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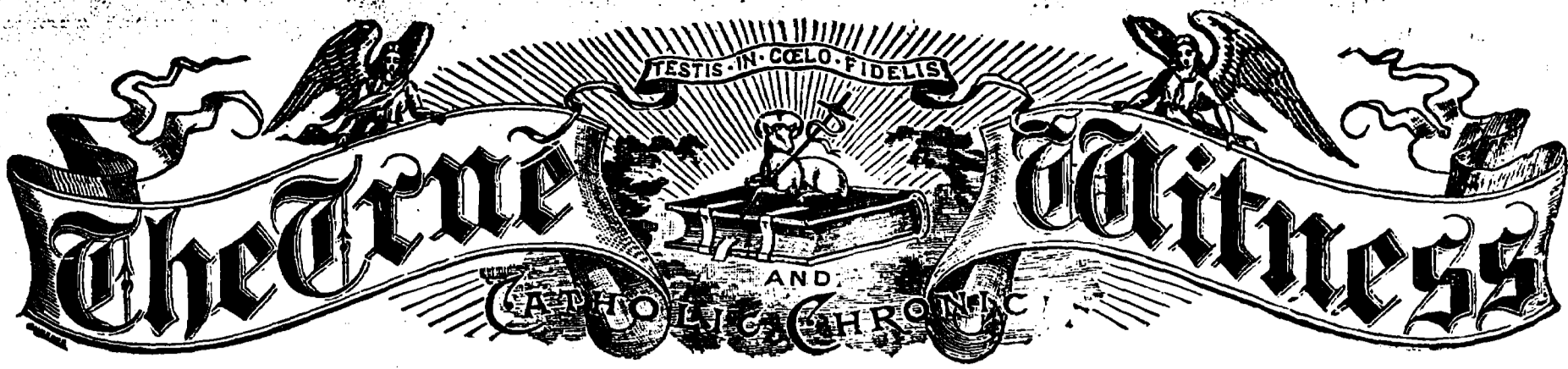
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THE PASSION PLAY.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY IS DOING IN WINNIPEG.

A SPLENDID LECTURE BY REV. FATHER KAVANAGH, S.J.—THE REV. FATHERS CHERRIER AND DRUMMOND DELIVER SOME ABLE AND PERTINENT REMARKS—EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT IN THE NORTH-WEST REVIEW.

As we predicted would be the case, the lecture by Rev. Father Kavanagh, S.J., on "The Passion Play at Oberammergau" in aid of the funds of the Catholic Truth Society attracted an immense audience to St. Mary's Church on Thursday evening last, in fact, the number of those present was so great that the large staff of ushers found it no easy matter to accommodate their patrons.

commenced his lecture, and for upwards of an hour and a half he held the attention of the large audience whilst he described in a most entertaining manner the various scenes which were thrown from a lantern fixed in the choir loft onto a sheet stretched across the sanctuary.

Before proceeding further, Father Kavanagh gave an account of the origin of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. He referred to the fact that in early days this method of interesting the common people in the teachings of religion was very frequently employed and existed in many places in Europe, but these "mystery plays" as they were called, have gradually been suppressed or died out, except in two places, of which Oberammergau is the most famous.

Next came an outline of the methods of the performers, showing how first a tableau would be presented of a scene from the old testament which was a type of something to come, followed by another tableau illustrating the part of the Lord's passion thus typified.

and pathetic scenes represented by the humble villagers of Oberammergau. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Father Kavanagh.

REV. FATHER DRUMMOND

seconded it, and in doing so said he did not intend to keep the audience long, but there were a few thoughts that suggested themselves to him while perusing beforehand the structure of this wonderful play, and he would briefly submit them to the audience.

During two hundred and seventy years that great performance had been carried out in every detail by the inhabitants of this simple hamlet in the mountains of Bavaria. He considered this something very peculiar in the history of the world, something that was absolutely impossible outside of that religion which claimed for its chief "Eternal Peter of the Changeless Chair."

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these lines the preacher traced the noble life of the late Senator, proving by the mere recital of his many good deeds that, though dead, he yet speaketh. Though total abstinence was not the only virtue, yet it was the guide, guardian and protector of most of them.

Mr. M. Sharkey presided at the business meeting. Several new members were admitted to the benefit branch, and considerable routine business was transacted.

Dr. Flood, medical officer of the Drum Dispensary District in Cotehill Union, was found dead in his bed on Dec. 15. He was about fifty-five years of age.

The death occurred on Dec. 20 of Thos. P. Waller, of Dublin, an active worker of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He was also identified with every charitable work in the city.

Francis Gogarty, T.C., has been appointed high sheriff of Drogheda; Thos. Byrne had been re-appointed sub-sheriff by the high sheriff; and James Gannon, returning officer.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, which was held on Sunday afternoon, was largely attended. Prior to the business meeting the members assembled in St. Patrick's Church for religious exercises.

Ballymore, near Downpatrick. He had just completed his seventy-eighth year. He finished his theological studies in the Irish College, Paris, and was ordained priest by Bishop Denvir, in Belfast, in 1842.

Among those who disembarked at Queenstown on Dec. 15, from the Seythia, from Boston, were John Connolly, an Irish-American, and his wife Bridget, of Spiddal, County Galway.

TEMPERANCE.

BULLETIN OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY, 415 West 59th St., New York, January 1 1896

Already the work of the year 1896 has begun, and while wishing for the temperance hosts the greatest possible success during the year into which we are about to enter, it will not be out of place in this first Bulletin to reckon with the past and take a rapid survey of the work that has been done.

As we review the past I do not think that any year during the last decade is at all comparable with 1895 for the victories we have gained. The numerical increases in our National organization may be placed at least ten thousand. But remarkable as this increase has been, in no sense at all is it the measure of the influence that we exert on the community.

The convention of last summer was such a tremendous object-lesson to the American public, and a knowledge of its work has been so widespread, that again and again are there coming back to us echoes of its influence.

There could be no doubt about the official position of the Catholic Church. Thirty years ago, in Plenary Council, she set herself over against the saloon, she denounced it as a corruptionist factor in our commonwealth, and after twenty years of vigorous insisting again she repeated her denunciation, asking all her children who may be engaged in the business to get out of it as soon as possible.

Michael Hogan, of Ballycasshen, Kildare, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Clare. Mr. Hogan is the chairman of the County Board of Guardians, and senior baronial director of the West Clare Railway Board.

The Rev. Edward O'Connor, pastor of Crossgrove, one of the oldest priests in the diocese of Down and Connor, died recently. The deceased belonged to a highly-respectable family that resided at

subordinated to the general question of temperance, too, has there been a crystallizing of public sentiment. The question of saving the Sunday for the home and for the toiler has been much discussed, and from unusual quarters have arisen the enemies who would give the Sunday to the saloon. They think to ride to political preferment by yielding to a clamor from a lawless class to open the saloon on Sunday.

The success we are able to record in the past should stir us up to greater endeavor during the year to come. It ought to be our aim during the coming year to enlist in our work the sympathies, if not the actual cooperation, of professional men. There are many intelligent, right-minded men in professional life who think as we do on these questions that have for their object the good of the Church and the welfare of the citizen; but to a large extent they have abstained from practical cooperation with the rank and file of temperance workers.

We look forward, then, with a fervent hope that during the year to come we shall be able to record victories as notable and triumphant as glorious as we have during the year that has passed.

A THIRD ENCYCLICAL. IT WILL SHORTLY BE MADE KNOWN—WILL BE ADDRESSED TO ALL CHRISTIANS. A letter from Rome, published last week, says: "The central object of Pope Leo's policy has always been to bring about, or to prepare, a grand reunion of the Christian churches."

"JAMESON'S RIDE." THE POET LAUREATE'S FIRST EFFUSION. In our editorial this week on Alfred Austin, we sought to do him justice. We regret, for his sake, that he has gone and perpetrated the following piece. The Sun's London cable thus refers to it:

"It is impossible to overlook, even in this hour of crisis, the crowing disgrace inflicted on this long-suffering country today by its official versifier. The poet laureate's effort in the Times, entitled 'Jameson's Ride,' has broken the spirit of all Englishmen who have seen it, and if Parliament were in session, might easily have caused a vote of no confidence in the government which appointed this successor of Tennyson. Here are three stanzas:

Wrong? Is it wrong? Well, may be, But I'm going, boys, all the same; Do they think me a Burleigh's baby To be scared by a scolding dame? They may argue and prate and order; Go tell them to save their breath. Then over the Transvaal border, And gallop for life or death.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXPOSITION.

ENDORSED BY A MEETING OF CITIZENS.

DIRECTOR GENERAL STILES SPEAKS—GREAT PROGRESS MADE—BUILDINGS WILL BE ERECTED IN TIME.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting in the Windsor Hall, on Monday evening, when J. H. Stiles, the director-general of the International Exposition, supported by the directors, told the people what they are doing and proposed to do.

L. A. Wilson, who is a member of the Executive Committee, said that the directors had been asked so many questions from day to day as to what was being done they thought it desirable that Mr. Stiles should meet the people.

Mr. Stiles then delivered an address in the course of which he showed what had already been done. Canada had been represented in other exhibitions and it was now her turn to invite outsiders to come and inspect her beautiful country, and view her great industrial resources.

Other addresses were delivered, and it was then proposed by J. A. Gaultie, president of the Board of Trade, seconded by Hon. James McMillan, and unanimously resolved, "That in view of the work already accomplished, and the promising outlook of the success of the proposed British Empire Exposition to be held in this city from May 24th to October 8th next, the Dominion Government be respectfully requested to accord all possible assistance to this important enterprise by making displays illustrative of the agriculture, fisheries, etc., of the Dominion, and that they also be requested to provide medals and diplomas to be awarded said exposition."

It was next proposed by Dr. Leprohon, seconded by Henry Hogan, and unanimously resolved, "That inasmuch as the proposed British Empire Exposition cannot fail to be of general benefit to the city of Montreal as well as to the Dominion generally, it is hereby resolved that this meeting pledges itself to do all in its power to make the proposed exposition a success, and hereby calls on the citizens at large and the City Council of Montreal to aid and encourage the exposition by every means in its power."

SISTERS IN BUSINESS. The Sisters of the Bon Pasteur have filed a declaration in the Tutelle office attesting their intention of carrying on business in the parish of St. Martin, under the firm name of F. Lavoie & Co., running the saw, grist and baking mill, known as "Moulin du Crochet," and doing a general business in grain, etc. The declaration is signed by Sister M. de St. Alphonse Ligouri, Quibotte, Provincial Superior.

AN ADLE ESSAY

ON THE VOCAL INTERPRETATION OF LITERATURE

BY THOMAS O'HAGAN, M.A., PH.D., IN THE CURRENT NUMBER OF THE CATHOLIC READING CIRCLE REVIEW.

The study of literature has been of late years becoming more and more rational in its aim and purpose. There was a time, and that not very long ago, when literature was forced to yield up its spirit in the classroom to a kind of piddling analysis or a talk about grammar, philology, rhetoric and sundry other irrelevant subjects.

To-day, however, in the best schools and colleges, this vicious method, which has for years worked destruction to true literary culture, has pretty well died out; nor is a through ticket by flying express down the centuries from Chaucer to Shakespeare any longer regarded as a satisfactory evidence that the privileged passenger knows much of the glory which nestles on the way.

How any person can hope to become a literary scholar in the highest and best sense of the word without assimilating the informing life of literature has always seemed to me a problem in dire need of solution. I can well understand how one may possess himself of the literature of knowledge without such assimilation, but how he can become possessed of the literature of power without responding to the inner life of an art product, is to me a question inconceivable.

Nor has the old spirit been fully and wholly exorcised, as yet, from the class and lecture room. There are still to be found those who believe that the analytical exegesis of literature should be the main purpose of the teacher—that to elucidate the intellectual thought which articulates a poem, precipitating from a concrete creation into a barren abstraction—this and this alone should be the aim and end of all literary study in the school or lecture room.

The fault with such persons is, that they do not fully understand and appreciate the true meaning and import of literature, mistaking its lesser coefficient for its chief and primary one. No definition of literature can be at all adequate which does not take into consideration the spiritual element as a factor. The late Brother Azarias, whose study of literature was most profound, clear and sympathetic, gives us a definition in the very opening chapter of his charming little volume, "A Philosophy of Literature," which is entirely satisfactory. He regards literature as the verbal expression of man's affections, as acted upon in his relations with the material world, society and his Creator. Professor Corson, of Cornell University, in his admirable work, "The Aims of Literary Study," defines literature as the expression in letters of the spiritual co-operating with the intellectual man, the former, he adds, being the dominant coefficient.

Knowing, then, that the spiritual element constitutes the informing life of a poem, how can teachers fritter their time away with brilliant analytics, which do little or nothing for true literary culture? Better, far better, that the students under their charge be turned loose in some library—there to browse at will, free to follow their literary tastes and inclinations.

I have long considered, that examinations for certificates and degrees are for the most part a detriment to literary studies—that they dull the finer faculties of appreciation and magnify the importance of mere acquisition. Assuredly, when a young man finds that in order to reach his sheepskin, he must be able to discuss the Elizabethan English, as found in Shakespeare's Macbeth and As You Like It, or trace the gerundial infinitive through Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, he will pay little heed to either the spirit of Shakespeare or Chaucer, as embodied in their works.

In our great eagerness to fill our heads with facts, without any co-ordination, we lose sight amid the stress and strain of our educational work of the one great fact: That if we would be wisely educated, we must seek it on the basis of a maximum of education with a minimum of acquirement.

It is impossible to play fast and loose with the spirit of literature and not suffer for our insincerity. Literature is a jealous mistress and will brook no rival. Those who woo her must come with clean hearts and minds, setting aside all thought of mercenary returns, for as Mrs. Browning says:

We get no good In being ungenerous, even to a book And calculating profits—so much help By so much reading. It is rather when We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge Soul-formerly, headlong into a book's profound Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth— 'Tis then we get the right good from a book.

Another fault which characterizes the literary studies of to-day is, that we grasp at too much, and, not a little that we would fain compass is, as far as literary training and culture are concerned, entirely unimportant. A few great literary personages—epochal men—who have handed the intellectual torch down the centuries—these are worthy of a devoted study. I think it is Ruskin who says that he who knows the history of Rome, Venice, Paris and London has a full knowledge of modern civilization. Twenty authors are not many, still they largely cover the great masterpieces of poetic thought, both ancient and modern. Homer, Virgil and Dante, Calderon, Moliere and Goethe, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth and Tennyson—these contain much of the best thought in all ages, and yet I have but named little more than half of the twenty. There is a flood of ephemeral literature—chiefly novels—day by day deluging the land, which fashion and frivolity set up for literary study. How much harm these novels do, leaching with their waves the moral shores of life, God alone knows. To-day, in the minds of many, the novel has supplanted the Bible, and the ethics of George Eliot take precedence of the Sermon on the Mount. It is doubtful if the late Car-

dinal Newman or John Ruskin ever read a line of Tolstoi, Ibsen or Kipling, and yet they hold respectable places in literature.

Passing now from the subject of literature in itself to a consideration of its interpretation, I desire to touch on the subject proper of this paper: The Vocal Interpretation of Literature. The spiritual element in a poem is indefinite and cannot be formulated in terms of x and y. No examination on paper, be it ever so thorough, can satisfactorily reach it. The only full response to this spiritual element, this essential life of a poem that can be secured by the teacher is through a vocal rendering of it. But before he is capable of doing so, he must first have sympathetically assimilated the informing life of the poem. This is why no person need hope to become a great reader without a deep and a pathetic study of literature, nor a great interpreter of literature—which means a great teacher of literature—without the vocal capabilities requisite for voicing the indefinite or spiritual element, which constitutes the soul of an art product. A true literary scholar is one who grows soulward. It is not enough that he store his mind with intellectual facts, he should grow vitalized at every point of his soul in his literary studies.

Let knowledge grow from more to more. But more of reverence in us dwell!

Knowledge is of the intellect, wisdom and reverence, of the soul. We should aim in our study of literature to pierce through the shows of things—to reach the vital, quickening, spiritual element, by breaking through the baffling and perverting mesh of words, which hide and blind it. How true the lines of the late poet laureate:

I sometimes hold it half a sin To put in words the thoughts I feel. For words, like nature, half reveal And half conceal the soul within.

Herein, then, comes the office of the voice in literary interpretation—to aid in laying bare the soul within. When the same time is given in preparing the voice for the high office of literary interpretation that is now devoted to it in preparation for the operatic and concert stage, then we may look for the best and highest results in literary study. Then, indeed, with the throbbing pulse of poetry felt in the class and lecture room and the divine infection of inspiration will do its benign work, cheating the lazy and indifferent student of his hours and days.

Many make the mistake of believing that they may become capable vocal interpreters of literature in a month or a year, whereas the great work should cover a lifetime. Professor Corson of Cornell University, who is acknowledged to be the ablest vocal interpreter of literature in America, once told me that he had been reading aloud for an hour each day during the past twenty-five years. Those who have been privileged to hear Professor Corson interpret vocally the great masterpieces of poetic literature, as found in Shakespeare, Tennyson, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Milton and Browning, can better understand and appreciate the true value of vocal culture as a factor in the great work of literary interpretation.

If we could combine the voice work of our best schools of elocution and oratory with the fullest and most comprehensive courses in literature found in our best universities, we might soon hope for the very summit of literary culture and training. The worst of our elocution schools are a positive injury to vocal training as a worthy factor in the interpretation of literature, inasmuch as they induce both superficiality and artificiality, their chief ambition being to graduate pretty girls with pretty gowns, who can recite some catch-penny piece of current literature before an assemblage of admiring friends, according to the numbers or lines upon an elocutionary chart or fashion-plate. When these graduates leave their schools after a six months' course, all equipped and prepared to voice the depths of Shakespeare, the heights of Milton, or the zigzag involutions of Browning, they never fail, also, as a rule, to carry away with them the brand or trade-mark of their respective manufactories.

