five feet wide and four stories high will be constructed, together with a fire proof museum of octagonal form and measuring forty feet in diameter.

DEATH OF A NUN.

Sister Ste. Marie de Bonsecours, of the congregation of Notre Dame, nee Miss Mary Virginia Georgina Baby, daughter of Mr. William Baby, Chatham, Ont., died recently of consumption and heart disease. She had been ill for over two years. The deceased nun was 29 years

and eight months old and had been in religious life for nearly nine years. The service took place at the Chapel of Notre Dame de Pitie, and was attended by members of the Baby, Morgan, Garneau and Turcotte families. R.I.P.

CAINE'S CANADIAN MISSION.

THE NOTED NOVELIST HEADS HIS REPORT TO THE AUTHORS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—H. Rider Haggard presided yesterday evening at the meeting of the Society of Authors, to which Mr. Hall Caine read his report upon his mission to Canada with regard to international copyright. Mr. Caine took the ground that the Canadian copyright question was more liable to breed a serious international and colonial dispute than anything in the Venezuela or Transvaal questions. He asserted that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain upon his return from Canada had expressed to him much gratification at the prospect of an amicable settlement of what promised to be a troublesome question.

Mr. Haggard, speaking on the report, said that it was ridiculous to suppose that any Government would put pressure upon Canada with regard to a copyright law. Most of them, he said, would rather see the question dropped than to quarrel with Canada over copyright.

A NOBLE AMERICAN MAYOR.

In reply to an ordinance of the A.P.A. City Council of Louisville, Ky., asking for the removal of the Sisters of Charity from the Eruptive Hospital, Mayor Tyler has refused to sign the unjust bill. Mayor Tyler states his reasons as follows:

It seems to me that some other object is sought to be attained here than the saving of a mere pittance of a hundred dollars or so to the city in attempting to exclude the Sisters of Charity from the management of the Eruptive Hospital. Indeed, I have been reliably informed that at a recent meeting of our Committee on Public Charity a member frankly expressed himself to the effect that the main object in drafting this ordinance was to compel the Sisters' withdrawal, out of religious considerations; in other words, because they were Catholics.

If this be true, then I can only say that the city of Louisville presents the shameful spectacle of 36 able-bodied men engaged in making war upon four helpless women; and God pity any government, national, State or municipal, that has to be conducted in the spirit of religious fanaticism. In justice to the Sisters, who in their self-sacrificing devotion to do duty have isolated themselves from all social ties, performing the offices of charity in a part of the country which exposes them to dangerous malarial influences, in justice to myself as a man, in justice to the broad, liberal-minded and charitable people of Louisville, I absolutely refuse, and will not sign this ordinance, and the same is herewith returned.

DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 28.—The destitution is increasing here, and the demands for labor are becoming more vehement. Everybody qualified to form an opinion admits that it is difficult to exaggerate the condition of the working men and the unemployed. The streets are impassable from the recent snowstorms, thus affording work for a hundred men, yet no steps have been taken to clear them. Petitions are preparing for presentation to Governor Murray tomorrow, urging the adoption of relief measures. Trains on one section of the railroad broke through the snow blockade after five days. One train killed a man named Kennedy on Saturday night, and mangled his body frightfully. The accident was not discovered until yesterday.

PORTAITURES OF CHRIST.

It is a singular fact that throughout the entire New Testament there is nothing regarding the personal appearance of Christ, and the early fathers of the Church, who doubtless knew something of how He looked while on earth, are equally silent about it. A portrait of Him has been claimed by some to have come down from apostolic times and that copies of it were taken and are still extant. That this statement has no foundation in fact would appear to be evident from the circumstance that the old masters, in their representations of the Saviour, follow no recognized model and are as various in such portraiture as were their conceptions of what the real Christ should be.

This diversity must be apparent to all who have examined such paintings in the Louvre and other large collections. In Fra. F. Lippi's "Maddona and Child," for instance, an exquisite creation, the face of the infant Saviour, though perfect in contour, has a look of precocious intelligence which seems unnatural in one so young. Carlo Dolce, Murillo and others, though displaying different types of child life, are perhaps equally successful in conveying a nearly satisfying ideal in their work, and as a result the face is Italian, French Spanish or Flemish, as the case may be, rather than Jewish, as it should have been.

In paintings of the man Christ in F. R. Francis's painting, "The Virgin and Two Angels Weeping Over the Dead Body of Christ," is probably the divinest conception of it ever traced on canvas. Though the face is evidently that of the dead, all the emotions of the soul seem to be mirrored upon it. In Borgognone's "Christ Bearing the Cross," Correggio's "Ecce Homo," Guido Reni's "Ecce Homo," all marvelous creations, as well as in others perhaps equally meritorious in however different they may be, they at least convey an ideal Christ, which does not shock Christian sensibilities, as does Munkacsy's representation of the Saviour in his famous painting "Christ Before Pilate."—Neil Macdonald, in N.Y. Catholic Review.

The Wife: Two weeks ago you said my husband couldn't live, and now he's nearly well. The Doctor: Madam, I can only express my regrets.

A man is always proud of his children who are large for the age, except when he is trying to pass them off on half-fare tickets on the railway.

PUNCTUATING A LETTER.

SHALL IT BE A COMMA, SEMICOLON, COLON OR DASH AFTER THE SALUTATION?

Shall it be a comma, semicolon, a colon or a comma and a dash? The query has arisen as to what shall be the punctuation mark after the salutation in a letter. Shall it be Dear Sir, Dear Sir; Dear Sir: or Dear Sir,—?

The Educational News, Newark, Del., which advocates the comma, has this to say on the subject: "The confusion arises from the different forms used, thoughtlessly perhaps, by both business men and the educators of the day. Most men write these forms as they learned them in childhood, and when asked to give a reason for their practice claim simply that 'it is a custom.' Is it? If so, why does custom vary so greatly? When a man writes a sentence, or even a punctuation mark, he ought to be able to give a reason, if there is one. Are we prepared to do this in our usage of the marks referred to?"

We write a sentence, "My dear Boy, I am glad to see you." "Another, "Dear Mary, when will you pay us a visit?" In each of these sentences, and thousands of others like them, we place a comma after the name of the person addressed, because that is the accepted law of usage with regard to the nominative case, independent by address, and nobody that understands good usage thinks of violating the rule. How do the sentences given differ from such salutations as begin "My dear Mother," "Dear Captain Smith," "Dear Sir," "My dear Madam" and the like? In no way whatever. They are all subject to the same rule, that a comma follows a noun used in the nominative case independent by direct address. The fact that Dear Sir or Dear Madam is on one line while the body of the letter begins on the next has nothing to do with the matter.

When the salutation and the beginning of the body of the letter are on the same line, a dash will follow the comma to indicate a break or pause between the salutation and the letter, as follows: "Dear Sister,—I have concluded to come," etc. This form, however, is rarely used except where an address precedes the salutation, as

"Messrs. Jones and Clark, 1020 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

"Dear Sirs,—The goods you shipped," etc. Ask yourself why you use the semicolon, your answer likely is, because it is custom. Ask yourself why you use the colon, and your answer is the same, and quite as unsatisfactory. Ask yourself why you use the comma, and your answer is wholly intelligible and satisfactory. It means something to the learner and it will always be a reminder of the well-established principle of usage in connection with the independent case or address wherever it occurs.

The use of the semicolon or the colon probably arises from the fact that most people when they read a letter aloud let the voice fall in pronouncing Dear Sir, Dear Madam, Dear Friend, etc., but it must be borne in mind that the use of punctuation is to determine grammatical construction and not to mark rhetorical or declamatory pauses.

First Sister: Why don't you cry? Second Sister: Can't; lost my embroidered handkerchief at home.

A perplexed woman can ask more questions in a minute than she can remember the answers to in a lifetime.

"She talked so fast that I could not get a word in edge-wise." "You should have resorted to sharper language."



Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had smothered sensations. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that I am now strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." MRS. DALTON, 56 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because the best packed in Canada.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

Hood's Pills

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c.

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Many Millions of Dollars

And is prepared to contract for the payment of \$1,000 and upwards at your death, or when old age has overtaken you.