In the best of our elocution schools, such as are found in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, where sner and more thorough methods are pursued and a certain measure of literary scholarship finds a habitation and a name, respectable attention is given to some of the chief masterpieces of literature, and a graduate knows something more than the scraggy selections found in a few recitation books.

Still the aim of all these schools is to turn out readers and teachers of reading, and this very aim precludes a deep, serious and comprehensive study of literature.

In many of our leading colleges and universities there is a professor of oratory, who trains young men for declamation and intercollegiate contests in oratory and debate, but here again the aim determines the character and limitations of the work done. The fitting and special department for voice training in a college or university is within the sphere of English literature, for it is as needful in the dramas of Shakespeare as in the orations of Webster and Burke, as requisite in the lyrics of Moore, Burns and Longfellow as in the glorious epics of Homer, Dante and Milton; as potent in the sonnets of Cowper and Wordsworth as in the tender elegies of a Shelley, an Arnold or a Tennyson.

But what about the vocal interpretation of literature in our primary and intermediate schools—in our academic preparatory to college and university work? It is here where the great work of vocal culture should begin—and begin in earnest too. But it should never be pursued as an accomplishment or means of frivolous display. The aim should be in every class, the adequate voicing of literary thought. Teachers will find in the voice an invaluable aid in the work of interpreting, particularly lyrics.

The lyric being feeling, a sympathetic vocal interpretation of it will give a better insight into its poetic moment or inspirational thought, around which centres the whole structure, than hours of sentence chopping and phrase stitching. For the purpose of illustrating this fact let us take Tennyson's exquisite

lyric, "Break, Break, Break," which, as Maurice F. Egan says, crystallizes a mood. Here is the delightful little gem:

"Break, break, break, On the cold gray stones, O Sea! And I would that my tongue could utter The thoughts that arise in me. O well for the fisherman's boy, That he shouts with his sister at play! O well for the sailor-lad, That he sings in his boat on the bay. And the stately ships go on To their haven under the hill; But O for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still! Break, Break, Break, At the foot of thy crags, O Sea! But the tender grace of a day that is dead Will never come back to me."

It will be remembered, that this lyric, as well as another poem, "In the Valley of Lankeret," though not contained in the linked elegy of "In Memoriam," are practically a part of it and are co-radical as to their subject of inspiration—the sorrow come by Tennyson for young Hallam. Here are the lines of the second poem:

"All along the valley, stream that fastest white, Deepening thy voice, where the deepening of the night, All along the valley, where thy waters flow, I walked with one I loved two and thirty years ago. All along the valley while I walked to-day, The two and thirty years were a mist that rolls away. For all along the valley, down thy rocky bed Thy living voice to me was as the voice of the dead. And all along the valley, by rock and cave and tree, The voice of the dead was a living voice to me."

It is easy to find the poetic moment in the first lyric, as it may be seen and felt at once that the whole poem—thought centres around the inspirational lines:

"But O for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still!"

I have seen an examination paper, strewn with questions upon this lyric, among them being one asking for the reason why the first line "Break, break, break," is shorter in the number of its feet than any of the others. As well ask for the reason of the permanency of parental or filial affection. The question is entirely gratuitous to one who has assimilated the poem in its essential life and can voice it properly. To those who have not responded, or worse, cannot respond to the informing life of the lyric, a technical answer is of as much value as are many of the treatises that assume to deal with the subject of versification. But enough. Let the reader be assured of one thing: That the vocal interpretation of literature is in every way a subject worthy of his attention, and that he is the best interpreter of literature whose every faculty is fully developed—not the least of which is the voice—and who brings to his work a full and vitally spiritualized life.

DEVOTION TO ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

The pious clients of Saint Anthony of Padua are counted by the legion; every day they become more fervent, and they form a glorious aureole for this Saint, who is so solicitous and tender towards those who pray to him with confidence. Confidence in Saint Anthony is the first condition for obtaining favors through his intercession—confidence in his kindness and power, and absolute confidence in the wisdom of his decisions.

St. Anthony loves those who go to him with the loving trustfulness of a child towards his father. The greatest favors obtained have been asked for most simply and plainly. If, however, you desire to have this Saint for your advocate, pray to him with no other desire than that God's will may be fulfilled in your regard, for this great servant of the Most High was before all a model of perfect obedience, and nothing is so pleasing to him as the imitation of his virtues.

The charity that you give in St. Anthony's honor will draw down upon yourself and your families many spiritual and temporal blessings. The peace possessed by this holy monk will reign in



Old Rip Van Winkle went up into the Catskill mountains to take a little nap of twenty years or so, and when he wakened, he found that the "cruel war was over," the monthly magazines had "fought it over" the second time and "blown up" all the officers that had participated in it. This much is history, and it is also a historical fact that, during the same length of time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had become the most celebrated, as it is the most effective, Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy of the age. In purifying the blood and in all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other skin and scalp diseases, acrofulous sores and swellings, and kindred ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" manifests the most positive curative properties.

Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to its purifying qualities. Besides, it builds up whole-some flesh and strength; not merely fat like filthy Cod Liver oil and its nasty "emulsions" but solid flesh.

A scrofulous condition of the blood invites catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. We're all exposed to the germs of consumption, grip, and malaria—yet only the weak ones suffer. When you're weak, tired out, and debilitated, or when pimples and blotches appear—heed the warning in time. The "Golden Medical Discovery" sets all the organs into healthy action—especially the liver, and that's the point of entrance for these germs. Then if the blood be pure, they'll be thrown off. There's no risk.

CAUTION—Accept no substitute for the "Golden Medical Discovery" that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

Central Millinery Parlor, 178 BLEURY STREET. Grand Millinery Opening on 10 September and following days. Hats and Bonnets of the newest and latest designs from Paris and New York. Specialty—Old bonnets and hats done over; made like new at low prices. Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 20 Let Prices.

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your heart; his love of God, his tender compassion for the poor, will be your happiness, and will excite you to follow his grand example; and rest assured that there will be no grace that he will not be ready to ask from God for his faithful clients. If when on earth he was so kind that the people enthusiastically applauded him, what must be his kindness now that he is in the enjoyment of celestial happiness.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

CATHOLIC AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

HOPEFUL INDICATIONS OF A DEMAND FOR GOOD CATHOLIC BOOKS.

TOO MANY PIOUS TRANSLATIONS—INFLUENCE OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL—CATHOLIC FICTION—HIGH PRICES PUT MANY BOOKS OUT OF THE REACH OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

The multiplication of our Catholic Summer Schools, the increase in the number of our Reading Circles, and the unquestionable fact that by reason of these and other agencies our American Catholic population is exhibiting a greater intellectual and literary activity than ever before, and one that gives promise of continuance and fuller development, may be considered as so many causes which contribute to render brighter the outlook for Catholic authors and publishers. The lectures delivered at the Summer Schools are calculated to send the students who attend the sessions in search of books wherein the topics discussed obtain fuller treatment than it is possible for any speaker to give them in a few lectures. The courses followed by the reading circles naturally, and even necessarily, lead to larger reading and, consequently, to

A GREATER DEMAND FOR BOOKS.

And as the Summer School lectures and the reading circles' studies deal, as a rule, with Catholic subjects, from Catholic points of view, the Catholic author whose works furnish the fullest information desired regarding such subjects, and the Catholic publisher who puts such works before Catholic readers, would seem assured a good market for their wares. The time may not yet have come in this country when the Catholic poet whose songs possess real merit can hope to grow rich from their publication. Poetry, be its character what it may, is always more or less of a drug in the literary market, partly on account of its superabundance, no doubt, and partly by reason of its varying character; and the Catholic publisher who declines to add to the glut can hardly be accused of lacking enterprise or denying encouragement to ambitious bards. That

GOOD CATHOLIC STORIES

find a sale which repays, if it does not enrich those who write and those who publish them, would seem to be sufficiently demonstrated by the reception extended to the works of Father Finn, Maurice Francis Egan, Miss Dorsey, Miss Crowley and other Catholic story-tellers; while the demand for such books as Dr. Parsons' "Lies and Errors of History," Dr. Zahn's scientific treatises, Bishop Spalding's essays, etc., shows that the upward tendency in Catholic literary arts is not confined to works of fiction alone. Profitable ventures by Catholic authors and publishers have of recent years been made outside of the lines here indicated; but such strokes have been exceptional ones; though there is, of course, no reason why they may not be more frequently made in the future.

Viewing the field broadly, however, it seems reasonably safe to assert that the Catholic publisher who undertakes to meet the increased and increasing intellectual activity which American Catholics are at present exhibiting, by bringing out new timely and meritorious books, will have no reason to repent of his efforts. He may not wax suddenly wealthy; but the signs are all deceptive if he proves a financial loser, or even fails to secure a substantial profit. He will certainly consult his own interests far better in doing this than in crowding his shelves with translations, oftentimes poor, of

PIOUS BOOKS

published in other lands, for which—exception made, of course, of exceptionally excellent works—there never was any remunerating call in this country, and is hardly any appreciable demand now.

The Catholic publisher who puts too high a price on his wares or who presents them in unattractive shape, may readily lose the profit he should derive from his ventures. There is a limit in all things, the old saw says; and unquestionably the costliness of Catholic books, which has hitherto prevailed here, and which has by no means wholly ceased yet, has injuriously affected the sale of many of them. Any Catholic bookseller, who has seen really good works remain unsold upon his hands because the price asked for them put them out of the reach of the common people, and limited their sales to certain rare periods, such as Christmas or the time of a mission, can testify to that fact. There is an undeniable growing demand in this country for good Catholic literature; but it is an intelligent and discerning demand, and the publisher who would benefit by it must meet it intelligently, not alone in the character, but also in the cost of the books with which he undertakes to supply its needs.—Wm. D. KELLY in the Catholic Citizen.

APOSTOLATE OF PRAYER.

General Intention for January, 1896—The Church in France.

In this year of grace the French celebrate the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis, which took place on Christmas Day, A. D., 496. This great event in the history of France has fittingly been called the Baptism of France; for with the baptism of Clovis, France, "the Church's Eldest Daughter," takes on the character of a Christian nation. It is natural, then, that the French should celebrate the commemoration of this important event with the greatest possible solemnity. It is for the spiritual results of the celebration that we are asked to pray this month.

The event is in every way an inspiring one for the French Catholic, as it brings him back to the ages of faith and to the company of the saints—of St. Clotilde

and St. Genevieve, St. Remond and St. Vedastus—to those memorable days, which France owes her nationality as well as her Christianity, which led up to the glories of Pepin, Charlemagne and St. Louis, which has made her what she has always been proud to call herself—the Grande Nation, that has been spiritually favored as, perhaps no other country on earth.

But who will deny that her glories as a Christian nation have been greatly diminished? Side by side with faith and devotion to the Church, almost overshadowing them, we find, in this once so favored land, all social and moral ills in the most exaggerated form: Freemasonry in its worst phase, liberalism, socialism, communism, naturalism, rank infidelity and open persecution of the Church and her religious orders. For the removal of these evils she asks for our prayers. Let us pray, then, during this month, that God may "turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and of the children to their fathers," that He may not visit them with the punishment that they deserve, but that this may be for them a year of abundant spiritual fruits.—Little Messenger.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Very Rev. Father Bernard (Jennings), O. S. F. C., has been elected Minister Provincial of the Irish Capuchins.

The Right Rev. Dr. McDonnell, Bishop of Alexandria, Canada, and Mgr. Eberard, Bishop of Rio Janeiro, have arrived in Rome.

Over 6,000 persons attended the funeral of Mgr. Lasagna, the Silesian missionary in Brazil, who was recently killed in a railway accident.

Mgr. Azarias has sent to the Holy Father a letter on behalf of the Armenians thanking him for the 50,000 lire sent for the relief of the distress.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Madden, Vicar-General of the diocese of Clonfert, was recently invested by the Conductor Bishop, Most Rev. D. Healey, with the insignia of Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope.

The Rev. J. F. McCarthy, late of Jackson, Neb., is now situated at Sidney in the extreme western part of that State. His post of duty is 123 miles from the next nearest priest. Recently he started on a seventy-five mile journey to celebrate Mass at a mission.

Cardinal Moran delivered a masterly sermon at the laying of the corner stone of St. Francis' School, Paddington, on November 3, on the True Church. He gave a brilliant review of the history of the Church, explained the true unity of Christendom and brushed aside all the objections which are urged against it.

Rev. Bartholomew Stack, formerly assistant at St. Francis de Sales Church, Utica, has been assigned by the Right Rev. Bishop Ludden to the pastorate of Canistota, which also comprises Jordan and Split Rock. Father Stack succeeds Father Ryan, who has been promoted to Utica.

In far away Patagonia among the tribes that inhabit the bleak country Catholicity has obtained a firm foothold. A vicariate apostolic has long been established there and Mgr. Magnani is the present ecclesiastical head with Terra del Fuego as his see. The Catholics in the jurisdiction number 3,500.

It is rumored that Rev. E. S. Kelly, pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, Chicago, is to become Bishop of Concordia, which see has been vacant for some years. Father Kelly is a well-known priest and is chaplain of one of the Illinois regiments in the report of which he received special praise from the commanding officer last summer.

Montmartre Basilica is one of the chief sanctuaries of Europe and attracts an immense number of pilgrims. Three hundred day pilgrimages are reckoned during the course of each year. The total number of the faithful from all parts of the world who may pay a visit of prayer to the church is one million, of which three hundred thousand approach the Holy Communion.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science, the Francois Joseph Audiffred prize of 15,000 francs was granted to the Abbe Rambaud, priest of the Diocese of Lyons. It was stated that the Abbe Rambaud's life had been entirely one of sacrifice and devotion to the poor, the weak and the deserted. The Abbe Rambaud is the founder of several important charitable institutions.

On Nov. 16 the Second National Synod of Australia opened. Twenty prelates including Cardinal Moran, Archbishop Carr of Melbourne, Archbishop Dunne of Brisbane and Archbishop O'Reilly of Adelaide with sixty of the senior clergy took part in the proceedings. Tasmania was represented by Bishop Delany and a number of clergy. New Zealand is not represented in accordance with arrangements made long since.

The Spanish correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times learns that two English ladies, the Misses Baylis, have recently been received into the Catholic Church at Corunna, and Miss Laura Butler de Muro at Madrid. A soldier named Ventura Grijalba, who was brought up a Protestant, has also become a convert at

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Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

A carriage and pair—A perambulator and twins.

RECTOR Milbank, South Dakota, Oct. 10, 1895

REV. C. M. BROWNE Koenig Med. Co. Chicago

I am pleased to testify, that for 40 years I never could go to bed and sleep, I tried all countries and remedies for my sleeplessness, but now, if I were only a poet, I would sing the praises of Doctor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, as only one bottle of it cured me Father Browne

Madrid. The Queen Regent of Spain, who was godmother of the convert, invited him to the palace, and presented him with £20 and a massive gold chain.

A BRAVE GIRL'S ACT.

SAVED A TRAINLOAD OF PEOPLE FROM BEING HURLED TO CERTAIN DEATH.

A wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern was averted last night, by little Mary Och, a nine-year-old girl, near Slocum bridge, in this county. The little girl was out with a lantern hunting a stray horse, which she discovered was caught fast in a bridge near a sharp curve of the railway. Knowing that the evening accommodation train, which is generally crowded with passengers, was nearby due, the child crawled across the lofty trestle, past the frightened horse, and then around the curve, where she built a large fire in the centre of the track to attract the attention of the trainmen. Her efforts were successful, the train being stopped within a few feet of the beacon. Had the engine struck the horse, it with the train would have been thrown into the creek bed, a distance of eighty feet. There were over a hundred passengers on the train and their gratitude to the brave little girl was unbounded.

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

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IT CLEANSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT.

BIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25c

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Wire Door Mats, all sizes Skates, large variety, prices low

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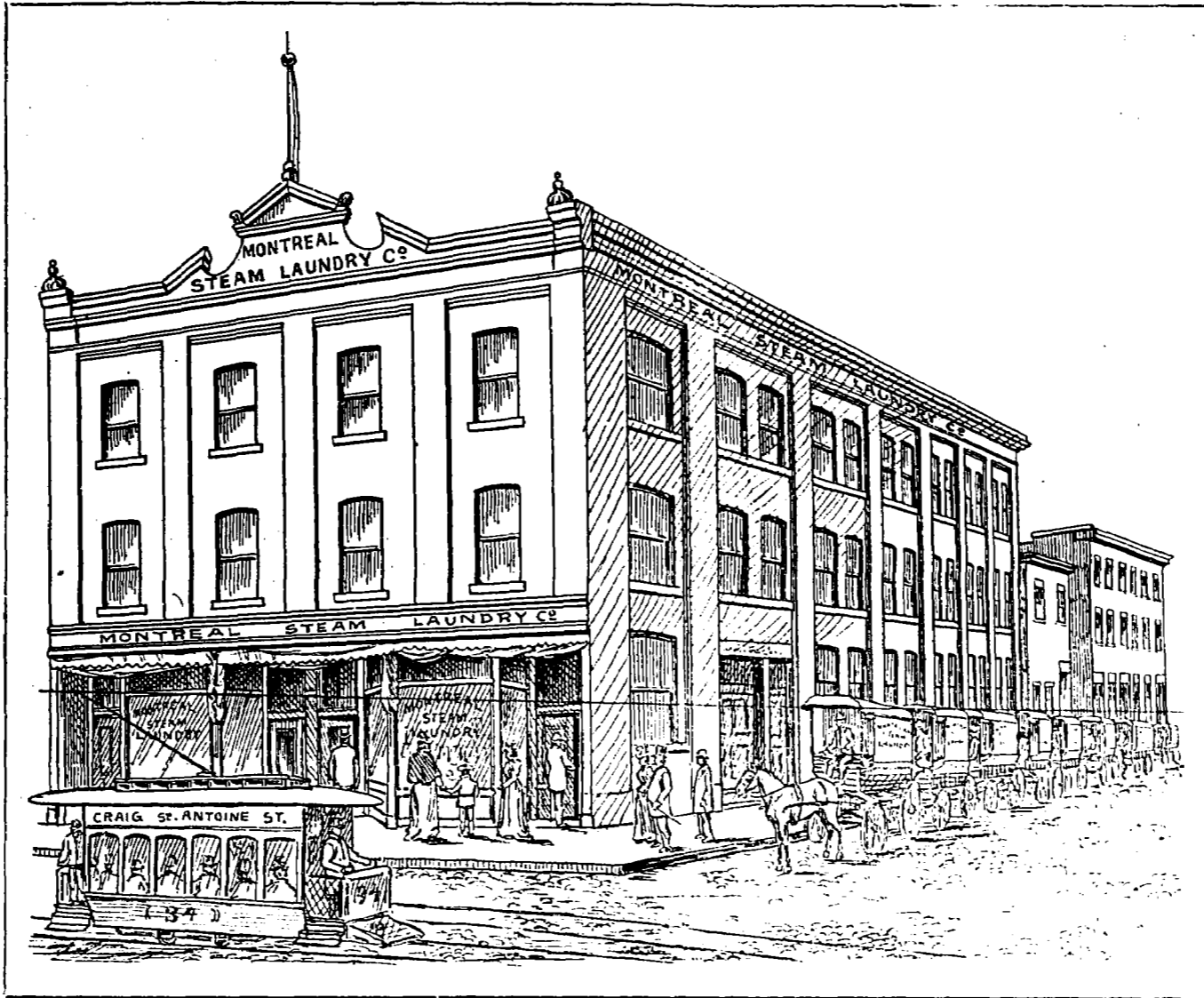
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in endless variety. Our 25c Hem-stitched (Full Size) Japanese Handkerchief is worth walking two miles to see. 200 dozen to form.



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Hosiery, Underwear and Flannel Shirts

in all Weights, Sizes, Colors and Prices. Heavy Scotch L. W. Shirts and Drawers, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50 per suit.

English "Court Dress" Shirts

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at 50 cents still goes unchallenged as the best Shirt on earth for the money.

When in Need of any Goods in the Above Lines don't overlook

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THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

It Was An Expression That Should Not Be Taken Too Seriously.

The more there is known of the South African trouble with Germany, the more difficult it is to explain the Emperor's interference on any theory but his somewhat youthful desire to express his admiration as a military man of the bravery of the Boers. It has to be remembered that he is chiefly known in politics for his indiscretions of speech. Ever since he has ascended the throne he has been saying, nearly every week, about somebody or some matter, things he had better have left unsaid. The Germans have long been uneasy about these eccentricities, and could only hope that they would not some day plunge them into a disagreeable foreign complication. That they have not done so sooner is surprising. Then, too, there is a good deal of the journalist about him. He evidently likes to see himself in print, in some startling way, and he has great reverence for his own observations on human affairs, and it must be admitted that the Boer episode was a very tempting opportunity for a talkative man. So that, on the whole, we still think, as we thought in the beginning, that though it may be well to let him hear the rattle of "a flying squadron," it is not necessary for the British to take him too seriously. The more completely the authorities at home and in Cape Town are exonerated from all complicity with Jameson's attempt, the more likely it seems that the Emperor's despatch was simply thoughtless. He, probably, had no more reflected on its probable effect on the money market than Mr. Cleveland on the probable effect of his message. And then one of the characteristics of these reckless talkers is that they think that, however ill-advised their deliverances may be, they will "do good" to somebody—that is, make him reflect on his evil ways, or stop him in some downward course. There is no end to the conceit of what we call a "gas-bag."

one. It need not be pointed out that the argument that a valuable property should be permanently destroyed in order to provide temporary work for any number of persons, is as unfounded as it is immoral.

The committee cannot but deplore that the proposal to invade the precincts of our most precious public domain has been supported, only by arguments and suggestions, which appeal to the most unfortunate elements of our civic life, and tend to arouse those racial and social questions, which are a standing menace to the general welfare. The race cry, in particular, has too often been raised successfully to obscure the real merits of the question at issue. A vigorous attempt is being made to effect this end in the present case, and the committee earnestly hope that you will use your influence to insure a fair and unbiased consideration of this question.

The arguments on which the Park Preservation Association base their objections to the proposed desecration of the park are too familiar to need repetition, and the committee are confident that a fair appreciation of their views will result in their being maintained.

BENEFICIAL FOR INDIGESTION.

"The Paper Dolls which are sent for one trade-mark from Hood's Pills and ten cents in stamps are a source of delight to my little daughter. I have suffered with indigestion for a long time and I find that Hood's Pills are very beneficial and I recommend them for all households." Mrs. J. FEE, 198 St. Hyppolite street, Montreal, Can.

Hood's PILLS are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate.

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FOR STYLE AND FIT CALL ON :

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
No. 823.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Isidore Brunet, of the City of St. Henri, in said district, wife *commune en biens* of Alphonse Gouvette, joiner, of the same place, has on this day instituted an action for separation of property against her said husband.

Montreal, 27th December, 1895.
BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,
LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

GEO. R. HEASLEY,
PICTURE FRAMER, &c.
Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamps
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Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan.

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Kiln, \$250. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac
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Cut any length. J. G. MACDONALD, Mich-
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Great Clearing Sale

Bargains in Boys' Clothing.

- BOYS' All Wool 2-piece Suits, to clear at 20 per cent discount.
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- BOYS' All Wool English Black Worsted Suits, 10 per cent to 50 per cent discount.
- BOYS' English Black Worsted Eton Suits to clear at 25 per cent discount.
- BOYS' English Eton Coats and Vests, to clear at 33 1/2 per cent discount.
- Special lines in Boys' Sailor Suits at the following reduced prices: — \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2.00 up, to clear at 20 per cent discount.
- BOYS' Winter Blouse Sailor Suits, at 33 1/2 discount.
- Stock of Boys' Velvet Sailor Suits to clear at half price.
- Stock of Boys' Tweed Kilt Dresses, to clear at 33 1/2 to 50 per cent discount.
- Stock of Boys' Serge and Tweed Blouses, to clear at half price.
- Special lines of Boys' Nap Reefers at the following prices: \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$2.75 up, to clear at 20 per cent discount.
- Stock of Boys' Tweed Lined, best All Wool Nap Reefers, to clear at 20 per cent discount.
- Complete stock of Boys' Tweed Lined All Wool Frieze Overcoats, to clear at 20 per cent discount.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine St.,
CORNER OF METCALFE STREET
TELEPHONE No. 4833.

DOWN IN VENEZUELA.

A MIXED CONDITION OF THINGS NOT EXACTLY ELEVATING.

Venezuelan despatches put in a charming light the kind of Government this country is asked to go to war to extend over 40,000 British subjects. There is a revolution going on, of course; there always is. That is the way all elections are held and Presidents chosen in Venezuela. But President Crespo, who, himself, got his office by a revolution, has issued a decree affirming that this revolution is particularly heinous, on account of pending international complications; that it is, in fact, treason, and that all persons caught in it will be shot out of hand. Eminent lawyers in Caracas say the decree is illegal. This will make it Crespo's painful duty to shoot the eminent lawyers, too. The jails are already overflowing with political prisoners, and the school buildings are now being used as prisons. This will not check the great work of Venezuelan education, as the

students are all enlisting for the war, anyhow. An awful suspicion is abroad that the "Illustrated American," Guzman Blanco, is in England arranging a little treaty of his own, with his pockets full of British gold. This report was a hard blow to the patriots, who are usually in the fix of the Georgia tree silver patriot, certain that "we've got the gold bugs down unless they buy us up." But a shrewd counterstroke was made by asserting that the \$100,000,000 in gold, which the United States are now trying to borrow, was all to be passed on to Venezuela to aid her in her war against England. This aroused tremendous enthusiasm for "the immortal Monroe," and "the busts of Washington, Monroe, Cleveland and Bolivar were entwined with rare flowers." And yet there are those who say that republics are ungrateful.—N. Y. Post.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of the following articles: B. Tansy and friends, 15 turkeys and 15 geese; A. McGillis, 5 turkeys, 7 geese; D. Furlong, 2 geese and celery; M. Burke, 2 turkeys; Brown & Bros., some lamb; T. Wright, fresh pork; T. Christie, a barrel of apples; J. Barry, a barrel of apples; C. Brown, a barrel of mixed biscuits; J. L. King, 3 boxes of mixed biscuits; S. J. Scott, buns; J. J. Milroy, a large case of oranges; Dr. J. McDonald, candies; Desforzes & Latourelle, candies; Shea & Bros., 14 dozens of buns; 1 piece of goods from Quilting Company.

St. Bridget's Home acknowledges, with many thanks, the following donations: B. Tansy and friends, 15 turkeys and 18 geese; D. Furlong, 2 geese and celery; P. Wright, fresh pork; T. Christie, 1 barrel apples; J. Barry, 1 barrel apples; Desforzes & Latourelle, candies; Shea & Brother, 10 dozen buns.

A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S CATECHISM CLASS AND THEIR DIRECTOR.

It has been usual, for years past, for the pupils of St. Patrick's Catechism class to give some evidence, each New Year, of their appreciation of all that Rev. Father Martin Callaghan has done for their advancement and success. On the last Sunday of the old year, when the usual catechism lessons were over, the teachers and pupils filed into the large hall adjoining the presbytery, and there presented their beloved spiritual director with a handsome, gold-mounted ebony cane, two volumes of ecclesiastical history, and Messman's translation of the commentary on the Bible, by Cornelius Lapide, in six volumes. The presentation was accompanied by addresses read by Miss Mary Christy and Mr. W. Pang. It is needless to state that Rev. Father Callaghan was pleasantly surprised, and that he expressed, in his usual eloquent and able manner, his deep appreciation of the marks of affection and gratitude just manifested. Apart from Father Martin's numerous occupations and important duties, the care of this successful class has fallen to his share, and we are confident that in no work is his heart more firmly fixed than in this one. It is a great consolation for him to feel that the fruits of his zealousness are so abundant and rich. We trust that for years

to come the Catechism class will continue to flourish and that he may be spared to continue as guide and advisor to all these young and promising children.

MGR. CORRIGAN SUSTAINED.

New York, Jan. 8. The Herald carries the authority of Archbishop Corrigan, within the last few days, fully vindicated by the receipt from Rome of a document reaffirming the decision of the propaganda that the Archbishop did not err in removing Dr. Burtis from the parish of Epiphany. In addition to this the Archbishop was directed to inform the signers of the monster petition for the reinstatement of Dr. Burtis that it was finally closed, and any further appeal would not receive consideration.

LADIES, BE GUARDED!

A Little Attention on Your Part will Save You Annoyance and Trouble.

The ladies should remember that Diamond Dyes are always twice the strength of all inferior and imitation dyes. Diamond Dyes will always give you your money's worth of pure and never fading dyestuff that is simple to use, and that will do just as represented. Do not be deceived by big packages that imitators put up. Their dyes are mixed with salt, alum, and other worthless adulterations. In a word, beware of the dealer who tries to sell you something that he represents to be just as good as Diamond Dyes. Experts say, Diamond Dyes are the best in the world.

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I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgia and rheumatic pain, and in very much pleased with the effects and permanency of its application.—W. H. CAMPBELL, M.D., Hotel Grand, Boston.

I have used Menthol Plaster in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gives almost instant and permanent relief.—J. H. MOORE, M.D., Washington, D.C.

It cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

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A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure as a tonic, it has stood the test of years, and is prepared only by
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THE POPE AND IRELAND.

Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, bishop of Raphoe, and Monsignor Kelly, the rector of the Irish College in Rome, held an audience with the Holy Father on Dec. 16. The Pope was most outspoken in his warm affection for his faithful Irish children in every part of the world, and most sympathetic with their sufferings at home in Ireland. He declared himself their unchangeable friend, and said the love of his paternal heart was poured out in blessings on the faithful race which, despoiled itself, could sympathize with a despoiled Pontiff, and which in its generosity would not allow Christ's Vicar to want the means of effectively discharging the functions of his exalted office. His Holiness expressed the consolation he felt at hearing how religion flourished in the diocese of Raphoe, and gave his apostolic blessing a second time to the beneficiaries of the new cathedral at Letterkenny.

Subsequently Dr. O'Donnell and Monsignor Kelly had the pleasure of presenting to His Holiness Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mrs. Dillon and Father Dillon, of St. Isidore's. The warmth of the reception and the many blessings accorded by His Holiness to this distinguished Irish family must have been gratifying to them beyond expression. Kneeling at the feet of His Holiness, Mr. Dillon expressed in a manner worthy of a devoted son how he and his colleagues were ever ready to do their utmost to promote the interests of religion and vindicate the rights of the Holy See. The Pope blessed him tenderly for this declaration, and with pathetic appeal exhorted him to be the champion of holy church in the fulfillment of her divine mission. Special mention was made of the education question.

Later on the prelates and the Dillon family were received most graciously by Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, with whom they had the honor of a long audience. His eminence, speaking of Irish affairs, expressed his concern for unity and friendship among Ireland's representatives. "Exhort you specially to promote unity, my dear Mr. Dillon," said the cardinal, "carrying in front the banner of Catholic truth, and giving the Church of God the great advantage of the united force of Catholic support." His eminence concluded by graciously saying he would be glad to welcome Mr. Dillon often again to the Eternal City.

Himself blow—When struck by an idea.

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All communications for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise they are liable to rejection.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1896.

OUR GUARDIANS.

The public is often prone to criticise our various public departments,—particularly those of police and fire—but not as frequently is credit given where it is deserved. If a dog-fight takes place, and there happens to be no policeman on hand, it is at once made the subject of an attack upon the force; just as if a policeman were endowed like Sam Weller, "with a double pair of million, magnifying glass microscopes, of hextra power," to see through stone walls, brick houses and intervening fences. If, by instinct, or smell, or inspiration, he does not know exactly what is about to take place in every particular quarter of the city at every given moment, he is no good. When a fire takes place there are generally ninety, out of every hundred present, who can criticise the firemen, say what they should do, how they should do it, and why they did not do exactly as the wisecracks—at a safe distance—would have done. But when it comes down to any really meritorious act on the part of these guardians of our peace or our property there is generally a very unjust silence.

While we are sleeping, under cover, in the shelter of our homes, the policeman is facing the storms, the chills, the fatigues of night patrol, and the fireman is awake and ready, at a moment's notice, to rush to our aid and to risk his life for our safety or our property. And yet these are the very men that our City Council cannot pay. The Council can find money for unnecessary expropriations, for enormous travelling expenses of members that go on jaunts to other cities, for any or all kinds of wild-cat schemes; but when it comes to paying the policeman and the fireman, they are told that twenty-six per cent. must come out of their wages.

In order to adjust these departments to meet the low ebb of civic funds it would be necessary to reduce the staff in each. With an increasing population, a growing city, to reduce the police force and the fire brigade would be a disgrace. If people would complain of never finding a policeman in the hour of need, how would it be if a third of the force were to go? It is a downright shame that this city should be brought—by maladministration—to such a low pitch that even the most deserving and necessary officials should be stinted in their pay. Whether the treasurer will eventually do his way, or not, to prevent a repetition of what took place last Friday, the fact remains that this disgraceful blot has been left upon our civic annals. There is this consolation—we have only a few weeks to wait until the citizens will have an opportunity of changing all these things.

"LE GRAND COUP."

Quite an excitement has been created, during the past few weeks, by the large circulation of a new French work entitled "Le Grand Coup"—The Great Blow, or Stroke. According to its pages, this year 1896 is destined to be one of wonderful moment in the history of the world. The twentieth of September next is indicated as a fatal day when the terrible chastisement from heaven will fall upon the world. All these predictions are based upon past prophetic statements, the majority of which have been fulfilled; and particularly upon the revelations made on the occasion of the Apparition of la Salette. The work is a most wonderful piece of composition. Without a doubt the author has woven a very powerful chain out of the events that have stirred the world in the

past, the prophecies that have been fulfilled, and those that he now makes and the fulfilment of which he asserts most positively.

The year 1896 is chosen as the one of the "Grand Coup" for many reasons; amongst others because a revelation to the venerable Dominique Patri, in 1797, announces that a century will not lapse before the great calamity comes; and 1896 is the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis; it is the eighth centenary of the first Crusade; because the Basilica of Montmartre will be completed this year; it is the fiftieth anniversary of the Apparition of la Salette; and it is the year fixed by the diabolical predictions of the Luciferians as to the date of the birth of the grandmother of Anti-Christ.

The twentieth of September is indicated as that for Satanic vengeance. The Satanic revenge is the ambushade of Castelfidardo in 1859; the apostasy of ex-Father Hyacinthe in 1859; the foundation of the Palladic rite, or supreme rite of Freemasonry, by Albert Pike, in 1870; the taking of Rome by the Piedmontese troops that year; the celebration of the 20th September, ever since 1871, as a Masonic feast; the defeat of France by the Prussians; and the throwing into Rome of the grand chief of Masonry in 1870.

What reliability is to be placed on the predictions contained in this work we are not prepared to say. One thing, however, we must admit; the author has gone to no end of trouble to marshal a most astounding array of evidence in support of his prophetic contentions. Certainly if the "Grand Coup"—the great chastisement—is to come in the form of war, we need not be surprised. Surely there are, even now, at the opening of the year, sufficient rumors abroad to show that the Great Powers of the world are by no means acting in a manner indicative of perpetual peace. Be the prophet right or wrong, one thing is sure—this year will be the real "grand coup" for thousands, the only great blow man must expect.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In connection with the recent events at Ottawa, as far as we are concerned, we cannot, at this juncture, pronounce on the actions that have followed each other in such rapid succession during the past few days. We hope, at all events, that the reforming of the cabinet will not, in any way, affect the measure of remedial legislation promised by the Premier, sanctioned by the whole cabinet before the rupture, and expected by the fair-minded people of Canada. Apart from the pasting of that relief measure for the minority of Manitoba, the present session has no tangible reason of existence. We will very anxiously await the outcome of the whole business; and we trust that we will not be disappointed in regard to the only important issue before the present Parliament.