Full particulars will be sent on application to

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207 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT Annual Discount Sale.

We will Offer, at HALF PRICE, the balance of our Stock of CHINA BREAKFAST SETS, at

50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, for Decorating, at

50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

BOHEMIAN GLASS FLOWER HOLDERS, at

50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

"TOKENAB" TERRA COTTA VASES, at

50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

REDUCED PRICES ON CANNED PEACHES.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price per can, Price per dozen. Includes items like Baltimore Peaches, Louisiana Valley Preserved Peaches, etc.

REDUCED PRICES ON CANNED PEARS.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price per can, Price per dozen. Includes items like Boulier's Bartlett Pears, Golden Gate Brand, etc.

THE CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER—In 1 lb. and 1-2 lb. tins.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price per tin, Price per dozen. Includes items like Cleveland Baking Powder, The Oneida Community Apple Butter, etc.

HAZARD'S OX GELATINE—In 2 oz. and 4 oz. packets. The best in the market.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price per packet, Price per dozen. Includes items like Hazard's Ox Gelatine, Hazard's Ox Gelatine, etc.

TOWN TALK LUNCH OYSTERS—In cans.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price per can, Price per dozen. Includes items like Town Talk Lunch Oysters, the finest Baltimore Pack, etc.

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January Discount Sale.

Only 2 Days Remaining

— TO SECURE —

January Discount Prices

Which mean a Saving of 10 TO 75 PER CENT

- BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS
BARGAINS IN LINENS
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BARGAINS IN HOSIERY
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BARGAINS IN MANTLES
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BARGAINS IN MILLINERY

Our Entire Stock under a Heavy Discount for the next 2 Days.

Do not let the opportunity go by.

JAS. A. OGILVY & Sons

Family Linen Drapers and Linen Warehouse
203 to 209 St. Antoine Street, Phone 8222.
144 to 150 Mountain Street.
BRANCH: St. Catherine street, corner Buckingham Avenue; Telephone 3235.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

St. Louis Ward

ALDERMEN

Savignac and Reneault

CANDIDATES.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1836 St. Catherine Street

Other Committee Rooms will be opened this week.

The electors may obtain all necessary information by applying to these committees.

TRY A BOTTLE OF

GRAY'S EFFERVESCENT

Bromide of Soda and Caffeine

Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, nervous and neuritic people will find it invaluable.

50 Cents Bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street.

P.S.—A large assortment of fashionable perfume and toilet soaps for New Year's.

Clothing.

FOR STYLE AND FIT

CALL ON :

MATT WILLOCK.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

1414 BEECHY STREET,

OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH.

Carpets, Furniture,

Curtains, Draperies,

Oilcloths, Cork Flooring,

Mattings and Mats,

At very Tempting Prices

Before Stock-Taking, at

THOMAS LIGGET'S,

1884 Notre Dame Street.

GLORIA BUILDING.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Adele Lepine, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Jean Baptiste Bureau, hotelkeeper, of the same place, duly authorized a-ter en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said J. B. Bureau, defendant. The plaintiff has this day taken an action for separation as to property against the defendant. Montreal, 24 h. January, 1896.

AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, 28-5 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the election for the offices of Aldermen Nos. 1 and 2, in the several Wards of this city...

CENTRE WARD.

Pol. No. 1.—At or near No. 44 Capital street, comprises electoral district No. 1, bounded by Commissioners, St. Gabriel, St. Paul, St. Francois, Xavier and Califeres streets.

Pol. No. 2.—At or near 1644 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 2 and 3, bounded by St. Paul, St. Jean Baptiste, Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Pol. No. 3.—At or near No. 116 St. James street, comprises electoral district No. 4, bounded by Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes, Place d'Armes Hill, Craig and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Pol. No. 4.—At or near No. 520 Craig street, comprises electoral district No. 5, bounded by St. James street, St. Louis Hill, Craig and Place d'Armes Hill.

Pol. No. 5.—At or near No. 20 St. James street, comprises electoral district No. 6, bounded by Notre Dame street, by a line running through the block from Notre Dame street to St. James street, St. James street and Place d'Armes.

Pol. No. 6.—At or near No. 36 St. James street, comprises electoral district No. 7, bounded by Notre Dame street, St. Lambert Hill, St. James street, and by a line running through the block from St. James street to Notre Dame street.

Pol. No. 7.—At or near No. 208 St. James street, comprises electoral district No. 8, bounded by St. Paul, St. Gabriel, St. James street, St. Lambert Hill, Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Pol. No. 8.—At or near No. 8 St. James street, comprises electoral district No. 9, bounded by St. James street, St. Gabriel, St. Charles and St. Lambert Hill.

ST. ANNS WARD.

Pol. No. 1.—At or near No. 51 St. Henry street, comprises electoral district No. 1, bounded by Wellington, McGill, Notre Dame, St. Henry, William and Queen streets.

Pol. No. 2.—At or near No. 60 Dufferin street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 3 and 4, bounded by the river, McGill, Wellington, Nazareth and Common streets and Dufferin Street.

Pol. No. 3.—At or near No. 118 Prince street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 6, bounded by Wellington, Queen, William and Nazareth streets.

Pol. No. 4.—At or near No. 675 St. Paul street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 7 and 8, bounded by William, St. Henry, St. Maurice streets, Chabouillet Square and Chabouillet, St. Paul and Inspector streets.

Pol. No. 5.—At or near No. 101 St. Maurice street, comprises electoral district No. 9, bounded by St. Maurice, St. Henry and Notre Dame streets.

Pol. No. 6.—At or near No. 102 Shannon street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 10 and 11, bounded by Ottawa, Nazareth, William and Young streets.

Pol. No. 7.—At or near No. 102 Ann street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 11 and 12, bounded by Lachine Canal Basin, Nazareth, Ottawa, Shannon and Wellington streets.

Pol. No. 8.—At or near No. 81 Colborne street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 13 and 14, bounded by Wellington, Shannon, Ottawa and Murray streets.

Pol. No. 9.—At or near No. 207 William street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 15 and 16, bounded by William, Inspector, St. Paul, Chabouillet, Notre Dame, McCord, Barre and Eleanor streets.

Pol. No. 10.—At or near No. 149 Barre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 17 and 18, bounded by William, McCord, Ottawa, Eleanor, Barre, McCord, Notre Dame and Versailles streets.

Pol. No. 11.—At or near No. 130 Murray street, comprises electoral district No. 18, bounded by Ottawa, Young, William and Eleanor streets.

Pol. No. 12.—At or near No. 167 McCord street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 20 and 21, bounded by the Lachine Canal, Wellington, Murray, Ottawa, McCord, William and Richmond streets.

Pol. No. 13.—At or near 159 Barre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 23 and 24, bounded by William, Versailles, Notre Dame and St. Martin streets.

Pol. No. 14.—At or near No. 2624 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 25, 26 and 27, bounded by the Lachine Canal, Richmond, William, St. Martin, Notre Dame streets and the limits of St. Gabriel Ward.

Pol. No. 15.—At or near No. 71 Richardson street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 28, 29, and 30, bounded by Centre and Montgomery streets, the Lachine Canal and the limits of the St. Gabriel Ward.

Pol. No. 16.—At or near No. 68 Shearer street, comprises electoral district No. 31, bounded by Wellington street, and by a line running through the line of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., Maple Avenue, Mullins, Shearer, and Centre streets, and the limits of the St. Gabriel Ward.

Pol. No. 17.—At or near No. 124 Grand Trunk street, comprises electoral district No. 32, bounded by Wellington, Richmond, Centre, Shearer and Mullins streets, Maple Avenue and a line running through the line of the Grand Trunk Railway Co.

Pol. No. 18.—At or near No. 90 Grand Trunk street, comprises electoral district No. 33, bounded by Wellington, Centre, Conde, Richardson, Montgomery, Centre and Richmond streets.

Pol. No. 19.—At or near No. 69 Farm street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 34 and 35, bounded by Wellington and St. Etienne streets, the Lachine Canal, Montgomery, Richardson, Conde, and Centre streets.

Pol. No. 20.—At or near No. 369 Wellington street, comprises electoral districts...

district No. 36, bounded by Wellington street, the Lachine Canal and St. Etienne street.

Pol. No. 21.—At or near No. 166 Congregation street, comprises electoral district No. 37, bounded by Favard, Sebastopol and Wellington streets and the limits of St. Gabriel Ward.

Pol. No. 22.—At or near No. 291 Boiteguois street, comprises electoral district No. 38, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Magdalen and Favard streets and the limits of the St. Gabriel Ward.

Pol. No. 23.—At or near No. 42 Sebastopol street, comprises electoral district No. 39, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, St. Etienne, Wellington, Sebastopol, Favard and Madeleine streets.

Pol. No. 24.—At or near No. 84 Menai street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 40 and 41, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Conway, Menai, Fortier and St. Etienne streets.

Pol. No. 25.—At or near No. 61 Forfar street, comprises electoral district No. 41, bounded by Forfar, Menai and Conway streets, the river St. Lawrence, Black's bridge, Lachine Canal Basin, Wellington and St. Etienne streets.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Pol. No. 1.—At or near No. 17 St. Charles Borromeo, comprises electoral district No. 1, bounded by Craig, St. Lawrence, Vitre and St. Urbain streets.

Pol. No. 2.—At or near No. 165 Vitre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 2 and 3, bounded by Craig, St. Urbain, Vitre, St. Lawrence, Lagache, St. Urbain, Dorchester and Chenneville streets.

Pol. No. 3.—At or near No. 23 Jurois street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4 and 5, bounded by Craig, Chenneville, Lagache and Bligny streets.

Pol. No. 4.—At or near No. 34 Hermine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by Craig, Bligny, Lagache and St. Alexander streets.

Pol. No. 5.—At or near No. 93 St. Charles Borromeo, comprises electoral district No. 8, bounded by Lagache, St. Lawrence, Dorchester and St. Urbain streets.

Pol. No. 6.—At or near No. 221 Anderson street, comprises electoral district No. 9, bounded by Lagache, St. Urbain, Dorchester and Bligny streets.

Pol. No. 7.—At or near No. 23 St. Bernard street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 10 and 11, bounded by Lagache, Bligny, Dorchester, St. George, St. Charles and St. Alexander streets.

Pol. No. 8.—At or near No. 151 St. Charles Borromeo street, comprises electoral district No. 11, bounded by Dorchester, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets.

Pol. No. 9.—At or near No. 4 Vallois street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 12 and 13, bounded by Dorchester, St. Urbain, St. Catherine and St. George streets.

Pol. No. 10.—At or near No. 218 St. Charles Borromeo street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 15 and 16, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, Ontario and St. Urbain streets.

Pol. No. 11.—At or near No. 715 Sherbrooke street, comprises electoral district No. 17, bounded by Sherbrooke street, Park Avenue, Milton and Dorchester streets.

Pol. No. 12.—At or near No. 4 Plateau street, comprises electoral district No. 18, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Urbain, Ontario and Bligny streets.

Pol. No. 13.—At or near No. 14 Mayor street, comprises electoral district No. 19, bounded by St. Catherine, Bligny, Berthelot and City Councilors streets.

Pol. No. 14.—At or near No. 209 St. Charles Borromeo street, comprises electoral district No. 20, bounded by Ontario, St. Lawrence, Sherbrooke and St. Urbain streets.

Pol. No. 15.—At or near No. 2 Church street, comprises electoral district No. 21, bounded by Ontario, St. Urbain, Sherbrooke and Mance streets.

Pol. No. 16.—At or near No. 281 Bligny street, comprises electoral district No. 22, bounded by Berthelot, Ontario, Mance, Sherbrooke and City Councilors streets.

Pol. No. 17.—At or near No. 646 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No. 23, bounded by Sherbrooke, St. Lawrence, Prince Arthur and St. Famille streets.

Pol. No. 18.—At or near No. 162 Mance street, comprises electoral district No. 24, bounded by Sherbrooke, St. Famille, Prince Arthur streets and Park Avenue.

Pol. No. 19.—At or near No. 124 Park Avenue, comprises electoral district No. 25, bounded by Milton street, Park Avenue, Mount Royal Park and Durocher street.

Pol. No. 20.—At or near No. 129 Park Avenue, comprises electoral district No. 26, bounded by Prince Arthur, St. Urbain streets, Pine and Park avenues.

Pol. No. 21.—At or near No. 54 St. Urbain street, comprises electoral district No. 27, bounded by Pine Avenue, St. Emilie, St. Cuthbert, Mitchison streets, and the northern limits of the ward.

Pol. No. 22.—At or near No. 824 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No. 28, bounded by Pine Avenue, St. Lawrence street, Bagg Avenue, Mitchison, St. Cuthbert and St. Emilie streets.

Pol. No. 23.—At or near No. 26 Guilbault street, comprises electoral district No. 29, bounded by Prince Arthur, St. Lawrence streets, Pine Avenue and St. Urbain streets.

Pol. No. 24.—At or near No. 49 Vitre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 3, bounded by Craig, St. Elizabeth, Lagache, Vitre and St. Lawrence streets.

Pol. No. 25.—At or near No. 51 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral district No. 2, bounded by Vitre, Cadieux, Lagache and St. Lawrence streets.

Pol. No. 26.—At or near No. 30 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No. 4, bounded by Craig, Sanguinet, Lagache, Vitre and St. Elizabeth streets.

Pol. No. 27.—At or near No. 12 Vitre street, comprises electoral district No. 5, bounded by Craig, St. Denis, Lagache and Sanguinet streets.

Pol. No. 28.—At or near No. 61 St. Elizabeth street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by Lagache, St. Denis, Dorchester and Cadieux streets.

Pol. No. 29.—At or near No. 100 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral district No. 8, bounded by Lagache, St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets.

Nos. 9 and 10, bounded by Dorchester street, l'Avenue de l'Hotel de Ville, St. Catherine, St. Dominique, Charlotte and Cadieux streets.

Pol. No. 8.—At or near No. 104 St. Elizabeth street, comprises electoral district No. 11, bounded by Dorchester, Sanguinet, St. Catherine streets and Avenue de l'Hotel-de-Ville.

Pol. No. 9.—At or near No. 130 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No. 12, bounded by Dorchester, St. Denis, St. Catherine and Sanguinet streets.

Pol. No. 10.—At or near No. 203 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No. 13, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Denis, De Montigny and St. Elizabeth streets.

Pol. No. 11.—At or near No. 1312 De Montigny street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 14 and 15, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Elizabeth, De Montigny and St. Dominique streets.

Pol. No. 12.—At or near No. 252 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 16 and 17, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Dominique, Ontario, Cadieux, Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence streets.

Pol. No. 13.—At or near No. 318 Cadieux street, comprises electoral district No. 17, bounded by De Montigny, Cadieux, Ontario and St. Dominique streets.

Pol. No. 14.—At or near No. 372 Avenue de l'Hotel de Ville, comprises electoral districts Nos. 18 and 19, bounded by De Montigny, St. Elizabeth, Ontario and Cadieux streets.

Pol. No. 15.—At or near No. 8 Grothe street, comprises electoral district No. 20, bounded by De Montigny, Sanguinet, Ontario and St. Elizabeth streets.

Pol. No. 16.—At or near No. 27 Emery street, comprises electoral district No. 21, bounded by De Montigny, St. Denis, Ontario and Sanguinet streets.

Pol. No. 17.—At or near No. 60 Fortier street, comprises electoral district No. 22, bounded by Ontario, St. Denis streets, St. Louis square, Laval Avenue, Sherbrooke and Cadieux streets.

Pol. No. 18.—At or near No. 179 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No. 24, bounded by Sherbrooke, St. Hippolyte, Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets.

Pol. No. 19.—At or near 576 Cadieux street, comprises electoral district No. 25, bounded by Sherbrooke street, Laval Avenue, Prince Arthur and St. Hippolyte streets.

Pol. No. 20.—At or near No. 436 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No. 25, bounded by St. Louis square, St. Denis street, Pine and Laval avenues.

Pol. No. 21.—At or near No. 555 Cadieux street, comprises electoral district No. 27, bounded by Prince Arthur street, Laval Avenue, Roy and St. Hippolyte streets.