THE POET LAUREATE.

Since Mr. Alfred Austin has been named Poet Laureate of England, his works and his own personality have created considerable comment. Since it has transpired that he is a Catholic more than one article has been written on the subject of his poetic gifts and religious convictions. Our friend the Catholic Register, of Toronto, tells foul of Walter Lecky, for some very pointed remarks that he has written concerning Austin. The Register upholds the new Laureate as a Catholic, a fearless friend of Ireland, and one who, unlike Dr. Miart, has never attempted to preach a new Catholicism. In the last issue of the Ave Maria, the learned editor, after quoting from one of Austin's most popular works, "Madonna's Child," the beautiful paraphrase of the Litany of Loretto, proceeds thus: "We are inclined to believe that Mr. Austin is neither a great poet nor a great Catholic."

From what we know of the new Laureate and his works we agree that he may not be a great poet, but we contend that he is a very remarkable and possibly very good one. As to his Catholicity we know nothing, beyond the facts that he was born of Catholic parents, educated by the Jesuits, and is the author of several most beautiful Catholic poems—in which a devotion to the Blessed Virgin is elegantly preached. He may not be a great Catholic, in the sense that the world accepts the phrase; for aught we know, however, he may be an exceedingly good and practical Catholic. In all his works we have not found a line that would indicate a non-Catholic sentiment. We have, therefore, no right to presume that he is not a thorough Catholic in every sense.

We do not feel competent to criticise his poems, from a literary standpoint. We admire very much such productions as "Since We Must Die," "Longing," and "The Last Redoubt." Yet we are not sufficiently grounded in the rules of versification, the requirements of prosody, and the various standards of excellence, to venture any comparisons, or positive criticism. He may be the first, the second, or the last of living English poets; it depends altogether upon

the prejudices, feelings, ideals, and various literary tastes of the readers and critics. In such matters we have no prejudices; our feelings are in accord with the verse that can more easily stir them into emotion; our ideals are such that perhaps not every one would appreciate or share them; our literary taste is very simple—we are positively against cast-iron, cold and mechanical rules in versification, and as equally in favor of the poetry that gushes from the heart, no matter how rude it may be. We can admire the artificial landscape; we prefer the wildness of untamed nature.

"DAY OF PRAYER."

Our wise, learned and witty Catholic contemporary, the London Universe, gives an account of the termination of the "Day of Prayer for Protestants." After telling us about the few hymns that were sung and the rhetorical flourishes, called prayers, that were made, we are informed that the Rev. Mr. May—(one of the most enthusiastic ministers of the day)—"made confession and humiliation." Evidently the words characterizing this special feat, on the part of the Rev. Mr. May, were well chosen; most certainly such a confession as he made must have been very humiliating both to himself and all the members of his church. He confessed as follows:—

1. So few of the clergy and laity are willing to risk worldly prospects in defence of truth." The Universe states that he omitted to say whether he was of the number.

2. He confessed that professing Christians will not now endure sound doctrine." He does not define sound doctrine; nor does he say whether he is a professing Christian of the said class or not.

3. He confessed that so few of the clergy preached the doctrine of grace as revealed in the Word of God."

In a word, Mr. May's confession is certainly the forerunner of humiliation. A person is naturally supposed to confess his own faults; to relate those of others is accusation, not confession. If Rev. Mr. May really meant the foregoing as a confession, he must be a very poor specimen of a minister and servant of God. If he did not include himself in the confession, he has pronounced a terrible series of accusations against Protestantism in general. Whether he is of the number or not (and having confessed, we can take it that he is) the only conclusion we can come to is that the clergy and laity are careless about the truth; professing Christians hate sound doctrine; and the clergy are all preaching errors."

This remarkable confession was followed by a still more remarkable prayer, delivered by Canon Christopher. He prayed that "the Prime Minister might be restrained from appointing to high positions men of Romeward and infidel tendencies." We are not surprised at the Rev. Canon's prayer; even in Canada we find both "clergy and laity"—of the "careless about truth" class—not only praying but using carnal means to "restrain the Prime Minister from appointing to high positions men of Romeward tendencies." The efforts of our Canadian Christophers—not all cannons; but would-be "big guns"—have been about as fruitless of result as were those of the pious gentleman in England.

The next eminent churchman who figured in this peculiar "day of prayer," confession and humiliation drama, rejoiced in the name of Grundy. Possibly it was his namesake, the famous Mrs. Grundy, who suggested to him the following confession:—

1. So many of the parsons were unconverted." How did they get to be parsons if they were never converted?"

2. That many of them were giving up evening communion and adopting the eastward position, and all because they were under the pressure from their Bishop and the world." It certainly was always Mrs. Grundy's desire that parsons and bishops, as well as everyone else, should be at loggerheads. The confession (?) is very natural. The next person is described as "a very sepulchral gentleman"—one Mr. Shepherd. Possibly he may have some connection with Mrs. Shepherd, as in the case of the Grundys. Certainly his confession is more like one of Margaret L. than of a sane preacher.

"He voiced the sense of humiliation of faithful clergymen, that the Mass and confessional are openly advertised."

After all these confessions and serious humiliations we are not surprised that a Bishop of the Anglican Church should come to the painful conclusion that there were "no tangible results from the exercises of the day of prayer." In fact the more we learn the more convinced we are that the sooner the grand idea of Leo XIII. can be carried out, and a solid reunion take place, the better for humanity.

THE GERMAN PRESS

In our last issue we referred to the great influence of German and Germany upon the civilization of the age. Some one, evidently actuated by no friendly feelings towards the Teutonic race, has writ-

ten us to ask if we do not find the German Catholic press inferior both in strength and quality to that of other countries. We must answer frankly; we do not. It was only the other day that we read, in an exchange, how the Catholic Church in Germany is coming to recognise the power of the Catholic journalism in that Empire. Within fifteen years the number of German Catholic journals has been doubled. In 1880 there were 124 in the land; in 1890, there were 269; and last year there were 305. The German Catholic dailies have increased from sixty to one hundred and nine. Prussia is a Protestant country in every acceptance of the term. During the same period Catholic journals have increased in Prussia, from twenty-seven to sixty-one.

So much for the number of papers. As to their standard, it has risen in the same proportion. And in addition we find that at Dortmund a course of instruction on social questions, affecting Catholics, has been commenced. The subjects embrace the organization of young workers, the welfare of workmen in general, the dwellings of the working classes, remedies for want of work, the formation of women's associations and hospices. The same authority says: "The Church in the United States may well take example of Catholic Germany." These are merely hints; we hope they may dispel some prejudices.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AFTER the political hurricane of the past ten or fifteen days, we may reasonably ask, "what is to be the result of it all?" And echo answers "what?"

A THIRD of the Armenian population are without food or shelter. According to all reports, even were the Turkish Government to do its best, only a small portion of them could be saved.

THE world grows smaller every day. An electric cable is now to be laid to connect Scotland, Shetland and Iceland. Some day we will have cable communication with towns inside the Arctic circle.

THE Rothschilds will lend the Sultan of Turkey two millions of dollars on condition that a tax on petroleum be placed as security. That's the way to do it: make the people pay for it. It is so all over the world.

THE Grande Chartreuse of Grenoble has given 50,000 francs for the completion of the Chapel of St. Bruno in the new Church of the Sacred Heart, Montmartre, Paris. This temple seems destined to be one of the glories of Catholic France.

OVER three million dollars will be expended this year in keeping the streets of New York clean. How much money does Montreal purpose spending upon our streets? Three millions would be a God-send to our City Fathers at this juncture.

THE ancient Abbey of Citeau, after a century of secularization, has again become the property of the Order of which it was the cradle eight hundred years ago. The Church's rightful possessions must all come back, and they are coming by degrees.

IT APPEARS that Shortis is to be a carpenter and not a tailor at St. Vincent de Paul. It may be of some consequence to him what trade he gets; it makes little difference to the world. It is a great pity he did not get a trade and be made work at it a few years ago.

REV. DR. MERRITT, for over forty years rector of an Episcopalian Church at Morristown, N. J., has joined the Catholic Church. His conversion occurred during a recent dangerous illness, when he caused a priest to be called to his bedside, and was received into the fold.

THE A. P. AISTS have threatened to blow up the monastery of the Good Shepherds in Louisville, Ky. No wonder that they have such a hatred for the Good Shepherds, seeing that their Delphic oracle takes the form of an exceedingly bad shepherd—and a female one at that.

FUN is very good in its way. We like fun; but sometimes others do not recognize real fun as we do, nor distinguish it from the opposite. Wesley Spriggs, a drunken lad of 17, residing in Chattanooga, Tenn., shot and killed, on Christmas day, Walter Bodion, a boy of 11 years. He did it "for fun."

THE Emperor of Germany has ordered the arrest of Baron Von Hammerstein, the ultra-Conservative, who went back on him. What would the Emperor have done were he Premier of Canada and found seven ultra-Conservatives going back on him? It is well for them that he is not leader of a Canadian Government.

MR. BRACEBRIDGE HEMYNGS, the celebrated author of "Jack Harkaway," has been received into the Catholic Church.

He studied law and was admitted to the English bar. Not finding the profession congenial he turned to literature and had a great success. Rev. F. O'Connor, S. J., received him into the Church.

AFTER the departure of Father Elliot, the famous Paulist, from McKeesport, Pa., the A.P.A. fanatics held meetings to counteract the effect of his lectures. They engaged the services of ex-priest McNamara and "ex-nun" Margaret Shepherd. What a nice team to follow in the foot-steps of the great Catholic preacher!

"LA VERA ROMA" states that as many as one hundred and five Cardinals have died during the pontificate of Leo XIII. Since that list was made Cardinal Melchers has gone to his reward. This seems wonderful; and yet the great Pontiff is still at the helm, active and powerful, and promising another encyclical to "all the Christians of the world."

THE Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in the Rue de la Regence, Brussels, is about to be restored. It was founded in the fourteenth century by the Guild of Crossbowmen, and contains some ancient monuments, such as those of Counts Egmont and Hoorn on their way to execution. Opposite the Hotel de Ville the statues of these patriots are to be seen, on the spot where they were murdered.

A CONTEMPORARY remarks that half a century ago this year the sixth Council of Baltimore was held with one Archbishop and twenty-two Bishops. One of the prominent acts of the council was the choosing of "the Blessed Virgin conceived without sin" as the patroness of the country. This was eight years before the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception by Pius IX. Comment is unnecessary.

IT would seem that Germany's Emperor has his eye on the throne of Great Britain. It is intimated that should Queen Victoria die the Kaiser would seek to enforce what he considers his claim. His histrionic career, since he became lord of his own actions, would indicate that he would proclaim his right to universal empire, if circumstances would allow him. It will be a sorry day for His Highness when mimic warfare turns into the reality of strife.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY is engaged writing his reminiscences, which will appear in two volumes some time during the coming spring. It is stated that he has also completed another novel. It seems to us that the activity and industry of this gifted man should be a lesson to many who are prone to criticise his work. How does he find time? The answer is simply this: Any man, who is willing to employ all the time at his disposal, can perform wonders. A lazy world does not understand unceasing activity.

TO GIVE an idea of the Chinaman's religion we find that the following conversation took place recently between a Sister of St. Joseph and a Chinese patient in the hospital: "How long are you here?" asked the Chinaman. "Twenty years," said the Sister. "Twenty years! You make money?" "No. I make no money." "No make money! What you expect?" "I expect to go to heaven." "Heaven! Money in heaven." "No, there's no money in heaven." "Heaven had place. No like." The Kansas City Catholic tells the story.

A. P. AISTS, like all other Americans, call George Washington "the father of his country." Who conferred that title on the immortal George? The first observance of Washington's birthday was held in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, on February 22, 1800. It was then that Rev. Matthew Carr, O.S.A., called Washington "the father of his country." The Pennsylvania Gazette, of the following week, reporting the event, said: "Father Carr has given General George Washington a name that will live for ever." There were no A. P. Aists in 1800.

GLADSTONE, writing about the poet Rogers, says: "I knew him well." What a wonderful life is that of Gladstone! Rogers was born in 1762. He was 16 when Chatham died; 25 when Johnson's death took place; and a man of middle life when the younger Pitt departed. He was 12 when the American War of Independence commenced. His poem, "The Pleasures of Memory," was published in 1792—a year before the Reign of Terror in France. And Gladstone, who knew him well, is still startling the world with his wonderful contributions to the North American Review.

THE "Sanjak Sherif," the famous old apple-green bed curtain that Mahomet's wife, Ayesha, tore down and gave to his successor as a flag, is apparently an object of terror at present. When it is unfurled war to the knife—extermination—becomes the order of the day. So far it has been allowed to remain in its many-covered enclosure, and yet the story of Armenian suffering is beyond

all language to picture. What would it then be were the Holy Flag to be flung to the breeze? It would be a good idea if the German Kaiser were to take a Quixotic expedition to Constantinople and rip up the bloody emblem of fanaticism. It would bring him the fame that he is so anxious to secure.

HENRY VIII.—notorious "Bluff Harry"—the founder of English Protestantism, left by his will three thousand dollars a year for masses for his soul. The head of the Protestant Church in Great Britain—next the Queen, who is the spiritual head—is the Most Rev. Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury. He draws the cash. He receives a salary of seventy-five thousand dollars a year. We suppose that King Henry's three thousand dollars are included in this amount. If so we would like to know whether or not he says the masses for the founder of the creed to which he belongs?

In 1881, Fanny Parnell wrote a poem for the Boston Pilot, entitled "Paul Kruger." It opens thus:—
"Now Christ thee save, Paul Kruger!
Now Christ thee save from harm!
And may the God of Joshua
Bear up thy strong right arm."

The name of Kruger comes again to the front since the President of that little Transvaal power has attracted the attention of the world. He was to release the prisoners he made when quiet would be restored at Johannesburg; the Queen wrote to thank him. It looks as if Her Majesty would soon feel inclined to recall her letter.

A 48 MAN writes to decline our paper because we don't go into ecstasies over Grover Cleveland's message; he concludes that were there war between the United States and England that we would be found fighting under the British flag. If that is his real reason for refusing to read, what he otherwise considers, a good paper, we are sorry for him. Were we alive in 1848, in Ireland, and having the advantages we now enjoy of expressing our views, we would more than likely have been found with Meagher and Smith O'Brien. Were they alive today and residing in Canada, it is certain that they would be found with us—anxious to be left in peace, but very determined to allow no one to overrun our country, or destroy the homes and property that cost us so much to build up.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

A LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT.
On next Friday evening, 17th January, instant, Mr. Frank Curran, B.C.L., will deliver a lecture on "Land Tenures in Lower Canada," before the Catholic Truth Society. The President, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, Q.C., will occupy the chair. The hall under the Gesù, will, as usual, be the place of meeting. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend. Admission free to all. It is expected that quite a large number of the members and friends of the Society will be present and that the event will be one of the events of the season.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH NOTES.

A REQUIEM MASS.
On Thursday morning next, the 16th January, at eight o'clock, a Requiem Mass will be celebrated, in the chapel of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, for the repose of the soul of the late lamented Hon. Senator Murphy. It is expected that a large number of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased Senator will attend. He was a life-long friend of that institution, and his memory will long remain green in the home of charity.

UNMARRIED LADIES' RETREAT.
The first week of Lent will be devoted to a retreat for the unmarried ladies of the parish. The Rev. Redemptorist Fathers will conduct and preach this mission, which will open on the first Sunday of Lent. As in the past, we are confident this opportunity of grace and blessing will be eagerly made use of by those for whom it is given. A grand spiritual success is anticipated.

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

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday, 12th inst., in St. Ann's hall. Mr. Wm. Howlett occupied the chair; the Rev. Director was also present, and there was a large attendance of members. After routine business was disposed of, the secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers, read a letter of invitation from the St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, to attend their annual demonstration. The nomination of officers for the coming year was then proceeded with; the election will take place at the annual meeting, which will be held on Sunday, 26th January, in St. Ann's Hall, at 3.30 p.m. The principal officers nominated were: For president, Mr. J. Kilfeather; vice-president, Mr. J. McDermott; secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers; assistant secretary, Mr. M. Meagher; treasurer, Mr. M. J. Ryan; collecting treasurer, Mr. Thomas Ward; grand marshal, Mr. Wm. Donnelly. There was some very important changes proposed in the by-laws, which will be discussed and voted on at the annual meeting. The chairman requested a large attendance at that meeting. This brought a very interesting meeting to a close.

"I want to pay this bill," he said to the hotel clerk. "But I think you have made a slight error here in my favor. I've been reading over the extras, and I cannot find that you have charged me anything for telling me you thought it might rain."

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

THE ASSOCIATION IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION—BRANCH 54 HOLDS A VERY ENJOYABLE "AT HOME"—SYMPATHY OF BRANCH 1 WITH BRO. F. KAVANAGH.