Pol. No. 22.—At or near 1384 St. Hippolyte street, comprises electoral district No. 28, bounded by Prince Arthur, St. Hippolyte, Roy and St. Dominique streets.

Pol. No. 23.—At or near No. 931 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 29 and 30, bounded by Prince Arthur, St. Dominique streets, the limits St. Jean Baptiste Ward and St. Lawrence street.

Pol. No. 24.—At or near 613 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral district No. 31, bounded by Roy, St. Hippolyte streets, the limits of St. Jean Baptiste Ward and St. Dominique street.

Pol. No. 25.—At or near 736 Cadieux street, comprises electoral district No. 32, bounded by Roy street, Avenue de l'Hotel de Ville, the limits of the St. Jean Baptiste Ward and St. Hippolyte street.

Pol. No. 26.—At or near 197 Laval Avenue, comprises electoral district No. 33, bounded by Roy street, Laval and Pine avenues, Sanguinet street, the limits of the St. Jean Baptiste Ward and Avenue de l'Hotel de Ville.

Pol. No. 27.—At or near No. 170 Drolet street, comprises electoral district No. 34, bounded by Pine Avenue, Drolet street, the limits of the St. Jean Baptiste Ward and Sanguinet street.

Pol. No. 28.—At or near No. 163 Drolet street, comprises electoral district No. 35, bounded by Pine Avenue, St. Denis street, the limits of St. Jean Baptiste Ward and Drolet street.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Pol. No. 1.—At or near No. 14 DeSalabery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, St. Ignace, Craig, Visitation and Barclay streets.

Pol. No. 2.—At or near No. 36 Voltigeurs street, comprises electoral district No. 3, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, to a line through to Craig street, at Delorimier Avenue, and Craig and St. Ignace streets.

Pol. No. 3.—At or near No. 813 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral district No. 4, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Fullum, St. Catherine streets and DeLorimier Avenue.

Pol. No. 4.—At or near No. 30 Dufrene street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 6, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Dufrene, St. Catherine and Fullum streets.

Pol. No. 5.—At or near No. 71 Poupard street, comprises electoral district No. 7, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Ibergville, St. Catherine and Dufrene streets.

Pol. No. 6.—At or near No. 26 DeSalabery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 8 and 9, bounded by Craig, Voltigeurs, Lagache and Visitation streets.

Pol. No. 7.—At or near No. 7 Champlain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 10 and 11, bounded by Craig street, Papineau square and Avenue, Dorchester, Maisonneuve, Lagache and Voltigeurs streets.

Pol. No. 8.—At or near No. 38 Shaw street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 12 and 13, bounded by Craig street, DeLorimier Avenue, Dorchester street, Papineau Avenue and Square.

Pol. No. 9.—At or near No. 20 Plessis street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 14 and 17, bounded by Lagache, Maisonneuve, Dorchester, St. Alphonse, St. Catherine, Plessis, Dorchester and Panet streets.

Pol. No. 10.—At or near No. 169 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 15 and 16, bounded by Lagache, Panet, Dorchester, Plessis, St. Catherine and Visitation streets.

Pol. No. 11.—At or near No. 75 Champlain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 18, 19 and 20, bounded by Dorchester street, Papineau Avenue, St. Catherine and St. Alphonse streets.

Pol. No. 12.—At or near 108A Shaw street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 21 and 22, bounded by Dorchester street, DeLorimier Avenue, Ontario and Champlain streets.

21 and 22, bounded by Dorchester street, DeLorimier Avenue, St. Catherine street and Papineau Avenue.

Pol. No. 13.—At or near No. 222 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 23 and 24, bounded by St. Catherine, Plessis, DeMontigny and Visitation streets.

Pol. No. 14.—At or near No. 144c Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 25 and 26, bounded by St. Catherine, Champlain, DeMontigny and Plessis streets.

Pol. No. 15.—At or near No. 680 DeMontigny street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 27 and 28, bounded by St. Catherine street, DeLorimier Avenue, DeMontigny and Champlain streets.

Pol. No. 16.—At or near 255 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 29 and 30, bounded by DeMontigny, Plessis, Logan, and Visitation streets.

Pol. No. 17.—At or near No. 180 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 31 and 32, bounded by DeMontigny, Champlain, Logan and Plessis streets.

Pol. No. 18.—At or near No. 293 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 33 and 34, bounded by Logan, Plessis, Lafontaine and Visitation streets.

Pol. No. 19.—At or near No. 228 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 35 and 36, bounded by Logan, Champlain, Lafontaine and Plessis streets.

Pol. No. 20.—At or near No. 197 Champlain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 37 and 38, bounded by DeMontigny street, Papineau Avenue, Ontario and Champlain streets.

Pol. No. 21.—At or near No. 255 Shaw street, comprises electoral district No. 38, bounded by DeMontigny street, DeLorimier Avenue, Lafontaine street and Papineau Avenue.

Pol. No. 22.—At or near No. 214 Parthenais street, comprises electoral district No. 39, bounded by St. Catherine, Parthenais, Ontario street and DeLorimier Avenue.

Pol. No. 23.—At or near 238 Fullum street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 40 and 41, bounded by St. Catherine, Dufrene, Logan, Fullum, Ontario and Parthenais streets.

Pol. No. 24.—At or near 277 DeMontigny street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 42 and 43, bounded by St. Catherine, Beville, Logan and Dufrene streets.

Pol. No. 25.—At or near No. 270 Fullum street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 44 and 45, bounded by Logan, Dufrene streets, the limits of the city and Fullum street.

Pol. No. 26.—At or near No. 221 Dufrene street, comprises electoral district No. 45, bounded by Logan and Prospect streets, the limits of the city and Dufrene street.

Pol. No. 27.—At or near No. 250 Beville street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 46 and 47, bounded by Logan and Beville streets, the limits of the city and Prospect street.

Pol. No. 28.—At or near No. 795 Ontario street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 48 and 49, bounded by Ontario and Fullum streets, the limits of the city and DeLorimier Avenue.

Pol. No. 29.—At or near No. 356 Shaw street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 51 and 54, bounded by Ontario street, DeLorimier Avenue, the limits of the city and Papineau Avenue.

Pol. No. 30.—At or near No. 311 Shaw street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 52 and 53, bounded by Lafontaine street, DeLorimier Avenue, Ontario street and Papineau Avenue.

Pol. No. 31.—At or near No. 327 Champlain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 55 and 58, bounded by Ontario street, Papineau Avenue, the limits of St. Jean Baptiste Ward and Maisonneuve street.

Pol. No. 32.—At or near No. 298 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 57 and 60, bounded by Lafontaine, Champlain, Ontario and Plessis streets.

Pol. No. 33.—At or near No. 388 Plessis street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 59, 62 and 63, bounded by Ontario and Maisonneuve streets, the limits of the St. Jean Baptiste Ward, and Panet street.

Pol. No. 34.—At or near No. 345 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 61 and 64, bounded by Lafontaine, Plessis, Ontario and Visitation streets.

Pol. No. 35.—At or near No. 394 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 65 and 66, bounded by Ontario and Panet streets, the limits of St. Jean Baptiste Ward and Visitation street.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Pol. No. 1.—At or near No. 481 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 6, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Marlborough, Ontario, Harbor, St. Catherine and Ibergville streets.

Pol. No. 2.—At or near No. 92 Frontenac street, comprises electoral district No. 2, bounded by St. Catherine, Harbor, De Montigny and Ibergville streets.

Pol. No. 3.—At or near No. 129 Frontenac street, comprises electoral district No. 3, bounded by de Montigny, Harbor, Lafontaine and Ibergville streets.

Pol. No. 4.—At or near No. 260 Frontenac street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4 and 5, bounded by Lafontaine, Harbor, Ontario and Ibergville streets.

Pol. No. 5.—At or near No. 85 Marlborough street, comprises electoral district No. 7, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Moreau, Ontario and Marlborough streets.

Pol. No. 6.—At or near 171 Moreau street, comprises electoral district No. 8, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Prefontaine, Ontario and Moreau streets.

Pol. No. 7.—At or near 86 Desery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 9 and 10, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Desery, Ontario and Prefontaine streets.

Pol. No. 8.—At or near No. 27 Hudson street, comprises electoral district No. 11, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Davidson, St. Catherine, St. Michel, Rouville and Desery streets.

Pol. No. 9.—At or near No. 209 Desery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 12 and 13, bounded by Rouville, St. Michel, St. Catherine, Darling, Stadacona, St. Germain, Ontario and Desery streets.

Pol. No. 10.—At or near No. 95 Davidson street, comprises electoral district No. 14, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, Cuvillier, Stadacona, Darling, St. Catherine and Davidson streets.

Pol. No. 11.—At or near No. 305 Moreau street, comprises electoral district No. 15, bounded by the river St. Lawrence, the limits east and north of the ward; Moreau,

Ontario, St. Germain, Stadacona and Cuvillier streets.

Pol. No. 12.—At or near No. 340 Frontenac street, comprises electoral district No. 16, bounded by Ontario, Moreau streets, the limits of the ward and Ibergville streets.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Pol. No. 1.—At or near No. 1046 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No. 1, bounded by the limits of St. Lawrence ward, St. Lawrence, Rachel streets and Mount Royal Park.

Pol. No. 2.—At or near No. 1148 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No. 2, bounded by Rachel, St. Dominique, Marie Anne and Mount Royal Park.

Pol. No. 3.—At or near No. 1228 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No. 3, bounded by Marie Anne, St. Dominique, Mount Royal Avenue and Mount Royal Park.

Pol. No. 4.—At or near No. 554 St. Hippolyte street, comprises electoral district No. 4, bounded by Marie Anne, St. Hippolyte streets, Mount Royal Avenue and St. Dominique streets.

Pol. No. 5.—At or near No. 1004 Cadieux street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 9, bounded by Rachel, Cadieux, Marie Anne and St. Dominique streets.

Pol. No. 6.—At or near No. 1015 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral district No. 6, bounded by the limits of St. Louis ward, St. Dominique, Rachel and St. Lawrence streets.

Pol. No. 7.—At or near No. 783 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral district No. 7, bounded by the limits of St. Louis ward, St. Hippolyte, Rachel and St. Dominique streets.

Pol. No. 8.—At or near No. 385 St. Hippolyte street, comprises electoral district No. 8, bounded by the limits of St. Louis ward, Cadieux, Rachel and St. Hippolyte streets.

Pol. No. 9.—At or near No. 1073 Cad

A BROAD MINDED DIVINE. DOES NOT HESITATE TO SPEAK FOR THE GOOD HIS WORDS WILL DO.

A SCHOLARLY CHRISTIAN AND A BELIEVED PASTOR WHO BELIEVES IN TRAINING THE BODY AS WELL AS THE MIND.

The twenty-ninth day of April is a notable day in the history of the May Memorial church in Syracuse, as it is the anniversary of the installation of the Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, D.D., the eminent divine who so long has ministered to them spiritually as pastor of the church.

Dr. Calthrop was born in England and received his preparatory scholastic training at St. Paul's School, London. Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, he soon became a bright figure in that brilliant circle of scholars, literary men and wits that followed in the traditions of Manu-



REV. DR. CALTHROP, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Dr. Calthrop has a striking personality. To the eye he is a most picturesque figure. His head and face, framed in luxuriant masses of silky, snow white hair and beard, are of the type of Bryant and Longfellow. Although over seventy years old his rather spare figure is firm and erect and every movement is active and graceful.

On a bright April morning a reporter followed the winding driveway that curving around the hill leads to Calthrop Lodge, an old-fashioned red brick mansion, surrounded by a grove of oaks and chestnuts. Wearing a black skull cap and a black coat of semi-clerical cut, the master of Calthrop Lodge graciously received the reporter who called to inquire about his health, for though manifestly repressing all possible evidence of his suffering, Dr. Calthrop for many years had been the victim of a distressing affliction, until by fortunate chance he was led to take the remedy which has effectively cured him.

During more than half of his pastorate in Syracuse, Dr. Calthrop has been troubled with rheumatism, and at intervals he suffered excruciating agony from it. At times the pain was so great as to prevent him from walking. Many remedies were tried without success and he and his friends had given up hope of a permanent cure or of more than temporary relief when he took the preparation that drove the disease completely from his system.

In a letter written to the editor of The Evening News, of Syracuse, last year, Dr. Calthrop told of his affliction and its cure. This is Dr. Calthrop's letter:

To the editor of The Evening News.—Dear Sir: More than 35 years ago I wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swelling followed, and the synovial juice kept leaking from the joint.

This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely and the swelling would commence. This was always occasioned by some strain like a sudden stop. The knee gradually recovered, but always was weaker than the other.

About 15 years ago, the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrenched at all, and before long I realized that this was rheumatism settling in the weakest part of the body. The trouble came so often that I was obliged to carry an opiate in my pocket everywhere I went. I had generally a pocket in my waistcoat pocket, but in going to a conference at Buffalo, I forgot it, and as the car was damp and cold, before I got to Buffalo, my knee was swollen to twice its natural size.

I had seen the good effects that Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself with the result that I have never had a twinge or a swelling since. This was effected by taking seven or eight boxes.

I need not say that I am thankful for my recovered independence, but I will add that my knee is far stronger than it has been for 35 years.

I took one pill at my meals three times a day.

I gladly give you this statement.

Yours, S. R. CALTHROP.

Since writing this letter Dr. Calthrop has not had any visits from his old enemy and is even more cordial now in his recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than he was then. To the reporter he said:

"I am continually recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to acquaintances

and those I chance to meet who are troubled with rheumatism or locomotor ataxia.

"Pink Pills," continued Dr. Calthrop, "are the best thing of the kind I know of. They are infinitely superior to most medicines that are put up for sale. I know pretty well what the pills contain and I consider it an excellent opportunity. It is such a case as I might get from my doctor, but he would not give it in such a compact form and so convenient to take."

"I recommend the pills highly to all who are troubled with rheumatism, locomotor ataxia or any impoverishment of the blood."

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$2.75 to \$3.87. Winter Patent, \$2.75 to \$3.90. Straight Roller, \$3.45 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$2.55 to \$3.65. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$2.55 to \$3.50. Straight Rollers, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

GRAIN.—Wheat and granulated, \$2.10 to \$3.20; standard \$2.20 to \$3.20. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.90. Per bushel \$1.25 to \$1.60 and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$2.50.

WHEAT.—It would cost over \$20 to lay Ontario wheat down in the city. In the West, sales of winter wheat have been made at 72 to 74c delivered at the mills.

RYE.—The market is quiet but firm at 41c to 42c in store. Prices are up in the Stratford district, with sales at 50c to 52c.

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BEST FOR WASH DAY SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY

TEMPERANCE COMMANDMENTS

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF OLESA, RUSSIA, has published in its Listok the following ten commandments: 1. Thou shalt not eat a sober life. 2. Thou shalt not eat thy food with spirituous drinks.

3. Thou shalt not eat any part of thy house, thy store or thy workshop for the sake of spirituous drinks. 4. Thou shalt not trade in spirituous drinks. 5. Thou shalt not engage in the manufacture of, or the sale of, any kind of wine or any kind of... 6. Thou shalt not speak against drink.

THE WAY TO THE POORHOUSE.

John Reeve, the comedian, was once accosted in the Kensington road by an elderly female with a small bottle of gin in her hand. "Pray, sir, I beg your pardon, is this the way to the poorhouse?" John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and pointing to the bottle, gravely said: "No, ma'am; but that is."—Charleston Messenger.

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG.

If you would resist pneumonia, heart disease, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ailments attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with the Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Head's Pins cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

GETTING YOUR FORTUNE TOLD.

You've had sickness and trouble. You've lost some property fall to you. You do not have full confidence in your husband. Everybody loves you. You have had trouble with a relative. It was not your fault. Beware of a bim-eyed woman with a mole on her left cheek. One dollar—call again—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT IS THE SULTAN OF TURKEY HAS MADE GIFTS TO THE CAIR OF RUSSIA OF A MAGNIFICENT NEEDLE, SMOKER, AND CIGARETTE CASE, EACH ORNAMENTED WITH RARE AND EXPENSIVE GEMS.