The regular meeting of C. M. B. A. Branch 226, of Cote St. Paul, was held last Thursday evening, and was largely attended. President A. T. Martin was in the chair. The meeting was visited by Deputies Costigan and Reynolds. The annual reports of the Treasurer, Financial Secretary, Board of Trustees and Finance Committee were read and adopted, and considerable business of a routine character was disposed of, after which the Deputies installed the following office-bearers for the ensuing year: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Nather Brault, pastor; Medical Adviser, Dr. Aubrey and Dr. Roy; President, Bro. A. T. Martin; 1st Vice-President, Bro. F. X. Payette; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. Elz. Fortin; Recording Secretary, Bro. Thos. J. Evers; Assistant Secretary, Bro. J. H. Boyer; Finance Secretary, Bro. Japhet Dame; Treasurer, Bro. A. Therien; Marshal, Bro. Ernest Bourgeois; Guard, Bro. F. X. Dumontier; Board of Trustees, Bro. James Drew, E. Fortin, F. X. Dumontier, E. Tourangeau and F. X. Payette; Representative to Grand Council, Bro. A. T. Martin; Alternative, Bro. J. H. Boyer. Following the installation, Deputy Costigan briefly addressed the members on various matters of interest. Deputy Reynolds also made a short address on the association and its objects, and the duties of its members. President Martin thanked the deputies for their attendance, after which the meeting was brought to a close. Subsequently, a social meeting was held, when a select programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, Messrs. Payette, Lalonde, Drew and others taking part.

The meetings of Branch 26 are always well attended, and the regular meeting, which was held at Glenora Hall on Monday evening, proved no exception to the rule. President Alex. D. McGillis occupied the chair. The Finance Committee presented their annual report. This report gave in detail the financial transactions of the Branch for the year, and showed the Branch to be in a sound and flourishing condition. The reports of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer were also read. The report of the special treasurer showed that the "At Home," held in honor of the anniversary of the Branch, had proved a grand success financially and otherwise.

After the transaction of other ordinary business, District Deputy Reynolds, assisted by Senior Chancellor T. J. Finn, installed the following as officers of the branch for the ensuing year: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan, St. Patrick's; Medical Adviser, Dr. Chas. O'Connor; Chancellor, Bro. Alex. D. McGillis; President, Bro. H. J. Ward; 1st vice-president, Bro. M. Sharkey; 2nd vice-president, Bro. L. E. Simoneau; recording secretary, Bro. J. J. Costigan; assistant secretary, Bro. Tobias J. Kavanagh; financial secretary, Bro. J. E. Shortall; treasurer, Bro. D. J. McGillis; marshal, Bro. James Milloy; guard, Bro. James Callahan; board of trustees, Brothers J. H. Feeley, J. A. Hartenstein, M. Egan, L. E. Simoneau, J. G. Thurgood.

Grand Deputy Costigan installed the following: Representative to the Grand Council—Bro. John Feeley; alternate, Bro. P. Reynolds. Past Chancellors of this Branch—Bros. T. J. Finn, J. H. Feeley, P. Reynolds, J. E. Morrison. Finance Committee—Thos. Fitzgerald, J. H. Feeley, G. A. Gadois. Business Committee—A. D. McGillis, M. Sharkey, M. Egan. After the installation the new President gave a short address, and this was followed by short addresses from Brothers Costigan, Reynolds, Sharkey, Simoneau, Feeley and others.

At the regular meeting of Branch 50 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held in their hall, 329 St. Antoine street, the officers for the coming year were installed by Chancellors T. P. Tansey and P. Doyle. The following is a list of the new officers: President, M. J. Polan; 1st vice-president, T. Styles; 2nd vice-president, N. Frereault; treasurer, M. Neher; rec. secretary, W. P. Doyle; financial secretary, P. McCabe; marshal, P. Sheehan; guard, P. Kehoe. Trustees, Chancellors P. Doyle, P. Carroll and T. J. O'Neill. Medical examiner, Dr. T. J. Hackett. Representative to the Grand Council, F. McCabe; alternate, T. J. O'Neill. The Rev. Father Donnelly, spiritual director of the branch, was present at the installation. The retiring president, T. J. O'Neill, will occupy the chancellor's chair. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers for the satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the branch were conducted during the past year, to which the retiring president, T. J. O'Neill, responded, acknowledging the appreciation of the members, and congratulated the branch on the selection it had made in the new officers, all of whom were elected unanimously.

The annual meeting of Branch No. 1, Grand Council of Quebec, C.M.B.A., was held on Monday evening, in the Seminary hall, Notre Dame street. There was a large attendance of members. The following Grand Officers were in attendance: P. O'Rielly, Grand President; J. Meek, Grand Deputy; J. P. Nugent, Representative Supreme Council. The following officers were installed by the Grand President, for the current year: P. J. McCaffrey, president; J. McCaffrey, 1st vice-president; P. Morning, 2nd vice-president; F. C. Lawlor, recording secretary; T. F. McGrail, assistant secretary; W. J. Scullion, financial secretary; T. J. White, treasurer. Board of trustees: Messrs. F. Flood, James Kinahan, James Tierney, F. McCann and

John Hamilton, Marshal, L. Eno; Samuel McKenna, inner guard. The regular meetings of Branch No. 1 take place on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL "AT HOME."

Branch 54 held a very successful "At Home" on the evening of Wednesday, January 8, in the hall of 85 St. James street, which was attended by representatives from every branch in the city. About two hundred people, representing both sexes, gave themselves up to the pleasures of the hour, which included a variety of entertainments, such as singing, recitations, choice selections of music, dancing, and cards for the old and sedate. Everything combined to give general satisfaction, and many present expressed themselves in an emphatic manner in praise of the gentlemen who conducted this social meeting. Among those who helped might be mentioned the following officers and members of Branch 54, viz.: T. Cahill, president; C. O'Brien, chancellor; Francis D. Daly, secretary; Brothers Weir, Sheely, Macabee, Brennan and Vaughan. Among the guests present were Grand Deputy Costigan, Deputy Reynolds and lady, Mrs. O'Brien and Mr. Laurence O'Brien, wife and son of our worthy chancellor. Mr. Laurence O'Brien favored the audience with some of his selected recitations, which were loudly encored. Several ladies and gentlemen entertained the meeting with songs and recitations, which were applauded again and again. And we noticed with genuine pleasure an old-fashioned cotillion, executed by the following: Grand Deputy Costigan and Mrs. F. D. Daly; Mr. Sharkey and Mrs. J. J. Costigan; Mr. Thomas Smith, of St. Mary's Young Men's Society, with Mrs. Reynolds; and Mr. Vaughan with Mrs. C. O'Brien. Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair, and Branch 54 has good reason to be proud of the generous and hearty support which was accorded it on this occasion, which may be ranked in the front among the events of the season.

The meeting of Branch 232, for the installation of officers, was held last evening. President Ryan occupied the chair. The installing officers were Deputies Costigan, Reynolds and President Ward, of Branch 26. The following is the list of officers installed: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Dauth; Medical Adviser, Dr. J. A. Macdonald; President, Bro. G. A. Carpenter; 1st Vice-President, Bro. A. P. Beaudoin; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. Thos. M. Ireland; Secretary, Bro. L. E. Choquette; Assistant Secretary, Bro. W. J. McCaffrey; Financial Secretary, Bro. A. C. Gorman; Treasurer, Bro. W. E. Durack; Marshal, Bro. J. O. Glackmeyer; Guard, Bro. B. A. Leprohon; Representative to the Grand Council, Bro. P. Kelly. A vote of thanks to the installing officers was carried unanimously. Branch 232 will celebrate its second anniversary by a banquet and social at the Queen's Hall, on the evening of Friday, 24th January. The committee in charge of the affair have completed their arrangements, and it promises to be a grand success.

SYMPATHY.

Branch No. 1, C.M.B. Quebec Council, extended through the secretary their sincere sympathy to Bro. P. Kavanagh in his recent sad loss by the death of his son, and earnestly hoping that their humble condolence might assist in giving him consolation in his affliction.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. LOGUE.

GREAT SYMPATHY EXPRESSED ON ALL SIDES BY A VAST HOST OF FRIENDS.

It was with deep regret that we learned, last week, of the death of Mrs. Charles Logue, beloved wife of the well-known, popular and kindly merchant and we might say founder of Maniwaki. Mr. Logue and his family have the sincere sympathy of the large circle of friends and acquaintances, not only in the valley of the Gatineau, but throughout all Canada. If an immense concourse of mourners, expressions of regret, and universal sorrow, can convey any consolation to those so cruelly bereaved, surely there is at least that flash of feeling upon the cloud that overhangs the lately happy household. The funeral took place last Wednesday, at the town of Maniwaki. At the church, which was tastefully draped in black, a high mass of requiem was chanted by the pastor, Father Laporte, assisted by Father Pean, as deacon, and Father Guay, of Gracefield, as sub-deacon. Afterwards the remains were taken to the Roman Catholic cemetery and there interred. The cortege was the largest ever seen in the section, representatives from every part of the country being present. Not a few of those who followed the body to the tomb were Indians, whose affection Mrs. Logue had acquired by her many acts of kindness to them. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Cameron, J. Quail, J. Donovan, P. Moore, James Martin, M. Joannise, J. Bertrand and Louis Ayott. Amongst others present from Ottawa were: Messrs P. Baskerville, S. Bingham, W. J. Kennedy, J. Chisholm, H. Living, Grand, Blythe, W. G. Black and E. Chevrier. Floral offerings were sent by Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Walter Cunningham, S. Rosenthal, W. J. Kennedy, Thomas Martin, M. P. Davis, P. Moore, J. A. Seybold & Co., "Baby" Kennedy, Miss Bella Chisholm, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Miss Sarah and W. G. Black, the Baskerville family and the employees of Gilmour & Hughton. The deceased lady was a sister of Mr. W. J. Kennedy, of this city, and of Edward J. Kennedy, resident in Maniwaki. These, with the husband and children left behind, will have general sympathy in their loss, and while we join in that expression we also unite in a fervent prayer for the soul of the good and noble lady whose loss will so long be lamented and felt.

A LARGE FUNERAL.

THE LATE MR. PATRICK GRAHAM.

The funeral of the late Mr. Patrick Graham took place on Thursday morning, from his late residence, 2173 Vista-

tion street, to St. Mary's church, where a Requiem Mass was sung for the repose of the soul of the deceased, the Rev. P. J. O'Donnell, P.P., of St. Mary's officiating. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. After Divine service, the casket was re-conveyed to the hearse, which proceeded to the Roman Catholic Cemetery of Cote des Neiges—the place of interment. The funeral was largely attended by the relatives and friends of the deceased. We extend our sincere condolence to the relatives and friends of the deceased.—R. I. P.

DEATH OF FATHER SMYTH, O. P. A WIDELY-KNOWN AND VERY DEEPLY VENERATED PRIEST GONE TO HIS REWARD.

In looking over our Irish despatches we were surprised and saddened to read the following:—"The Very Rev. Father Smyth, O.P., of Dublin, ex-Provincial of the Dominican Order in Ireland, died on December 19. He was born in Omagh in 1833, and received the habit of the Dominican Order in Italy in 1854. After his ordination in 1858 he was appointed Novice Master in San Clements, Rome, where he had among his novices the late Dr. Hyland, Conductor Bishop of Trinidad, and Bishop O'Callaghan of Cork. In 1861 he was appointed Novice Master in the Tallaght Novitiate, and afterwards in Esker, where he was also lecturer to the students among whom was Archbishop Flood, of Trinidad. In 1876 he was appointed Prior of St. Thomas College, Newbridge, where he labored six years, after which he again returned to Dublin.

Rev. Father Smyth was a schoolmate and intimate friend of the late Father Tom Burke, of the same Order. Perhaps few Irish Dominicans were better known in Canada than was the deceased. In the Dominican community there is still a nephew of Father Smyth, the eloquent Father John Coleman. The youngest brother of the departed priest resides at Cowansville, in this Province, and is head of the firm of Smyth & Mullin. Rev. Sisters St. Philomena and Mary of Perpetual Help, of the Convent of Mercy, Hagenburg, are nieces of the lamented prelate. A number of other near relatives are in Canada and the United States. Mrs. Mullin, wife of Mr. Smyth's partner, at Cowansville and Granby, is a sister of Rev. Father Coleman and thus a niece of Father Smyth. A host of acquaintances and friends, most of whom are subscribers to THE TRUE WITNESS, will learn with deep regret of his death. A good man, in every sense, a true patriot, and, above all, a model priest, Father Smyth has gone to a certain reward, and may his soul rest in the enjoyment of eternal peace.

THE LATE MISS JULIA CALLAN.

Miss Julia Callan, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael Callan, formerly of St. Columbia, and sister of the well-known and highly respected police officer, Mr. James Callan, passed away on the 7th January. She was a young lady that had a very large circle of acquaintances and friends. Miss Callan contracted a cold during last summer and it rapidly turned to an affection of the lungs, which all the care of the family and skill of the doctors failed to check. Her funeral, which took place on Friday morning last, from her father's residence, 214 St. Phillip street, was largely attended by police officers, Catholic Foresters, Irishmen and all the near neighbours, as well as several friends from the country.—R. I. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

While many with smiling faces and joyful hearts were preparing for Christmas pleasures and happy festivities, there were others whose hearts were devoid of joy and who could not smile. With heads bowed down in sorrow, they were standing in silence and tears by a lonely grave and gently lowering to rest the body of their departed one, joy of their hearts and once the light of a home. The joyous peal of the Christmas bells rang out merrily to the delight of a busy city, but their echo lingered through the silent tombstones of a lonely place, moaned and died on a freshly covered grave. Such is the world and such is life, and this great truth was realized on Christmas eve, 1895, when the last remains of Sister Rufina, of the Order of St. Joseph, Mount Hope, London, Ont., were gently placed in their last resting abode. In the world she was known as Maggie O'Mahoney, a much beloved daughter of Daniel and Eliza O'Mahoney, one of the most respectable and highly esteemed families of Simcoe parish, Ontario. Ever burning with the desire of becoming a religious, trained and encouraged by her affectionate and devoted parents to attain her worthy and noble desire, she severed all connections with the world in the twenty-second year of her age and entered the religious community of St. Joseph, London, Ont. Within the sacred precincts of this holy institution she served her Divine Master faithfully until His Angel of Death called her away to spend, we hope, her Christmas in Heaven. It was her first desire and last joy on earth to make her profession before dying. Through the kindness of our worthy Bishop, the Rev. Chaplain of St. Joseph's received her last vows and prepared her to receive her eternal reward.

The sacrifice of her life, and her happy death in the service of God, should amply serve as a salutary lesson to those especially who are abusing perhaps the fruits and pleasures of life, doing little or nothing to build up treasures for Heaven and add to God's glory and their own eternal happiness. Let us profit by the daily examples our Heavenly Father deigns to grant us and let us extend our sympathy to the sorrowing parents and relatives of one whose life was a source of edification and whose death meant another light in Heaven.—Com.

REV. FATHER BEAUDET

PROVINCIAL SUPERIOR OF THE ORDER OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Rev. Philippe Baudet, C. S. C., Provincial Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross and parish priest of St. Laurent, is dead. He has succumbed to inflammation of the lungs, after only a week's illness. The funeral, which will be an imposing one, will take place to-morrow

morning at nine o'clock. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed and respected, not only by his parishioners, but by all who knew him. He was one of the most distinguished members of the Order of the Holy Cross. This Order was introduced into Canada in May, 1847, when ten members of the Order settled at St. Laurent at the request of the late Mr. Bourget. In 1869 a novitiate was opened at Cote des Neiges. The following colleges and commercial academies are under the control of the Order: Archdiocese of Montreal, St. Laurent, 400 pupils; Notre Dame de Grace, Cote des Neiges, 200 students; Cote St. Paul Academy, 130 pupils; Ste. Genevieve Commercial College, 130 pupils; Hochelega Commercial College, three hundred pupils; Valleyfield Commercial College, 550 pupils; St. Aime Commercial Academy, 140 pupils; St. Cesarie, Commercial College, Farnham, 220, and Sorel, 550 pupils. In New Brunswick the Order has charge of the College of Memramook, in which there are 200 pupils. The Order have also the spiritual direction of the penitentiary at Dorchester. There are over 150 members of the Order in Canada.

A PROMINENT NEWSPAPER MAN GONE.

Mr. C. W. Bunting, managing-director of the Mail-Empire, died at half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, after several weeks' illness, of Bright's disease. Mr. Bunting was born in September, 1837, at Antrim, in the County of Limerick, Ireland. His father, William Bunting, was a descendant of an old country farmer and was himself a landed proprietor. His mother was a daughter of George Roberts, Grove, of Limerick, and through her family was connected with General Lord Roberts, who was recently commander of the British forces in India. His father died in 1840, after only six years of married life, and ten years later his mother came to Canada, bringing with her her two children, Mr. C. W. Bunting and his sister. They settled in Toronto.

NO PAY FOR THEM.

POLICE AND FIREFMEN SUFFER FROM CIVIC ECONOMY.

The members of the Police and Fire Departments are far from satisfied. The economical wave which has struck the City Hall has fallen on them with a peculiarly harrowing effect. On Friday afternoon Superintendent Hughes called on the City Treasurer and presented the usual warrant for the weekly amount required to pay the force. The Treasurer was perfectly willing to honor the warrant less 20 per cent., the amount of the reduction in the appropriation ordered by the Council.

This the Superintendent refused to consent to, and as the Treasurer would not recede from his position the police over the entire system were notified that there would be no money forthcoming next day. This was received with but ill grace by the guardians of law and order, and it is the first time on record in the history of the city that such a thing has occurred.

The firemen were to have been paid Friday, but they are still without their hard-earned money. The murmuring among the rank and file of both the Police and Fire Departments is not only loud, but deep, and they will take decided steps to secure their rights if the present peculiar position of affairs is not mended.



Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected, I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. KERR, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

J. P. MONOCL Gold Stamping.

Society Badges made up on short notice. Get them? Hat Tips of all kinds. 210 St. James Street, Room 6.

For Sale at a Bargain,

One Engine, in good order, 7 H.P. Apply at TRUE WITNESS office, 253 St James street.

THOUSANDS SLAUGHTERED.

ITALIAN TROOPS DO DEADLY WORK IN ABYSSINIA—TEN THOUSAND KILLED OR WOUNDED.

London, Jan. 11.—A special despatch received here from Rome says that 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in the attack made upon Makale on January 8.

Later reports received are to the effect that the heavy Abyssinian losses in the attack upon Makale, on Jan. 8, when 10,000 natives were killed, were due to the explosion of mines laid by the Italians outside the fortifications.