This is real Oriental miniature and folly. The Sultan don't wear necklaces, he don't take snuff, and he hates cigarettes. Could the Turk not have sent him a bullet proof shirt, an easy conscience, and a little laughing-gas?—the gifts might serve to make the recipient happy.

Doctor! What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. Why Mrs R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness and thus puts an end to Dandruff and Freshens the hair nicely. 25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

Central Millinery Parlor, 178 BLEURY STREET.

Grand Millinery Opening on 10 September and following days. Specialty—Old bonnets and hats done over, and made like new at low prices. Hats and Bonnets of the newest and latest designs from Paris and New York. Established 1849. Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes

WHEN IN DOUBT REGARDING YOUR ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING AND STATIONERY GO TO BISHOP'S 169 St. James St.

J. T. McPHERSON, DENTIST. No. 44 BEAVER HILL HILL. Modern Dentistry in all its Branches. TELEPHONE 3847.

WALTER KAVANAGH

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING: COIT'S UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets, \$3,100,000.00. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND. Capital, \$5,000,000.00. WESTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF TORONTO, CAN. Capital, \$1,000,000.00.

BARR GIVES YOU A TIP.

Buy your Stoves and House Furnishings This Month. 20 per cent. Discount off everything, (except Coal Oil), For Two Weeks commencing, 15th inst. For Cash Only. Goods charged at regular Prices. - No Hag Shop Bluff in his Store.

F. H. BARR, 2373-75 St. Catherine Street.

To Nursing Mothers! A healthy mother does a woman's duty. During lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results. It is also invaluable to the mother. It is largely prescribed To Alleviate Indigestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The Canadian Artistic Society.

OFFICE:—210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building. Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists. Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 21th December, 1894.

Capital - - \$50,000.

2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,000.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1,000.00. And a number of other Prizes varying from \$10.00 to \$500.00. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 150.00.

TICKETS, - 10 Cents.

Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 3 cent stamp for mailing.

ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is non-toxic. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and very flattering testimonials from all over THE BRITISH ISLES and other countries of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following.

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais Lavallée. ESTABLISHED BY G. DESROSIERS, ST. PAUL DE VALEIS.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot overstate the high praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in Robson's Hair Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, which is calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth. In fact the substance to which I allude has been shown to increase in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to its growth, and to greatly prolong its life. I therefore unhesitatingly recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to reverse this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D. 25, Rue de la Vallée, January, 18th 1896. For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers. 705 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation specialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1324. ESTABLISHED 1864. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. East of Bleury. OFFICE, 647 MONTREAL.

Wall, Stewart & Co. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND WINDOW GLASS. 23 Bleury Street, Montreal. BELL TELEPHONE 722.

M. HICKS, R. O'BRIEN, J. HICKS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

Sales of Household Furnishings, Fine Stock, Tea, Estates, Plantations, Farms, and General Merchandise—done promptly and fairly. Advances made on Consignments. Auctioneers and Commissions in all the principal ports. N.B.—Largest assortment of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and other goods. Free Art Goods and Book Cases. Pictures a specialty.

F. P. HOBAN & Co. Grocers and Provision Merchants, 2768 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL. Special attention given to the sale of Tea, Coffee, and other goods. Orders and parcels attended to. Telephone number 1201.

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT. A healthy mother does a woman's duty. During lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results. It is also invaluable to the mother. It is largely prescribed To Alleviate Indigestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. IS THE BEST and ONLY GENUINE article. Housewives should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. WINTER CARNIVAL, QUEBEC, January 27th to February 1st, 1896. First Prize Return Ticket to the Grand Trunk Station. SINGLE FARE. From Kingston and Toronto to Quebec and Montreal and return by Grand Trunk Railway. Tickets good for 14 days. From 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. From Montreal to Quebec and return by Grand Trunk Railway. Tickets good for 14 days. From 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. SPECIAL FARE FOR FARE. For further particulars apply to any of the following Agents: Montreal, 110 St. James St.; Quebec, 110 St. James St.; Toronto, 110 St. James St.; Kingston, 110 St. James St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Leave Windsor Street Station for: Toronto, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Montreal, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; New York, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Boston, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. Paul, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Minneapolis, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Chicago, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. Louis, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. Jerome, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. John, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Halifax, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. John's, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; London, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Portland, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for: Quebec, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Joliette, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Trois Rivières, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Shawville, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. Lawrence, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. Jerome, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. John, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Halifax, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; St. John's, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; London, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Portland, 7:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER. EPPS'S GRAPEFUL—COMFORTING. COCOA. BOILING WATER OR MILK.

LORGE & CO., HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 81 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

LACE CURTAIN Stretchers, New Pattern, Folding, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Automatic Door Springs, \$5, \$6.50, \$8.50. Wire Door Mats, all sizes. Skates, large variety, prices low. L. J. LAURIEYER, 51, LAURENCE MAIN STREET.

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

MADE MUSTARD.

Three tablespoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of salad oil, one saltspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar; mix very smooth, then thin to the desired consistency with boiling vinegar. Beat very smooth, then beat in the yolk of one egg.

EXCELLENT MILK BISCUITS.

One cup of flour, one cup of lard; put one quart of boiling milk on it and let it stand without stirring until cool, then put in a good half cupful of yeast, and a little salt, flour enough to make a soft dough; set away to rise; when light, make out in tins, and let rise again; put a pinch of soda in the yeast.

MACARONI AND TOMATOES.

Stew the macaroni with a little salt; when it is done pour off the water and rinse in cold water. Stew four tomatoes with a large onion, strain through a colander; rub two teaspoonfuls of corn starch in two teaspoonfuls of cold water; add butter the size of an egg, season highly with salt and boil to a smooth paste. Stir in the macaroni and bake half an hour.

HAM RELISH.

Cut small pieces of cold ham, fry in their own fat; lift out and place in a warm dish while you prepare the sauce, which is made thus: Two tablespoonfuls of made mustard (German or French), one teaspoonful of white sugar, one-half cupful of vinegar; one-half teaspoonful of cornstarch; season with cayenne pepper. Mix well and add to the gravy in the pan; let it boil twice; pour over ham; cover and send to table.

HOME MATTERS.

A dainty and attractive tea table may be arranged with very little expense, and once established it will be found indispensable. An ebony or ivory coating is sufficient to modernize any small table, whatever may have been its history, though the legs will also in most cases need to be somewhat shortened. A set of linen covers fashioned to fit the top, may be quickly and prettily embroidered in linen or silk. The brass or copper tea kettle, with its alcohol lamp, has become so necessary an article that its price is greatly reduced, and a very serviceable little affair may be produced for \$1. In collecting the tea cups, it is well to remember that old china is often prettier than new, and that if one has any old-fashioned bits, it is not necessary to make any extra purchases. The same holds true with regard to silver—the dainty spoons, sugar tongs, lemon fork and other trifles that go to make up the equipment. A tea ball or strainer is preferable to a teapot, and is not expensive.

Use soapy water when making starch. The clothes will have a glossier appearance, and the irons will be less likely to stick.

Cuemists say it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauces and the like if put in when they begin to cook, as it does to add it after the process is accomplished.

It is not always easy to start a fruit-juice cover. Instead of wrenching the hand, bringing on blisters, simply invert the jar and place the top in hot water for a minute. Then try it and you will find it turns quite easily.

Silk must never be ironed, as the heat takes all the life out of it, and makes it seem stringy and flabby. If, however, you wish to press out bits of silk and ribbon for work use an iron only moderately hot, and place two thicknesses of paper between that and the silk.

A valuable assistant on silver-cleaning day is a lemon. If silver, after it is cleaned, is rubbed with a piece of lemon and then washed and well dried, it gets a white brilliancy which it seldom has otherwise, and will keep clean longer than with the ordinary cleaning.

FASHION AND FANCY.

Bridal gowns are so nearly alike in material and vary so little in style that they have become almost a uniform; yet every effort to bring about any marked change ends in renewed fidelity to the conventional white satin gown. Pure white is more popular than the cream tints this season, and the quality should be very rich and heavy. The fancy of slashing waists and sleeves extends to the wedding gown, and white chiffon is used to fill in the openings with pearls and silver trimmings on the edges. The neck may be cut out round and filled in with guimpe of chiffon. A pretty change is made sometimes by draping the bodice with a Marie Antoinette fichu of white chiffon, and another by making it in the coat style, with a short basque and wide reverses turning back from a chiffon vest. Plaited frills of chiffon set in to fall over the draped collar band are a pretty fancy, and elbow sleeves of chiffon, with a frill below, are not uncommon. Another way of varying these gowns is in the fullness and length of the train, which, except for home weddings, is usually very long, and in the trimmings of real lace, of which there may be much or little.

Brocaded satins or silks with satin flowers are occasionally used for bridal gowns, but more especially when the Louis XVI. style of dress, with a coat and tablier skirt, is preferred. A novel gown worn by an English bride is made of cream satin in deep tint, with a full bodice trimmed below the neck band with festoons of pearl and silver trimming. A lace cape falls over the shoulders in a point to the waist, where a silver belt with lace tassels completes it. The Marie Stuart sleeves are ruffles and puffs of satin, with puffs of chiffon for a finish. Another unusual gown is made of white peau de cygne, a closely-woven silk, which resembles cloth, and trimmed with edgings of brown fur and applique flowers of lace on the epaulets and waist. A nice bridal dress is of ivory white satin with a round train trimmed with orange blossoms. The bodice is draped with Brussels lace which falls in long curls on each side of the skirt, and has a Medici collar, yoke and

collars of crystal and pearl embroidery. The tulle veil is attached to a wreath of orange blossoms.

The wedding veil is an important and becoming part of the costume if it is arranged gracefully and to suit the face, but otherwise it detracts from the whole effect, and a novice in the art of adjusting this article of a bride's dress should never undertake it.

The new way of poising the hat well over the forehead gives a more serious and deaure expression to the face underneath than the upturned brim, and the effect is rather the upturned with the hair fluffed out so wide at the sides.—Boston Republic.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

BEN'S GOOD LUCK.

Ben Martyn set down a basket on the slippery walk, and signalled a car which was dragging slowly up the hill. The driver looked at the idea of stopping again.

"This is the third time I have had to stop since I started up this hill," he said, in a grumbling tone.

Ben looked sympathetic.

"It is too bad," he said "if I had only thought so far I could have gone to the top and waited; but my thoughts always come afterwards."

There was one vacant seat and scant room for basket and bundles. Ben took the seat, but at the top of the hill the car stopped again, and a feeble old lady in a calico dress came in. Ben jumped to his feet.

"Take my seat, ma'am," he said, cheerfully, as if it was a great pleasure to stand. The woman took it and she forgot to thank him; but I know she was grateful.

Everybody was out that day and everybody wanted to ride in that car; they just kept crowding in. One man jostled against Ben and knocked the smaller basket out of his arms, and red and green apples went rolling over the dirty car floor.

"That's bad," the man said, heartily; but he didn't offer to help pick them up.

"Never mind," said Ben, cheerily, "accidents will happen, especially when they don't give us more elbow room than this. It's lucky it wasn't the other basket; they're quite so easily."

It wasn't three minutes after that that a finely-dressed woman, complaining of the crowd and of the tinsomeness of having one's dress stepped on and set upon, moved away from her next neighbor with such a jerk that she came with her elbow against Ben's other basket, and out rolled a small package and an egg; and of all places for that egg to fall, it went straight down into the finely-dressed woman's lap. Of course it broke—eggs always do when they should not—and what a time there was! Ben's face was away up in his hair with sorrow and mortification; he made as many and as humble apologies as though he, and not the lady herself, had been the cause of it.

"They ought not to allow such people to ride on the cars," she said, angrily, in answer to an exceedingly humble sentence from Ben. "I think they ought to have a market wagon to accommodate the people who are inclined to turn the street cars into walking stores."

Ben looked interested at the idea.

"It would be a good thing," he said; "I wonder they don't run a special car for us working fellows in the mornings; it really is a nuisance to have our baskets and bundles getting into everybody's way; but we don't know how to help it. Still, I'm not generally so careless as this. I'm just as sorry as I can be."

The lady did not choose to say another word.

More people began to have accidents. A little girl lost two of the pennies that were to pay for her ride, down in that wretched hole in the floor, where pennies and car tickets are so fond of falling. She looked for them hopelessly for a minute, and then began to rub her eyes. Ben didn't see this accident; he was busy trying to tie with one hand a paper of sugar into a more secure package; but he looked up in time to see the tears in her eyes, and inquired into it. Then he had a hard time shifting baskets and bundles from one arm to the other, and finding his way to his pocket-book from which he drew out two bright pennies.

"Here," he said, "pennies are nice things; I'd like to have a billion of them; but I never think they are worth crying for especially after they have slipped down a hole. There are more to be found that will take their places."

A gentleman who had occupied a seat near Ben all the way, now leaned forward and touched his arm.

"Young man, what is your name and business?" he asked.

"My name is Benjamin E. Martyn, sir; and I am Mr. T. G. Lewis' errand boy at the country store."

"Do you like the work?"

"No, sir; not so well as other things I can think of, but a great deal better than I'd like doing nothing this cold winter."

"What do you want to do?"

"I want to be a clerk in a store, not a boy to do things when there is something to be done, but a boy who has regular work and regular hours."

"Then you are not regularly employed?"

"No sir; only when they happen to have something for me to do, and don't happen to send somebody else who happens to be going that way."

"Have you any spare time in the city, this morning?"

"Yes, sir; I have just one errand to do, and then I must wait for the next car up."

"Well, sir, you may call at this address and I will have a little further talk

with you about some important business.

And the great merchant handed him the business card of the largest firm in the city. And as he left the car and walked down town with his nephew, he said: "I've found the boy at last that I have been hunting after two years. I've discovered during this morning's ride that he is quick-witted, kind-hearted, patient, thoughtful, and can keep his temper under provocation; and, in my opinion, a boy who can do that is apt to be conscientious and trustworthy."

But even to this day it is a marvel to Ben Martyn and the boys who are tempted to envy his "streak of luck, how he came to be the favorite clerk in a store where they pay higher wages, and give more privileges, and are more careful about references and all that sort of thing, than any other store in the city; but the senior partner and you and I know. I wonder if you and I couldn't learn a valuable lesson from our knowledge of it?"

DICKENS AS A READER.

HIS STYLE WAS IN STRIKING CONTRAST WITH THAT OF THACKERAY.

It was a new thing for an author like Dickens to read in public from his works, says an exchange, and there were many even among his own friends who feared that the experiment might be a failure. It was, in fact, a splendid success. The author of the "Christmas Carol" had every possible quality which could be needed to make a great popular reader. He had a magnificent voice, capable of expressing every mood of human emotion without any apparent effort or strain. He had a strikingly handsome face, with eyes that lighted like stars. He was a natural-born actor—probably the best amateur actor ever known in England. As an after-dinner speaker he had no equal in his own time, and had had, so far as we know, no equal since. When such a man came to read a story like the "Christmas Carol" one can easily imagine the effect upon a popular audience. Or, indeed, it may be that we are not quite right in this—perhaps no one who did not hear Dickens read the story could imagine how the reading went home to the hearts of all the listeners. It is not likely that we shall ever listen to such a performance again. The reading was thoroughly dramatic in the best sense of the word. Dickens acted all the parts. In some of the readings—especially in that from "Oliver Twist," which told of the murder of Nancy by Bill Sikes, the effect was almost too terrible for the audience. People held their breaths; some could hardly keep from crying aloud. Of course there was nothing of this kind in the "Christmas Carol." The miser, Scrooge, was admirably acted, and he was the only harsh note in the whole performance, and his harsh note came to be softened before the end.