Rome, Jan. 12.—General Barterri, in command of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, telegraphs to the Government that the Italians have repulsed fresh attacks by the Shoans on Makleh, the losses being slight.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1668 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$4 to \$5,000, tickets 25 cents. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000, tickets 10 cents.

"It is wonderful what progress has been made in the way of machinery," remarked Mr. Figg. "I see that there has been a machine invented that can make a complete pair of shoes in sixteen minutes. Why, that is faster than Tommy can wear them out."

"I find Hood's Pills to be a valuable remedy for sick headache and indigestion." Miss Ida Boyd, Granby, Canada.

A West End tailor has stamped upon his billheads a picture of the forget-me-not.

St. Gabriel Ward.

VOTE FOR

Ex-Aid. TANSEY,

The Popular Candidate.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

340 Centre Street.

ALL ARE INVITED.

BETTER THAN EVER.

STEWART'S 35c

English Breakfast Tea TRY A POUND.

D. STEWART & CO.

206 St. Antoine Street.

TELEPHONE 8168.

Bell Telephone 6720.

WALTER RYAN,

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter,

263 ST. URBAIN STREET.

All jobs promptly attended to at a low price.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT

Annual Discount Sale.

Discounts range from 10 to 50 per cent. with 5 per cent. extra for Cash.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Colored Dress Goods, Tweeds, Etc., and Glassware.

CHINA DEPARTMENT. 25 per cent off Dinner Sets, Dessert Sets, Breakfast Sets, Ice Cream Sets, Five O'Clock Sets, Teat-Tete Sets, Chamber Sets.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Attended to.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

JAS. A. O'GILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT.

January Discount Sale. A REQUEST.

Every line of this 'ad' means money in your pocket and our request is COME EARLY and make your selections before they are all sold.

Table with columns LINENS and Sale Price, listing items like 43c-52 inch Cream Damasks, 48c-52 inch, etc.

QUILTS.

Full Size Honeycomb Quilts for 69c, 80c, 91c, for \$1 00. Remnants of Bleached Sheetings at less than Mill Prices.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS

1 yd ends 35c to 65c for 12c, 1 yd ends 70c to \$2 00 for 50c, 60c 60-inch Cream Damasks sale price-48c

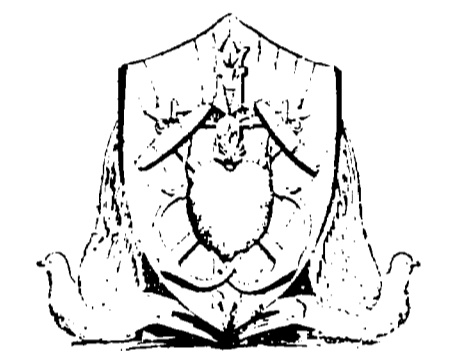
HUCKABACK TOWELS.

12c Huckaback Towels for 7c, 15c " " " " 5c, 16c " " " " 4c, 18c " " " " 10c, 20c Honey Comb Bath Towels for 10c, 25c " " " " 12c, 35c " " " " 20c, 5c Roller Crash for 2 1/2c, 4c " " " " 5c, 10c " " " " 6c

These are only a few of the many bargains we are offering in this department. All other departments equally reduced—you will save money by attending our January Discount Sale.

JAS. A. O'GILVY & Sons

Family and Linen Warehouse 203 to 209 St. Antoine Street, Phone 8228. 144 to 150 Mountain Street. BRANCH: St. Catherine Street, corner Buckingham Avenue; Telephone 335



The man who neglects to prepare for the future is cruel to himself and to his family. Should death visit your household and take one of the loved ones, would you be prepared to meet the expense of a suitable funeral? Then why not at once subscribe 75 cents, and in case of death you are ensured a rosewood finish or a cloth covered coffin (your choice), a splendid hearse with two horses, and a beautiful room decoration. No extra cost—rich and poor alike.

Co-operative Funeral Expense Society

CENTRAL OFFICE: 1725 St. CATHERINE STREET. BELL TELEPHONE 6275. OPEN NIGHT AND DAY.

The finest equipment and Room Decorations in the Dominion. * * * Outside of our subscribers, our magnificent equipment is at the disposal of the public at especially low prices. White and black hearse and horses.

House and Household.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

HOW TO MAKE CANDY.

To make candy that requires cooking, and to be successful, the sugar must be boiled to just the right degree. Several technical names are used by confectioners for the different degrees of heat to which the syrup is brought in the operation of candy making. The smooth degree indicates a thick syrup; dip a stick into it, and if it is oily to the touch the degree is reached. This may be used for crystallizing purposes. The thread state is reached when the syrup, taken from the stick with the finger, separates quickly and hangs in small threads. The feather condition is when it may be drawn out, like fine hairs, without breaking. The ball degree is reached when on taking the stick from the syrup and dipping it into cold water the sugar can be worked like putty. The crack degree is when the sugar leaves the stick clean when dipped into clean water and snaps into pieces when hit. The caramel is the last stage. In it the syrup becomes dark colored and care is required that it shall not remain too long over the fire. A smooth stick is the best thing to use for testing boiling sugar. Dip the stick first into ice water, then into the syrup, and again into water. After sugar is melted it should not be stirred. A pinch of cream of tartar added to the sugar when thus placed over the fire will thus prevent its graininess. If the sugar boils until it is too hard add a spoonful of water and try it again, and if the sugar begins to grain when working it, a little water must be added and it must be boiled once more.

WINE BISCUITS.

Wine biscuits are made of half a pound of flour, four ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, two eggs, one drachm of carbonated ammonia, and enough white wine to mix. Cut out the biscuits with a glass.

TO MAKE FIG PUDDING.

Chop half a pound of figs and mix with a teaspoonful of grated bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, four beaten eggs, and five ounces of candied orange and lemon peel; turn into a greased mould; steam two hours and a half. Serve with pudding sauce.—December Ladies' Home Journal.

VIENNA CHOCOLATE.

Mix three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate with enough water to beat it to a smooth paste, taking care that no lumps remain. Put it into a chocolate pot and set into a kettle of boiling water. Pour in one pint of new milk and one pint of cream or a quart of new milk, with the whites of one or two eggs well beaten. Stir the chocolate paste into the scalding milk and let it boil two or three minutes, then stir in the beaten whites and serve it hot.

ORANGE CAKE.

Make a thin layer of cake, as for chocolate cake; one egg, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, two-thirds cupful sugar, one cupful flour (sifting), a bit of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in two long pans. Orange icing—two beaten egg whites, two cupfuls powdered sugar, the juice of two small oranges and a little grated peel. Beat hard, put between cakes. Divide sweet oranges into sections, removing seeds. Cut the cake into squares, place a piece of orange on each. Frost over top and down sides.

FASHION AND FANCY.

Furs are much in demand these days. Aside from all the diverse fancies for trimming gowns with fur, there are collarettes, capes and boas immemorial of every imaginable shape and size, and the old-fashioned muff which has been too large for so many years is seen again on the top wave of fashion.

The novelty of the moment is a sable shoulder cape called the "Tribby," and it is cut full and pointed back and front and on the shoulders, which makes it very becoming. Collarettes made with a yoke and a ruffe of fur, box-plaited all around, are very chic with the high-standing collar, which is arranged to roll down quite as gracefully, and is a feature of all the fur garments this season, whether they are tiny capes or fur coats. Chinchilla is distinctly in favor this season for many of these minor elegancies and still longer capes. But it is not becoming to every one. Fluffy furs, like sable, mink and black marten, are the prettiest for boys, and heads and tails are both used in decoration. One sable boa is round, and flattened a little to measure four inches in width, and meets in front with a head and paws on either side, and innumerable tails hanging below. Others are made of the whole skin, cross over in front, and are finished off with six tails. Boas with stole ends which are entirely covered with tails are very popular, and some boas are so large that four whole skins are used in making them. Lace and velvet flowers are used to brighten up these fur novelties for evening wear. And something in neckwear is a ruffe of white chiffon, which resembles a rope with frills around it. The foundation is a twist of chiffon, and the chiffon ruffe which is set around and edged with black lace and finished at the ends with lace in a wider width. Norwegian marten, using the head and five or six tails, makes a very stylish boa.

Novelties in the art of hair-dressing are appropriated with great celerity by the women who delight in variety of any sort, and especially in the little wave of interest or admiration they create by novel coiffures in evening dress. Another charm which leads some women to change the styles of doing up the hair with every varying shade of fashion is the marvellous difference it makes in

their appearance, giving a new phase of expression and type with every alteration. The head, however, must be almost perfect in shape to make a success of varying hair-dressing.—Boston Republic.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

I DID NOT THINK IT WAS THUS.

A young man of St. Jude, Province of Quebec, much esteemed on account of his excellent qualities, was on the point of entering the Congregation of the Brothers of Charity. Having gone to visit one of his sisters, who lived at the farthest end of the parish, he met there a gentleman of his acquaintance, who said to him:

"Is it true, Calixte, that you are to make a religious?"

"Yes, sir," answered the young man, "it is."

"I would never have imagined that you would have yielded to that idea. How is it that such a courageous and enterprising fellow as you are could join a band of lazy persons as are these religious?"

A few years after, this same gentleman being at Montreal, went to the Reformatory School, and asked for M. Calixte.

"Are you one of his relatives?" asked the doorkeeper.

"No, Brother, but I have known him well in the world. He was a brave and excellent fellow."

"I suppose he has not lost any of his good dispositions, but if you are none of his relatives, our rule does not allow you to see him."

"I would, however, I have something very important to say to him on the part of his sister, who is my neighbor."

"Then, I will refer your desire to the superior," said the doorkeeper. "Please be seated a few moments."

Some minutes after, through the kindness of the good Brother Eusebius, superior of the House, the gentleman was introduced to Brother Hyacinth, his former neighbor in the world, who received him kindly, and after a long and edifying conversation invited the stranger from St. Jude to go through the building. The invitation accepted, they first passed toward the rear of the chapel; there they came upon a brother, who, exhausted with fatigue, was yet busy scrubbing the floor.

"Why! do the brothers scrub?" asked he of the world.

"Certainly," responded Brother Hyacinth, "and they do much other work. Those who are lazy do not remain long with us."

At these words the visitor recalled the harsh judgment he had uttered against religious generally. His face reddened and he said nothing; his conscience was accusing him. Continuing their way through the different departments of the house no idle brothers were to be seen.

"At what time do you get up in the morning?" said the gentleman after returning to the parlor.

"At half-past three in summer and four in winter."

"Half-past three?"

"Yes, sir."

"But what do you do so early?"

"First, we go to chapel for an hour; then we proceed to our manual occupations, and at half-past five we hear mass."

"Ah! you hear mass every morning? Do you go to confession very frequently?"

"Yes, our rule prescribes us to present ourselves to our confessor once a week, but we may do it oftener with his consent."

"But it seems to me that once a week is much too often; what must you have to say?"

"Dear friend, to live as good religious, that is, as fervent Christians, we need many graces; and it is in the frequent receiving of the sacraments that we find them."

"Have you many spiritual services to do?"

"Yes. We communicate three times a week, recite the Office of the Blessed Virgin every day; make an annual retreat of five days and a monthly retreat of one day. Here is, for every day, the order of our spiritual exercises: We rise in the morning, prayer, the meditation, the Office of Prime and Tierce, and the Angelus; at half-past five, holy mass; at eleven, the particular self-examination, the Angelus; at one, the Office of Vespers and Compline, the renewal of good resolutions; at six, the rosary and the self-examination; at eight, the Office of Matins and Lauds, the evening prayer, the reading of the points of meditation, the Angelus.

"As well as these exercises which are done in the chapel, we have several other pious practices which in every way exalt."

"But what is the end of your community?"

"First of all, our object in quitting the world was to more surely save our own souls. In order to do this our rules make it a duty to labor constantly at the spirit's sanctification by the practice of piety and charity. Now, these practices consist of relieving the misfortune which we see about us."

"But I do not see that you have an opportunity to do so in this House. The young people I have seen here are little gentlemen! They are not in want."

"Ah! but you did not see those children when they came to us; then you would have seen wretchedness."

"True, some of our children belong to first-class families, but lack of surveillance led them to bad company; some perhaps have committed unlawful acts, and criminal courts have condemned them to the Reformatory School. But the largest number are destitute children, abandoned by their parents,

NOT CRUDE MATERIAL.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected, and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

and obliged to look out for themselves. They have been exposed to such dangers as you could not imagine. Theft, very often, has been the cause of their arrest; but miseries untold, perhaps, led them on. Our task is to restore what is defaced in their soul. We try to persuade them by the means which our divine religion offers, that so by spiritual aid they may cleanse their former stains and become honorable and useful men.

"To do this we carefully instruct them in their religious duties; paternally help them; teach them different trades, according to their taste, in order that, later on, they may get along well in the world; and in short, we try to make them useful members of society."

"And do you sometimes succeed?"

"Yes, sir, thank God, a great number of those who have passed through the Reformatory School are now grown up and are living honest lives. Their good conduct and perseverance in the right way make us hope that the good seed thrown into their heart while they were with us will bear its fruit."

"I did not think it was so!" said the visitor. "I always thought these religious were people who were too sluggish to support a family in the world, and, consequently, were leaving it through fear of hard work and, perhaps, misery. But I am aware that I have been greatly mistaken. I would not be courageous enough to live in a community such as yours and do what is here requested from each of its members,"

and so with these words the former neighbor of good Brother Hyacinth took his leave, and went back enraptured with what he had seen and heard.—In the Orphan's Bouquet.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There was an important sale of real estate last week in connection with the insolvent estate of George Bourquin & Co., wholesale dry goods, St. Paul street. The sale was largely attended and was carried on by James Stewart & Co., auctioneers, for the curators, Kent & Turcotte.

A stone front house on St. Denis street, Nos. 341 to 384 inclusive, valued by the corporation at \$11,800, was sold to R. Courteau, for \$11,000; a stone front house of two tenements, 363 and 371 St. Denis street, assessed at \$7,400, sold to L. Dequire at \$7,550; a stone front house of six tenements, Nos. 251 to 261 St. Elizabeth street, inclusive, assessed at \$11,100, sold to Alphonse David for \$10,550; a house of four tenements, Nos. 141 to 147 St. Elizabeth street, assessed at \$5,900, sold to Alphonse David for \$5,100; a house of four tenements, Nos. 1570 to 1576 Ontario street, assessed at \$7,500, sold to Z. Duchesneau, for \$7,500; self contained stone front houses, Nos. 1713 and 1715 Ontario street, assessed at \$5,000; house of two tenements, Nos. 252 to 254 St. Charles Borromeo street, assessed at \$5,300, and house of two tenements, 256 and 258 same street, assessed at the same figure, all three properties sold to Alphonse David for \$13,600; stone front house of two tenements, 284 and 286 St. Urbain street, assessed at \$4,500, sold to Alphonse David for \$4,475; a lot of land, part of lot 10, of Pointe Claire, 135 feet front and 75 feet deep, facing the St. Lawrence, and another lot adjoining, to Alphonse Racine, for \$3,000, and a lot at St. Laurent for \$35 to the same party.

A MARVELLOUS STATEMENT.

The Oldest Merchant of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Speaks of Paine's Celery Compound.

An Astonishing Victory Over Disease.

Every man, woman and child in and around the pretty town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., knows Mr. H. W. Crysler, the deserving and successful merchant. Hundreds of families in the district are already aware of the fact that by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, Mr. Crysler was raised up from a condition of utter helplessness, misery and weakness to a new life, and is now in such a healthful condition, that he is perfectly able to look after the details of his flourishing business.

Mr. Crysler's story of the long fight with the worst form of rheumatism, his failures with useless medicines, and his grand triumph with Paine's Celery Compound, are given to the public as follows:

"About four years since, I had a severe attack of the gripple, followed by rheumatism, for which the local physician prescribed the usual remedies, which helped me at the time, but did not eliminate the disease. Becoming gradually worse, I finally became discouraged and began using 'proprietary' medicines without

any benefit. Then I went to Clifton Springs, took the treatment, and felt somewhat better; but after coming back I became very much worse, and was confined to bed for a time. I then went to Preston Springs, and really improved; but after returning home I got worse, and was a perfect martyr for more than two years, often confined to bed, and gradually becoming worse."

"I was induced to try Paine's Celery Compound, and have gained in health and strength up to the present writing. I now walk from my home to the store, a distance of one quarter of a mile, daily, and to church Sundays. Paine's Celery Compound has done all this for me. My friends are surprised and astonished to see me able to attend to business again. I might add that I have been in business in Niagara for 41 years, and was 70 years old on the 7th January last."

"Believing that it is my duty to let other sufferers know of the great benefit I have received from Paine's Celery Compound, I cheerfully send this letter."

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 Rag Shop Bluff in this Store.

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

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 24th December, 1894.

Capital - - - \$50,000.

2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF.....\$1,000	And a number of other Prizes varying from
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF.....400	\$1.00 to \$50.00.
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF.....150	

TICKETS, - 10 Cents.

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

WALTER KAVANAGH

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
REPRESENTING:

COT TISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Assets, \$39,109,382.64.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND
Capital, \$5,000,000.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Halifax, N. S. Capital, \$1,000,000

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes :
"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 also improves the quantity of the milk.
It is largely prescribed
**To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.**
PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

WHAT IS 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 most easily applied. 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 well known PHYSICIANS and other persons of good standing testify to the marvellous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to produce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais Lavaltrie.
I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot say otherwise than highly 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 this Restorer is a smooth, elegant substance, extremely calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturer of the great number of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.
D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.
Lavaltrie, December 7th, 1895.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois.
I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates it at the same time its growth. Knowing the principal ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substances which I allude to, tend to exercise a high degree of stimulating and softening influence on the hair. It is a highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to its growth, and in greatly promoting its growth, I therefore unhesitatingly recommend it as the best of Robson's Hair Restorer to those who want their hair to be restored to its natural color and to remove the signs of approaching old age.
G. DESROSIER, M. D.
St. Felix de Valois, January, 13th 1896.

Sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.



ASPHALTE FLOORS
COPPER ROOFS
METAL ROOFING
METAL ROOFS
METAL SKYLIGHTS
METAL ROOFS
CEMENT ROOFS
SLATE ROOFS
GRAVEL ROOFS

BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDER GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane.
TELEPHONE 130.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

WINTER CARNIVAL, QUEBEC,
January 27th to February 1st, 1896.
First Class Return Tickets will be issued at SINGLE FARE.
From Kingston to Montreal to Quebec and return leaving Quebec not later than Feb. 2nd, 1896.
From Montreal to Quebec and return including Toronto and St. John's and Montreal to St. John's and return including Quebec and Montreal to Quebec and return leaving Quebec not later than Feb. 3, 1896.

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARE.
To include round-trip and the general public to leave Montreal on the morning of the 1st day of the carnival, and return to Montreal on the evening of Jan. 31st, excursion tickets will be issued from Montreal, Richmond and intermediate stations to Quebec and return at \$25.00, good from Jan. 29th and valid to return leaving Quebec not later than Feb. 2, 1896.

Agents at stations west and south of Montreal will issue round-trip tickets to Quebec for trains connecting at Montreal with the Quebec express trains leaving Montreal on Jan. 29 at 7:00 a.m. and 10:15 p.m. and return by adding ordinary fare to Montreal to Quebec to the excursion fare of \$25.00 from Montreal, provided that by so doing a lower fare can be made than the single fare for the round-trip, and in such a case the tickets will be limited to leave Quebec not later than Feb. 2nd, 1896.

For tickets, etc., apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James St., and at Grand Trunk Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Leave Windsor Street Station for
Boston, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m.
Portland, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m.
New York, \$8.10 a.m., \$7.35 p.m.
Toronto, \$8.25 a.m., \$7.50 p.m.
St. Paul, \$8.30 a.m., \$7.55 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9.50 a.m.
St. Anne's, Val-d'Or, etc.—\$7.25 a.m., \$6.45 p.m.
St. John's—\$8.00 a.m., \$7.25 p.m., \$8.20 a.m., \$7.40 p.m.
St. John's—\$8.00 a.m., \$7.25 p.m., \$8.20 a.m., \$7.40 p.m.
Newport—\$9 a.m., \$8.05 p.m., \$8.20 p.m.
Halifax, N.S.—St. John, N.B., etc., \$8.40 p.m.
Sherbrooke—\$6 p.m. and \$8.40 p.m.
Hudson, Rivard and Point Fortune, \$1.45 p.m., \$1.50 p.m.
Leave Dalhousie Square Station for
Quebec, \$8.10 a.m., \$7.30 p.m., \$10.30 p.m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel, Trois Riviers, \$5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, \$8.30 a.m., \$7.55 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Basile, \$5.30 p.m.
St. Jerome, \$8.30 a.m., \$7.50 p.m.
St. Rose and Ste. Theresa, \$3.40 a.m., \$3 p.m., \$5.30 p.m., \$4.95 p.m.; Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3 p.m.
Daily except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. *Parlor and sleeping cars. †Saturdays only. ‡Sundays only. §Except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH Office,
129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

Montreal Business College

Is the largest, best equipped, and most thorough Commercial College in Canada. Send for the Souvenir Prospectus containing a description of the subjects taught, methods of individual instruction, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught by nine expert teachers. The Staff has been re-organized and strengthened for the coming year by the addition of three trained teachers with business experience. Studies will be resumed on September 3rd.

ADDRESS: . . .
J. D. DAVIS, 42 Victoria Square
MONTREAL, CANADA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Bell Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for an Act to amend Act 57-58 Victoria, Chapter 85, to define and enlarge its bonding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its Directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Chateauguay & Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of Railway under and in virtue of said Act and of Act 56 Victoria, Chapter 70, of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes.
Montreal, 26 Nov., 1895.

AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
19-9 Atty's. for Applicant.



BAILEY'S
REFLECTORS
A wonderful invention for lighting churches, halls, etc., satisfactory in appearance, and price free. Write for literature to
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
Lafayette, Pa.

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

WHEN IN DOUBT

REGARDING YOUR
**ENGRAVING
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
AND STATIONERY**

GO TO
BISHOP'S
169 St. James St.

CARROLL BROS.,
Registered Practical Sanitarians,
Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers.
705 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine.
Drainage and Ventilation a specialty.
Charges Moderate. Telephone 1894

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes PURE BLOOD.

THE HIGHWAYMAN AND THE FOOL.

At the point where the range of mountains which divides the northern from the southern half of Donegal approaches nearest to the innermost extremity of Donegal Bay there is a wild and rocky pass, which from a distance shows as a saddle-shaped hollow in the sky-line, giving the impression of a bite taken by the mouth of a giant clean out of the center of the mountain.

At the beginning of this century, when Mr. Balfour's light railways were not thought of, and even the Finn Valley Railway as yet was not, its place was taken in the internal economy of the country by the high-road running through the Gap, which forms the basin of the River Finn.

When this state of siege had continued for some time, a gentleman of Enniskillen, of the name of O'Connor, had need of two hundred pounds within a certain time. This money he had to get from Derry.

The man was a "natural" or a "bit daft," as they say in Scotland, but his master knew that he could be sharp enough upon occasions, and no one would dream that such a half-witted creature would be trusted with such an important commission.

He offered Barney the pick of his weapons and his best hunter, but the omadawn preferred to go unarmed and mounted upon the worst-looking horse in the stable, an old grey, that was blind of one eye and lame of one leg, but could still do a good day's travelling.

"What 'ud I be doin' on a gran, up-standin' baste the likes of you; that thafe bryant wud rise to the trick in no time."

For Barney's silliness only came on in fits at the season of the new moon. The present was a lucid interval, so he could be trusted to take care of himself.

With the help of an early start, in spite of the sorrier of his nag, he managed the fifty miles between Enniskillen and the town of Donegal on the first day, and early on the second reached the Gap.

"Hand it over," said the highwayman. "I hope yer ahner hasn't mit him yourself at all!"

"Hand it over," said the highwayman. "Hand it over? It is me you're talkin' to, sir?"

"Yes, I want that money you've got. I'm the highwayman."

"Now you're jokin', sir," said the natural anxiously. "Shure ye wouldn't for to play a trick that road on a poor boy?"

"Don't stand jabberin' there. Give me the hard stuff."

"An' he was the thafe all the time, see that now, he! he!" and the idiot went into a fit of laughter rocking himself to and fro on his horse, and wagging his hands helplessly.

"Oh, his name? His name's Misher O'Connor, of Enniskillen."

"Well, that's just it, yer ahner. I'm only a fule, so the thafe av the wurrail won't suscep me, but mebbe I'll not be such a fule as he thinks me."

"How do you know I'm not the highwayman?"

"Ah, now! ye're makin' game, yer ahner. A fine jentleman like yerself, an' a splendidous baste, the likes av you is it that 'ud be a dirty robber. I'm not such a fule as to think that."

"Well, what would you do if you did meet the robber?"

"Rin like a hare, yer ahner."

"That old farse of yours wouldn't, I'm thinking. And if you couldn't run?"

"Well I dahn't know," and Barney scratched his head. "Stan', I s'pose, and give him the money, av he axed for it."

"A nice cowardly thing to do with your master's property."

"Rether be a coward nor a corp' any day," replied Barney, pithily.

"Well, I hope you'll find Derry a good sort of place."

"For sarfen shure. Why wudn't I? I hear tell ye kin get as much cahfee there for a pinny as ud make tay for tin min."

"Will you shake yer elbow?"

"Thank ye kindly, sirr, but niver a dhrain do I taste."

"Well, the loss is your'sh. Here's luck," and the stranger raised the rejected flask to his own lips.

"Will you be coming back this way?"

"I dahn't know."

"Well, will you be coming back the day after?"

BEST FOR WASH DAY USE SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY

With a curse the robber replaced his pistol in its holster, leaped from his horse, and began scrambling down the cliff, to try and save part of the spoil if possible.

"He! he! he!" laughed the natural as he rocked and swayed at the edge of the precipice; and he giggled, and slobbered, and gibbered, and he pointed at the robber toiling after his elusive quest.

When the highwayman was about half way down the descent, Barney mounted the other's fine black horse, and began to ride off, leaving his own old screw behind.

"Stop, d— your eyes!" cried the highwayman, starting to climb up again, "what are you doin', ye jape ye? Stop, or I'll shoot you."

"Shute away, ye blatherkite," replied Barney, cheerfully; "haven't I got yer pistols in yer own holsters? But I'm thinkin' I'm goin' to jine an' take this ligant baste av yer ahner's instid av me own."

"Troth, fair exchange is no robbery. An' ye can make up the differ in the price, for by lucks penny, wid all them bright farthin's down there. I got them a purpos' for yous."

After that day the highwayman was seen no more in his accustomed haunts. But in honor to the omadawn's stratagem, the place has ever since borne the name of Barney's or Barnesmore Gap.—The Catholic Universe.

Two days afterwards Barney was once more passing through the Gap, this time on his return journey. It was evening, and the scene was very different from the first occasion of his visit to the place.

At a turn of the road he came upon the stranger stationed at the same point as before, and as then, drawn up across the path.

"Why, it's yer ahner's self agin'," cried Barney, delightedly; "more power to yer elbow."

"Oh, so you're here, then?" said the other, with evident relief. "Where's the money?"

"The money, is it? Troth, it's in me pooch safe enough, I'll warrant ye. I thought I'd sacrumvent that robber villain."

"Hand it over."

"Hand it over."

"Hand it over? It is me you're talkin' to, sir?"

"Yes, I want that money you've got. I'm the highwayman."

"Now you're jokin', sir," said the natural anxiously. "Shure ye wouldn't for to play a trick that road on a poor boy?"

Candlemas!

Moulded Bees Wax Candles. Extra Special Hand Made Wax Candles, made in 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 to 10 lb.

Stearic Wax Candles. 3, 4 and 6 to 10 lb. Paraffine Wax Candles. Wax Souches, Unbleached, Wax Tapers. 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 to 10 lb.

Paschal Candles. Plain or artistically decorated. Incense, Floats, Oils, &c.

Mission Supplies. Catholic Missions supplied with Prayer Books, Bibles, and all other articles of Catholic Devotion.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, Church Ornaments and Religious Articles. 1669 Notre Dame St., 123 Church St., Montreal, Toronto.

PNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. It is a surprisingly short time, it is a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCORMACK & Son, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

CASTOR FLUID. Registered and Highly Refreshing Preparation. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the hair.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. BOILING WATER OR MILK.

3 DAYS SURE SEND your name and address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free of charge.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. FLOUR—Spring Patent, \$3.75 to \$3.85. Winter Patent, \$3.65 to \$3.85. Straight Roller, \$3.30 to \$3.50.

WHEAT.—In the West sales of red and white winter wheat have been made at 65c to 67c.

BARLEY.—A few sales of Manitoba feed barley have been made at 38c to 39c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market nominal at 39c to 40c.

RYE.—Quiet, and nominally quoted at 52c to 53c.

MALT.—Market steady at 67c to 75c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$13.00 to \$14.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$12 to \$12.50; Hams, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8c to 8 1/2c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6c to 6 1/2c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb., 7c to 8c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Quite a lot of hogs is said to be on the way from the West. Sales of car lots have been made since our last report at \$4.60 to \$4.70, and today two cars were sold at \$4.75.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, 1 1/2c to 2c; Eastern: Townships, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; Western, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.

CHEESE.—We quote prices as follows: Finest Western, 3c to 3 1/2c; Finest Eastern, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Summer goods, 3c to 3 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales of choice Montreal at 14c to 14 1/2c in 25 to 50 case lots, smaller quantities bringing 14c to 15c.

GAME.—Venison saddles at 6c to 8c as to quality, and carcasses at 1c to 2c; Partridge 40c per brace for No. 1 and 20c for seconds.

BEANS.—Hand-picked pea beans \$1.00 to \$1.05 for round lots and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for smaller quantities.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 6 1/2c to 7c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins.

BALED HAY.—Sales of car lots of No. 1 sold on track here at \$13 to \$13.50. Sales have been made at country points at \$12 for No. 1.

TALLOW.—Market quiet, and we quote 5 1/2c to 6c for choice and 5c for common.

DRESSED MEATS.—Farmers' dressed beef 3 1/2c to 4c for hind quarters and at 2 1/2c to 3c for fore quarters.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Sales of fine turkeys at 8c, and we quote 7c to 8c.

FRUITS. APPLES.—\$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3.25 per bbl; Fairness, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Dried, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb; Evaporated, 5 1/2c to 6c per lb.

ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl; Jamaica, \$4.00 per box; Valencia, 42c, \$4.00 to \$4.25; do. 74c, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

LEMONS.—Palermo, \$2.25 to \$2.75 choice; Palermo, \$3.00, to \$3.25 fancy.

BANANAS.—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per bunch. GRAPE FRUIT.—\$5.00 to \$5.50 per box.

PINEAPPLES.—20c to 30c as to size. CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, \$8 to \$11 per bbl; Nova Scotia, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per bbl.

DATES.—Old, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. New, 4c to 5c per lb.

FIGS.—9c to 10c per lb; fancy, 13c to 17c per lb.

PRUNES.—Bosnia, 6c per lb; French, 5 1/2c per lb.

COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per 100.

WALNUTS.—New Grenoble, 11c to 12c per lb.

ALMONDS.—1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per lb. FILBERTS.—7c to 7 1/2c per lb.

PEANUTS.—7c to 9c per lb. CHESTNUTS.—Italian, 10c per lb; French, 10c per lb.

ROTAPOS.—Jobbing lots, 45c per bag; on track, 35c per bag.

ONIONS.—Spanish, 25c to 40c per crate; red, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl; yellow, \$2 \$2.25 per bbl.

F. P. MORAN & Co. Grocers and Provision Merchants, 2793 ST. CATHERINE Street, MONTREAL.

GRENIER & CURRAN, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, 99 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DOHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD, (Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.) Advocates and Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

ST. LEON Perfects the organism and preserves life. (Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.)

Nichel Lefebvre & Co. Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams & Preserves. Nos. 80 to 94 Papineau Road, & 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST Montreal.

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

CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, it Cures Diarrhea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Croup, Colds, Coughs, etc.

M. HICKS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. Montreal.

C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS & AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city.

DANIEL FURLONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK.

G. A. McDONNELL, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE, 186 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.



I FELL DOWN ON THE STREET.

would do me good, but in this I was disappointed, and seemed to be steadily growing weaker. I had three doctors at different times, but they appeared not to understand my case.

"Do you boxes I was as weak as ever." "Do you still take the Pink Pills," asked the reporter.

"Well," was the reply, "I still keep them about me and once in a while when I think I require a tonic I take a few, but as you can see I don't look like a man who requires to take medicine now."

"On this point the reporter quite agrees with Mr. Davis, as he looks as vigorous and robust a man as you could wish to see."

"After parting with Mr. Davis the reporter called at Pimbury & Co.'s drug store, where he saw the manager, Mr. Van Houten, who corroborated what Mr. Da is had said regarding the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and further stated that he believed Pink Pills to be the finest tonic in the world, and gave the names of several who had found remarkable benefit from their use."

"A depraved or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves are the two fruitful sources of almost every disease that afflicts humanity, and to all sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and that where given a fair trial disease and suffering must banish."

Mamma: Why did you give the baby that drum? Papa: Because he makes less noise when he has the drum.

Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

Montreal Live Stock Market.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Monday. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was fairly good, but the prices of cattle were lower than on last Thursday. A few of the best heaves sold at about 33c per lb, with pretty good stock at from 31c to 34c, and the rough and leanish heaves down to about 2c lb. Large bulls sold at from 24c to 33c per lb. The calves were small ones and sold at from \$2.50 to \$6 each. Old sheep sold at from 24c to 3c per lb; lambs sold at from 33c to 4c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from \$3.90 to \$4.15 per 100 lbs.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 14, '96.—Hogs.—To day's estimated receipts, 21,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 49,655; shipments, 4,003; left over, 7,000; light mixed, \$3.60 to \$3.82; mixed packing, \$3.60 to \$3.85; heavy shipping, \$3.55 to \$3.85; rough grades, \$3.55 to \$3.60; the receipts of cattle were 5,500; quiet and steady at yesterday's decline; sheep, 13,000; quiet and steadier.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Toronto, January 14.—(Special)—Receipts of cattle at the Toronto live stock market were too heavy, and this depressed the trade. Total receipts were 65 cars, including 494 sheep and lambs, and 1,200 hogs. Export cattle were in demand, and the best offered sold well. A bunch of 17 averaging 1,335 lbs sold at 4 1/2c per lb., less \$1 per head. Range of prices was from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. Butchers' cattle were in demand, but the market was filled with common cattle. Best sold at 3 1/2c per lb. Range for best was 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, common at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c. A lot of poor stuff was left unsold at the close. Stockers were dull, owing to small offerings. Price was 2 1/2c per pound. Feeders quiet at 2 1/2c to 3c per pound. Bulls were in fair demand, and good to best sold at 3c to 3 1/2c per pound. Sheep dull at 2 1/2c to 3c per pound. Lambs—Advices from Buffalo report lambs quoted there at \$1 each, so that demand is restricted to local needs. As many as 20 cars of Canadian lambs were left unsold at Buffalo on Monday. A few ordered lambs sold here to-day at 4 1/2c per lb, and ruling figure at 3 1/2c per lb to 4c. Calves steady at \$3 to \$3.50 each. Milch cows and springers firmer at \$15 to \$40 each. Hogs, firmer; choice bacon hogs selling at \$3.70 to \$3.80 per cwt, and light at \$3.75 each.