It was a testimony to the genuineness of Dickens' dramatic power that admirers used to dispute his impersonation of some of his own characters. We all had our own favorites and our own disparagings. Many, for example, were not satisfied with Dickens' reading of the part of Sam Weller. It was admirable comedy, they said, only it was not Dickens' Sam Weller; it was not the Sam Weller Dickens himself had taught us to respect. The very criticism showed what reality there must have been in the whole performance. Nothing could be less like the reading of an ordinary lecture hall than this vivid drama which Dickens flashed upon his admirers. Nothing could be less like Dickens' readings than Thackeray's lectures. Thackeray, although a very poor speaker in public, was a delightful reader. His reading was effective, beautiful and touching. The close of the lecture on George III. used to be listened to with a rapt attention—every one dreading lest the slightest interruption should cause a sentence or word to be lost. The delivery of the two or three lines from "King Lear" was perfect in its way. But it was only an English gentleman of culture reading from a manuscript. There was no attempt whatever at characterization; there was in that sense no life about it. Thackeray very wisely kept to what he could do well and easily, and made no effort to stir his audiences to any such emotions

as those which were constantly aroused by Dickens. If Thackeray had given readings from his novels, the result would most certainly have been a failure. We should only have heard Thackeray reading; we should never have been led for a moment to believe that we were listening to Rawdon Crawley or Major Pendennis or Henry Esmond. But with Dickens all was alive, the figures seemed to stand upon the stage before us. There were many fine public readers in Dickens' time, and there have been many fine public readers since his time. But nobody else has done exactly what he did.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There were about 650 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was rather dragging, with no improvement on the low prices of Thursday. A few head of the best cattle were sold at about 34c per lb., and really choice beaves would have brought more. Pretty good animals sold at from 24c to 34c; common dry cows and rough steers from 2c to 24c, and the leaner beasts from 14c to 2c per lb. A large number of the cattle will not be sold to-day. There was a good demand for good veal calves and the farmers who owned the best on the market was asking \$28 for them, but he would probably take \$24, or even less. Common young calves sold at from \$3 to \$7 each. Old sheep sold at from 24c to 34c per lb.; mixed lots of lambs and sheep sold at from 34c to 4c per lb., and choice ones would bring more. Fat hogs are in good supply, and several lots were sold today at \$4.10 per 100 lbs.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 27.—White wheat per bushel, 65c to 68c; red, 65c to 68c;

spring, 68c to 65c; peas, 65c to 67c; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 26c to 27; corn, 38c to 39c; clover seed, \$4.75 to 5; timothy seed, 2 10 to 2 15; white wheat flour per bbl., 3 50 to 3 65; strong bakers, 3 50 to 3 55; dressed hogs per cwt., 4 80 to 4 90; apples, per bag of bushel and half, 45c to 50; dried apples, per pound, 5c to 7c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 30c to 35c; butter in rolls, per pound, 14c to 15c; butter firkins, per pound, 14c to 15c; eggs, per dozen, 17c to 18c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 25.—Flour, \$1.90 to 2.15; fall wheat, 73c; spring wheat, 65c; bran, \$13; shorts, \$14; middlings, \$16; barley, 38c to 40c; oats, 20c to 20c; rye, 40c to 45c; peas, 50c to 54c; hay, \$14 to \$15; eggs, 23c to 25; butter, 17c to 20c; dressed hogs, \$1.75 to 5; potatoes, per bag, 20c to 25c; sheepskins, 50c to 81c; chickens, 50c to 60c; ducks, 60c to 80c; geese, 6c to 7c; turkeys, 8c to 9c.

Would-be Cyclist: I thought you said that after two lessons of an hour each I should know how to ride. Cycling Instructor: So you would, sir, if you hadn't spent the best part of the time on the ground.

A curious typographical error recently appeared in a daily paper. In giving an account of an inquest, it was stated: "The deceased bore an accidental character, and the jury returned a verdict of excellent death."

Physician: What is your profession, sir? Patient: I'm a gentleman. Physician: Well, you'll have to try something else; it don't agree with you.

An Extenuating Circumstance.—"Is it a fact, Herr Angstvoll, that your wife threw the coffee-pot at your head yesterday morning?" "Aw—yes, but it was the one with the gilt-edge."

He: How well Miss Elderberry carries her age. She: But then she has been so accustomed to it, you know.

A YOUNG LADY'S SUCCESS.

Miss McBride's Experience Given for the Benefit of All Weak and Nervous Men and Women.

She Specially Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.

Miss Minnie McBride, of Bethany, Ont., positively declares that Paine's Celery Compound is worth its weight in gold for sick people. This statement, coming from one who was raised up to health and vigor, commands the closest attention. Past failures with worthless medicines and perfect success with Paine's Celery Compound, is a strong and clear demonstration that the popular compound can be trusted in every case. Read the following letter written by Miss McBride, and then honestly decide whether Paine's Celery Compound is worthy of a trial as far as your case is concerned:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I add my testimony to the volumes you have already on file in favor of Paine's Celery Compound. After suffering for a length of time, and having met with many disappointments in the use of medicines in general, I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound, which proved a complete success in my case. Your medicine cured me completely, and I feel as well as ever before in my life. Paine's Celery Compound is worth its weight in gold for sick people; I would specially recommend it to all weak and nervous people."

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MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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Hockey Sticks, from 14c to 80c. Hockey Sticks, from 14c to 80c. Skates, 48c, 55c, \$2.35 pair.

Sweaters for Hockey

Men's Sweaters.

Men's Full Size White Wool Sweaters collars seven inches deep, At 70 Cents.

Boys' Sweaters.

Boys' White Wool Sweaters, At 40 Cents. Hundreds to be had at S. CARSLY'S.

Interesting about Boots

About 175 pairs of Ladies' Fine Dongola Buttoned Boots in Opera, round and common sense toes, which sold regularly for \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 pair, your choice at \$1.49 pair. Every lady should see them.

Another lot of 139 pairs of Men's Laced and Congress Boots, in fine Buff, Calf and Cordovan, sold regularly for \$2 to \$3.50, your choice at only 1.49 pair. S. CARSLY'S.

Ladies' Gloves.

30 dozen Ladies' Kid Lacing Gloves, in Ox Blood and other shades. Regular price, 55c. S. Carsley's price, 38c pair.

65 pairs Ladies' Wool Lined Kid Gloves, in Tan and Brown shades, 2-stud, with Fur and Astrachan Cuffs. Regular price, \$1.25 to \$1.95. S. Carsley's price, 75c pair.

50 pairs Ladies' Silk Plush Lined Kid Gloves in shades of Brown. Elastic wrist. Original price, \$1.75. S. Carsley's price, \$1.35 pair.

50 pairs Boys' Tan Buckskin Gloves, fleece lined, 2 button. Fancy Stitched Points, S. Carsley's price, 95c pair. All Wool Gloves at Bargain Prices. S. CARSLY'S.

Suits and Overcoats.

Boys' Navy Serge Sailor Suits, with Striped Collar and Cuffs, regular price, \$1.50. S. Carsley's price, 98c each.

Boys' Colored Tweed Suits, useful quality. S. Carsley's price, \$1.22 each.

Boys' Stylish Navy Serge Suits, well made and finished, S. Carsley's price, \$1.35 each.

Boys' Tweed Overcoats, lined. Regular price, \$1.75. S. Carsley's price, 75c each.

Boys' Cape Overcoats, special quality. Regular price, \$2.25. S. Carsley's price, \$1.36.

Boys' English Nap Cape Overcoats. Regular price, \$3.75. S. Carsley's price, \$2.85. S. CARSLY'S.

FOR MEN.

Men's Fancy Tweed Suits, well made. Regular price, \$5. S. Carsley's price, \$3.15.

Special line Men's Black Suits. Regular price, \$5.75. S. Carsley's price, \$3.60 each.

Men's All-Wool Halifax Tweed Suits. Regular price, \$7.50. S. Carsley's price, \$4.75.

Special line Men's Frieze Ulsters. Regular price, \$8.50. S. Carsley's price, \$6.62.

Special line Men's Tweed Ulsters. Regular price, \$10.50. S. Carsley's price, \$7.90.

Special line Men's Beaver Overcoats. Regular price, \$11.25. S. Carsley's price, \$8.65. S. CARSLY'S.

Grand Rigby Sale.

All this month we offer Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' Rigby Garments at specially reduced prices.

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