Toronto Flour and Grain Market.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 14.—The market is steady and quiet. Flour—The market is quiet and prices firm; sales of straight rollers reported at \$3.25. Bran—Cars quoted at \$11 west and shorts at \$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—The demand is moderate, and price steady. White sold at 70c on Northern. No. 1 white at 72c bid east on the C. P. R., and No. 2 white at 69c bid east. Red wheat sold at 67c west and at 70c delivered; No. 1 hard quoted at 73c west, lake and rail, and 75c bid Sarnia, grinding in transit, with sellers at 70c to arrive. No. 2 hard offered at 72c North Bay with 7 1/2c bid spot or to arrive; No. 3 hard at 70c to arrive. Peas—Quiet, with sales at 5 1/2c north and west. Oats—Dull, with prices steady; white offered outside at 23c, with 2 1/2c bid, and mixed at 22c, with 2 1/2c bid. Barley—Cars of No. 1 sold at 43c, and five cars at 45c. Belleville freight, No. 2 offered at 41c, Belleville freights, with-out bids. Buckwheat—Quiet, and prices easy at 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c. Oatmeal—Quiet, with prices unchanged at \$2 to \$3 on track, and small lots at \$3.25. Corn—Yellow, unchanged, with offerings at 33c, ten cents freight to Toronto, with 32c bid. Rye—Firm, with limited offerings; quotations of 50c to 5 1/2c outside.

London Produce Market.

London, Ont., Jan. 11.—There was a large market to-day and every portion of the market square was packed with farmers' rigs. Wheat was firm at \$1.05 to \$1.08 per cental, and appeared to be inclined at present to an upward tendency. Oats were in fair demand at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c per cental. Peas had no change from 75c to 85c per cental. Barley unchanged at 65c to 70c per cental. Beans were steady at 50c to 70c a bushel. Some buckwheat sold at 55c to 60c per cental. There was a large supply of meat of all kinds, and especially beef. The beef generally was of good quality, and sales were liberal at \$1 to \$5 per cwt, by the carcass. Lamb advanced to 7c and 8c a pound by the carcass. Lambs throughout the country are getting scarce, and up go the prices. Buffalo quoted at 5 1/2c per pound, live weight, this week, and this means 10 1/2c dead weight. Large shipments were made from the west this week, and all spare lambs are being picked up. Mutton sold at 5c a pound by the carcass. Pork was steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt, the best sold for \$4.75. A large quantity of poultry was offered, and turkeys were in fair demand at 6 1/2c and 7c per pound. Geese were firm at 6c per lb, for shipment. Fowls were plentiful at 30c to 50c a pair. Butter was scarce at 18c to 19c a pound by the basket for best rolls. Eggs were steady at 18c to 20c a dozen. Potatoes were dull at 25c a bag; other vegetables were a drug. A goodly quantity of apples were offered at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel, and 80c to \$1 a bag. The hay supply was strong at \$13.50 to \$14 a ton.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Gazette of this morning has the following: The firm feeling in cheese is

unabated; in fact, values, if anything, have an upward tendency. Enquiry continues over the cable, a good deal of it being for summer goods, but these, it has been pointed out before, are becoming scarce. Bids were made, to-day, of 34c to 35c for them, and for finest full marks 9 1/2c was freely offered, but holders want 9 1/2c, and if a buyer wanted to fill a large order he would have to advance on that price. Plainly, the tone is very strong, and it will not surprise anyone if still higher figures are obtained.

The butter market maintains its steady feeling, and it now transpires that exporters have been picking up quite a fair quantity of creamery around 20c. This has, of course, had a good effect on the market. They are still buyers at the same price, but as sellers are obtaining 20 1/2c, and even 21c, in a jobbing way, the demand gets the best of the offerings. There is enquiry for Western roll dairy, and traders remark, as a feature, this winter, that receipts of it are much lighter than they were last year. This may be attributed to the increase of winter creamery operations. Dairy butter is quotable at 14c to 18c per lb., as to grade.

MAGAZINES.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.

Right on the heels of the President's Venezuelan message comes Donahoe's for January, with its leading article devoted to the question "Should Cleveland have a third term?" by ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, and another illustrated article on "Richard Olney," by the well-known journalist, M. E. Hennessy. Both topics are the timeliest in any of the current monthlies, and will have a universal reading on account of recent events. The third-term article is bound to provoke considerable discussion, from the pronounced attitude its writer takes on the necessity of renominating the present chief executive. The remaining contents are, as usual, of a most attractive character. This being the opera season, "The Origin of the Opera" is considered in a well-written sketch, full of interesting historical musical data, by J. F. Rowbotham; Henry Haynie, Paris correspondent of several leading American newspapers, furnishes an absorbing account, with beautiful illustrations, of St. Anne D'Auray, the miraculous shrine in Brittany, and a progenitrix in a way of the now famous pilgrimage of St. Anne de Beaupre in Canada. John H. Wilson writes readably on "An Atlantic Cable Station," and illustrates his text with a number of appropriate pictures of the station and its life and operations at Hazelhill, N.S. The Marquis de Nadailac brings to a conclusion his valuable series of articles on the "Mound Builders," this issue treating of their pottery, arms and ornaments. "The Spoiler in Florence," an illustrated paper by Bernard Morgan, tells of the demolitions going on in that city, and of the historic monuments going down beneath the instruments of modern progress. The pathetic Florentine story of Ginevra and her lover Rondinelli is revived, apropos of the destruction of the Amieri palace, to which the touching legend was attached. The situation in Turkey affords S. Millington Miller an opportunity to descend upon the European war fleet, just now prowling around Lemnos. There are several enjoyable contributions of fiction and poetry, a half-dozen pages of strong editorial comments on events of the day, and the departments are replete with matter appropriate to the season. Donahoe's Magazine Co., 611 Washington street, Boston.

MODES OF SALUTATION.

HOW THEY SAY "GOOD NIGHT" AND "GOOD MORNING" IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The ancient Greeks used to say to each other at meeting and parting "Chaire" ("Rejoice"). The Romans, when meeting, said, "Ave" ("greeting"); on parting, "Vale" ("Remain in health"). Among the Israelites, intimate acquaintances kissed each other's hand, head and shoulder. The fashion of uncovering one's head did not come into vogue before the sixteenth or seventeenth century. In many German countries it is customary to kiss a lady's hand, whereas in Italy this custom is confined to intimate friends. Russian ladies reciprocate the hand kiss of a gentleman to whom they may show a certain degree of partiality by kissing him on the forehead.

In Protestant Germany the usual greeting is "Good morning"; in Austria, "Serous"; in South Germany, "Gruss Gott" ("God greet you"); while the Roman Catholic parts of the country have adopted the formula recommended by Pope Benedict XIII., in 1728, viz.: "Praised be Jesus Christ," with the response, "For ever and ever, amen." In modern society the older expression, "Gott beholen" (French, "Adieu"), used at leave taking has been changed to "Empfehle mich" ("I commend my-

self to your good wishes"). In the mingling districts you are saluted with "Gluckauf!" (Safe return to bank!).

A Russian throws himself on the ground at his master's feet, clasps his knees and kisses them. A Pole bows down to the ground, or kisses his master's shoulder. A Bohemian kisses the lower hem of the garment worn by his superior. At meeting, a Russian says, "Sdrastivuitye" ("Good health"); when separating for a lengthened period, "Proshchaitiye" ("Pardon"—i.e., for leaving you so soon).

A Frenchman says, "Bon jour! Au plaisir" (i.e., "De vous revoir"). An Italian, "Buon giorno! Addio! A rivederci!" A Spaniard, "Buenos dias! Adios! Hasta la vista!" (French, "Au revoir"). The Turk folds his arms across his breast and bows his head towards the person whom he salutes. The common Arab says, "Salem aleikum" ("Peace be with you"); he then lays his hand on his breast in order to show that the wish proceeds from his heart.

The Hindus in Bengal touch their forehead with the right hand and bend their heads forward. As a mark of profound obeisance they place their right hand first on their breast, then on the ground, and lastly on their forehead, while calling themselves the "obedient slaves" of the object of their adulation. In Ceylon a man will prostrate himself on the ground before his superior, incessantly repeating the names and the titles of the latter. In the East, and more especially among the Mongols, most styles of salutation bear the impress of a servile disposition. In China if two men on horseback happen to meet, the inferior dismounts and stands waiting for the other to pass. In Japan a man of low degree must in the presence of his superior, take off his sandals, thrust his right hand into the left sleeve, let his arms glide slowly down to his knees, walk past the other with measured tread, and exclaim in tones of abject terror, "Augh, augh!" ("Do me no harm").

The Abyssinians drop on their knees and kiss the earth. In saluting a woman the Mandinkas take her hand, put it to their nose, and smell it twice. The Egyptians stretch out one hand, then lay it on their breast, and how the head. Among the less civilized tribes of the old world, say the Kalmucks and in Polynesia, the custom of rubbing noses is pretty general. Perhaps the most extraordinary form of salutation is to be found in Tibet, where the natives put out their tongues, gnash their teeth, and scratch their ears.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

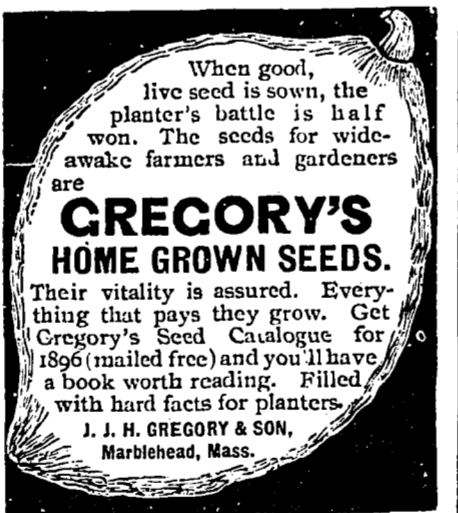
The performance last night, at St. Ann's Hall, by the junior young men, St. Ann's Association, was an unqualified success. The drama of the "Two Crowns" reflected the greatest credit on the performers, and delighted the vast audience which overflowed the Hall. At the close of the play His Honor Judge Curran, at the request of the Rev. Chairman, pastor of St. Ann's, delivered an eloquent address and was most heartily cheered.

In our next issue we will give a full report of this very entertaining entertainment.

SISTER: There, you have the toffee all over your new suit. What will mamma say? Tommy: Well, mamma won't let me have any fun in these clothes till I get 'em spoiled.

What is that word of five letters of which, when you take away two, only one remains? Stone.

THE MOST remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for ALL BLOOD DISEASES.



S. O'SHAUGHNESSY Practical Upholsterer, 2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET. (2 doors west of Crescent Street.) Furniture Repaired and Recovered. Carpet Laid Mattresses Made Over

A LEADER.

J. F. BANNISTER,

Queen's Block Shoe Store,

CORNER OF VICTORIA AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

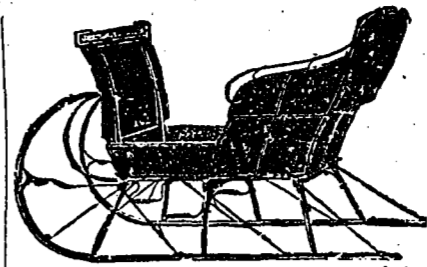
ONE LOT Men's Fine Calf Goodyear Welt Congress for \$2.25, Regular Value \$3.25.

ONE LOT Misses' Kid Oxford Shoes, Heels, 50c. Regular price \$1.00

DON'T MISS IT.

Suggestion

TO THOSE IN NEED OF A SLEIGH.



I have the best assortment of Sleighs that can be seen anywhere, built by the best workmen and with the best materials that money can buy.

Nothing is spared to make them nice, stylish and strong, yet not cumbersome or heavy.

I sell them at right prices, and give a full DOLLAR in value for every DOLLAR you pay.

R. J. Latimer, 592 St. Paul St.

LATIMER & LEGARE, Quebec.

LATIMER & BEAN, Sherbrooke.

Ladies, not being able to call upon you personally, we insert this advertisement to remind you of our

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!

New and Second-hand

PIANOS.

\$15.00 to \$800.

New and Second-hand Organs, \$10.00 to \$125.

We shall accept monthly payments of \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$8 and \$10.

Special Discounts to Cash Purchasers. Wonderful Bargains for Immediate Purchasers.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street

SOLE AGENT

HEINTZMAN & CO. Pianos, Toronto. MORRIS PIANOS, Listowel, Ont.

DECKER BROS. Pianos, New York. W. DOHERTY & CO. Organ, Clinton.

N.B.—If you cannot call, please write for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists.

ODDS AND ENDS SALE

China and Glassware.

This is always the most interesting sale of the year. LADIES, if you want REAL BARGAINS, attend this sale. Hundreds of articles laid out on special tables at 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each. Also odd pieces of Dinner Sets and Tea Sets, such as: Covered Dishes; Platters, all sizes; Plates, all sizes; Cups and Saucers, Soup Tureens, Sauce Tureens, Gravy Boats, Jugs, Slop Bowls, Cream Jugs, Tea Pots, Sugar, Cake Plates; also Odd Basins, Ewers, Soap Dishes, Brush Vases, Flower Vases, Bon Bon Dishes, Finger Bowls, Tumblers, Fruit Dishes, Nappies, Chocolate Jugs, Preserve Dishes, Bud Vases, Rose Bowls, Salts, Peppers, Mustards, Ice Cream Dishes and Saucers, Muffin Dishes.

PLEASE NOTE that these being Odds and Ends they are of little use to us; therefore will be sold at almost any price, as the whole lot must be disposed of.

SALE NOW GOING ON, at Uptown Store, No. 2341 St. Catherine Street.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,

2341 St. Catherine St. - 1803 Notre Dame St.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST FOR JANUARY!

Finest Roll Butter 20c per lb; finest Creamery Butter 25c lb. - Finest New Currants, 5c per lb. - Finest New Valencia Raisins, 5c per lb. Choice Tomatoes, Corn and Peas, 90c per dozen, or 2 tins for 15c. Ocean Flour, 14 lbs for 40c. Choice Selected Rolled Oats, 14 lbs for 40c. 4 lbs New Prunes for 25c. 4 lbs New Dates for 25c. - Fine Old Port Wine, \$1.00 gallon, or 25c bottle. This is a pure wine. Also, a very superior stock of Imported Wines, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per gallon. DOW'S Ale and Porter, Sand Porter, are in the pink of condition; put up by the Howard Bottling Co., one of the oldest and largest bottlers of Dow's Ale in Canada. My stock is a very complete one to select from, taking quality as my standard. I defy competition. One trial order solicited, and you will be satisfied.

JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY, 86 Victoria Square, corner of Latour Street.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

New Rope Portieres

Just received a shipment of the latest Novelties in ROPE Portieres, in Art Shades, now so much in vogue in London and New York. Prices range from \$7 to \$16 each.

S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY'S EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

Ladies' Winter Gloves

STARTLING PRICES. S. Carsley has just purchased at a large discount a manufacturer's stock of Ladies' Wool Gloves, and will offer them at marvellously low prices.

READ! READ!

Ladies' Wool Gloves

15 dozen pair Ladies' Fancy Knit Wool Gloves in good colors; regular price 35c; S. Carsley's sale price 19c pair.

One case Ladies' Fancy Colored Ringwood Gloves, extra long; regular price, 40c; S. Carsley's sale price 30c.

20 dozen pairs Ladies' Black and Colored Lined Kid Mitts, 2 stud, with Fur tops; original price \$1.25; S. Carsley's sale price, 50c pair.

Just 31 dozen pairs of Ladies' Wool Lined Kid Gloves, in shades of Tau and Brown, 2-stud, with Fur and Astrachan Cuffs; original price \$1.25 to \$1.45; S. Carsley's sale price 75c pair.

S. CARSLY.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers from 18c each.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Pink and Grey Wool Vests, from 45c each.

Men's Scotch Knit Wool Vests and Drawers, 40c each.

Men's Extra Stout Ribbed Wool Shirts and Drawers, 49c each.

Men's Scotch Wool Vests and Drawers, 80c each.

S. CARSLY.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's good strong Socks from 7c pr.

Men's Silk Ties, good styles, 10c ea.

Men's Colored Wool Gloves, 20c pr.

Men's and Boys' Elastic Braces, 10c pr.

Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, 30c ea.

S. CARSLY.

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Sailor Suits from 67c each.

Boys' Navy Serge Sailor Suits, Striped Collars and Cuffs, 98c each.

Heavy Tweed Suits for small boys, \$1.22 each.

Boys' Halifax Tweed Norfolk Suits, in all sizes, from \$1.85.

Boys' Tweed Overcoats from \$1 each.

25 Boys' Overcoats to be cleared during this special sale at 75c each.

Youths' Clothing.

Youths' Tweed Suits from \$2.85 each.

Youths' Halifax Tweed Suits from \$3.15 each.

Youths' Odd Tweed Pants, from \$1.90 each.

Youths' Reffer Coats from \$2 each.

Youths' Winter Overcoats, from \$3.45 each.

S. CARSLY.

Men's Clothing.

Men's Fancy Tweed Suits, lined Farmer's Satin, worth \$5.75, for \$2.60.

Men's Tweed Suits, in latest styles, worth \$7.75, for \$3.98.

Men's All Wool Halifax Tweed Suits, well finished, worth \$8.50, for \$4.75.

Men's Stylish Tweed Suits, well made and lined, worth \$13.50, for \$7.25.

Men's Winter Overcoats from \$5.62.

S. CARSLY.

Fur Goods.

Children's White Fur Caps from 45c ea.

Ladies' Baltic Seal Capes from 75c ea.

Ladies' Mink Ruffs from \$2.05 each.

Ladies' Black Hair Muffs from 50c ea.

Ladies' Fur Storm Collars from \$1.00 each.

S. CARSLY.

Grand Rigby Sale.

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

S. CARSLY,

Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets MONTREAL.